

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME IX

MADRAS

PART IV-A
REPORT ON HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENTS

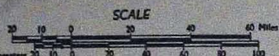
P. K. NAMBIAR
OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE
SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, MADRAS

1964

MADRAS STATE

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

SCALE



ANDHRA PRADESH

MYSORE

KERALA

Bay of Bengal

PALK STRAIT

GULF of MANAAR

CEYLON

Indian Ocean

MADRAS

CHINGLEPUT

NORTH ARCOT

SOUTH ARCOT

SALEM

NILGIRIS

COIMBATORE

TIRUCHIRAPALLI

THANJAVUR

MADURAI

RAMANATHAPURAM

TIRUNELVELI

KANYAKUMARI

Pondicherry

Karaikal

Ponneri
Tiruttani
Tiruvallur
Arkonam
Saidapet
Sriperumbudur
Gudiyatham
Walajapet
Vellore
Palar River
Kanchipuram
Tiruvattipuram (Cheyyar Tk.)
Arni
Chingleput
Hosur
Krishnagiri
Tiruppattur
Polur
Wandiwash
Madurantakam
Chengam
Tiruvannamalai
Gingee
Tindivanam
CAUVERY RIVER
Dharmapuri
Harur
Villupuram
Tirukkoyilur
Mettur Reservoir
Omalur
Yercaud
Kallakurichi
Cuddalore
Salem
Attur
Sankari
Bhavani
Rasipuram
Vriddhachalam
Gudalur
Ootacamund
Coonoor
Bhavani Sagar
Gopichettipalayam
Erode
Tiruchengodu
Chidambaram
Sirkali
Avanashi
Namakkal
Perambalur
Jayamkondacholapuram (Udaiyarpalayam Tk.)
Mayuram
Coimbatore
Palladam
Karur
Musiri
Kulittalai
Lalgudi
Kumbakonam
Papanasam
Nannilam
Tiruchirapalli
Thanjavur
Nagapattinam
Pollachi
Dharapuram
Orathanad
Mannargudi
Udumalpet
Keeranur (Kulathur Tk.)
Palni
Tiruthuraipundi
Dindigul
Alangudi
Pattukkottai
Kodaikanal
Tirumayam
Nilakkottai
Periyakulam
Arantangi
Melur
Tiruppattur
Madurai
Hqrs. for Madurai & Ramanathapuram Dists.
Pambar River
Tirumangalam
Sivaganga
Tiruvadanai
Paramakudi
Srivilliputtur
Aruppukkottai
Sattur
Ramanathapuram
Mudukulathur
Sankaranayinarkoil
Kovilpatti
Shencottah
Tenkasi
Ambasamudram
Tirunelveli
Srivaikuntam
Nanguneri
Tiruchendur
Kuzhithura (Vilavancode Tk.)
Thuckalay (Kalkulam Tk.)
Bhoothapandi (Thovala Tk.)
Nagercoil (Agasteeswaram Tk.)

REFERENCE

State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
State Head Quarters
District Head Quarters
Taluk Head Quarters
Railway Line (B. G.)
Railway Line (M. G.)
National Highways
State Highways
River with Stream

Note :- The Name of the Taluk wherever differs from its Head Quarters is shown within brackets.

77° 78° 79° 80°
13° 12° 11° 10° 9°



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P. K. NAMBIAR
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PREFACE

I consider it a privilege that I could write the first Report on Housing in Madras State. In October 1960, a Housing Census was conducted for the first time in the history of this State. The scope of the Housing Census has been explained in the First Chapter of this Report. Sri A. Mitra, Registrar General, India has given some useful guidance as to how the first Housing Report should be drafted which benefitted me greatly. Housing is a vast subject which needs much further study and I hope this Report will stimulate it.

In preparing this volume, I have been ably assisted by Sri S. M. Sulaiman, Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations and Sri P. Vasudhev, Tabulation Officer. Sri P. Murari, I.A.S. has given me some useful material on the housing conditions in rural Madras. Sri M. Panchapakesan, Tabulation Officer, has scrutinised the data and the materials with meticulous care and has made the Report accurate. The Shanti Press has taken great pains in printing this Report.

In the course of discussion, some views have been expressed by me which are personal and do not bind the Registrar General or the Government of India or the Government of Madras.

I have indicated separately the names of persons who have helped me in compiling this volume with its subsidiary and inset tables, and photographs. The labour involved in preparing this volume as well as the companion volume Part IV-B, which contains Tables on which this Report is based, has been much more arduous than I ever bargained for. I do hope that this volume will prove interesting not only to the Government(s) and Planners but also to the general reader.

Madras,
16th October 1964.

P. K. NAMBIAR,
Superintendent of Census Operations.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

[Census Report—Vol. IX will relate to Madras only. Under this series will be issued the following Publications.]

Part	I-A	General Report (2 Volumes)	
	I-B	Demography and Vital Statistics	
*	I-C	Subsidiary Tables	
*Part	II-A	General Population Tables	
*	II-B (I)	General Economic Tables B-I to B-IV	
*	II-B (II)	,, B-V to B-IX	
*	II-C (I)	Cultural Tables	
	II-C (II)	Migration Tables	
Part	III	Household Economic Tables	
†Part	IV-A	Report on Housing and Establishments	
*	IV-B	Housing and Establishment Tables	
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*Part	VI	Village Survey Monographs (40 Nos.)	
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*Part	VIII-A	Administration Report—Enumeration	For official use only
*	VIII-B	Administration Report—Tabulation	For official use only
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		District Census Handbooks on twelve districts	
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It is my pleasant duty to acknowledge the able assistance given by the following members of my staff:

Sri P. Murari, I.A.S.	*Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations.*
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Sri M. Sambhuni	*Comptist*

REPORT ON HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENTS

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1960—Housing Census first of its kind

IT IS THE tradition of Indian Census to improve on its previous Censuses. 1961 Census has lived upto this reputation. For the first time in Indian Census history a housing census has been taken throughout the country. Admittedly a house represents the basic need of a man, as important as his food and clothing. Proper housing is a primary requirement for healthy living and forms a base of operations for his normal activity. It determines the welfare of the family as well as the community. In a larger sense a house ultimately determines the development of the economy and the material prosperity of any nation.

U. N. O. definition of Housing Census

1 - 2. The General Assembly of the United Nations Organization has defined a housing census as the total process of collecting, compiling, analysing and publishing statistical data pertaining to a specific time of all housing units and occupants thereof in a country or in a well defined territory for purposes of obtaining information concerning the housing inventory and housing conditions of the population. The United Nations in their Statistical Series M. No. 28, called "General Principles for Housing Census" have indicated that many Governments would find it necessary and convenient to take housing census in or around 1960 in connection with their population census. It will be desirable at this stage to refer to the general principles laid down by the United Nations for a Housing Census, with a view to increase the usefulness of the data for national purposes and promote international comparability. It will also be interesting to see how far the principles have been followed in the housing census conducted by the Government of India. The lack of adequate housing has, in the opinion of the United Nations, constituted one of the most serious deficiencies in the standard of living among large sections of the populations of the world and serious social problems are aggravated by the shortage of housing. The displacement of population from rural to urban areas and substantial increase of population growth observed throughout the world in recent decades indicate that unless housing development programme be given momentum, shortage of adequate housing will in future tend to be even greater than what it is at present. The Government are today taking increasing interest and responsibility in the programme of financing housing and community development as they recognise that the well-being of the population depends to a large extent on the quantity and quality of housing available. It is, therefore, desirable that the existing conditions are surveyed and that the present and future needs assessed and for these purposes comparisons among countries and regions are necessary and desirable. Housing census can, therefore, furnish major and basic information required for the formulation and execution of the housing policies of National and Local Governments. It can also supply basic data on a number of housing units classified according to the objective criterion into groups indicating various aspects of housing conditions.

1960—Housing Census not synchronised

1 - 3. According to the U. N. O., much progress has been achieved in taking housing census. At least 42 countries have taken housing census during the period 1946-56. Housing census was taken in India in 1960 in connection with the decennial 1961 census. The population census was taken throughout the country simultaneously, 1st March, 1961 being fixed as the reference date. There was no such synchronising as far as the housing census was concerned because it was left to the discretion of the State Superintendents to decide when

the housing census could be taken. It varied from State to State depending on the local conditions and it was completed in Madras State in October, 1960. It was not synchronised to any definite reference date and was spread over a period of 31 days in that month.

Housing Census—Scope and limitations

1 - 4. The housing census conducted by the Census Organisation of India is in a sense an improved form of housing census contemplated by the U.N.O. The census recommended by them only admitted the collection, compiling, analysing and publishing statistical data pertaining to all housing units or occupants thereof. The Indian housing census admitted the compilation of particulars regarding all the buildings found in the country including houses, factories and workshops. Thus we have now a complete record of all buildings in the country and the uses to which they are put. But it has its limitation. It has not attempted to elicit any information on the amenities provided in the houses as contemplated by the U. N. O.

1960 Housing Census—Definition and concepts

1 - 5. To understand what was intended by houselisting, I could do no better than reproduce the preliminary instructions issued by the Registrar General, India in 1959. " In order to meet the wishes of the National Buildings Organisation, it is proposed to have at the next census information on buildings, a building being defined as a separate structure on the ground. The adoption of building will, however, depend on whether it is possible to put across this concept at the pre-testing stage. If we adopt three sub-numbers for a household, namely building number, census house number and household number, a household may consist of either one number or two numbers or three numbers as explained below. If in a building there are more than one census house and in each of them or in any of them there should be more than one household, the households will be given three sub-numbers—building number, census house number and household number. If, however, a building and a census house are the same and there are a number of households, there will be only two sub-numbers—building number and household number. If in a building there should be only one census house and one household, there will be only one number—the building number. The houselist should be prepared almost simultaneously with house numbering. We should give the number in such a way that it would be easy to distinguish between these three different categories. Arabic numerals could be given to distinguish the buildings, Roman numerals to distinguish the census houses and alphabets to denote the households in which case 4-I-a will denote the first household in the first census house of building No. 4". This was the first time that the concept, Census House, was directly introduced in Indian Census and was enumerated as a distinct entity for statistical purposes.

Historical background to Housing Census

1 - 6. At this stage, it will be interesting to trace the history of collecting data of houses in Madras State. The first census of 1871 collected data on the structural conditions of houses by classifying them as tiled, thatched or terraced. This was not done in any other State. Such information was not obtained in 1881. But since it had some value in indicating the prosperity of the people, information was again obtained in 1891. In the census of 1901, such particulars were not collected. In the census of 1911, in addition to these particulars, data on industrial establishment employing 20 persons or more were collected. Information on the kind of fuel used was also collected. The data were tabulated into two groups, i.e., factories and mines in which mechanical power was used, and factories and mines in which mechanical power was not used. Another interesting data collected related to the state of business on the date of census. This was classified as:

(i) much brisker than usual
(ii) brisker than usual
(iii) somewhat brisker than usual
(iv) somewhat slacker than usual
(v) slacker than usual
(vi) much slacker than usual

The number of persons working was tabulated as:

(i) direction
(ii) supervision
(iii) clerical work
(iv) skilled work
(v) unskilled work

Industrial census of 1921

1-7. This special industrial census was continued in 1921 also. Information regarding the nature of the roof of the house, terraced, tiled or thatched, was also collected. In 1931 a separate houselist was prepared containing the following particulars:

1. Houses ordinarily used as residence
2. Buildings not ordinarily used as residence
3. Name of occupant
4. Remarks (information whether uninhabited, shop, temple, jail or toddy shop)

Houselisting of 1931-51

1-8. The object of houselisting in 1931 was laid down as follows by Mr. Yeatts, the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras who later became the Registrar General, India. Houselist was required for three main purposes. Firstly it was wanted to correct the estimate of the number of schedules in each language required in each taluk and municipality which estimate would be provisionally drawn up on the basis of past Census figures. Secondly it was required as a basis on which various taluks and municipalities would be divided into uniform blocks and circles and thirdly extracts from which would be copied in the block list which every enumeration book would contain and would serve as the chief guide to the enumerators in the primary and final Census. Thus the houselist would be the basis of the whole of the Census Operations. The scope of houselist was widened in 1940. The total number of adults and children were separately noted with the religion of the household, population, estimated number of inmates of institutions and of floating population. In addition to these, nature of private buildings was ascertained by classifying them into pucca and katcha and then into tiled and thatched. In his instructions, Mr. D. H. Elwin, Superintendent of Census Operations, indicated that the houses that would be entered in the list were houses ordinarily used as residential houses in which human beings lived, took their meals and slept. They were of two kinds-private buildings and residential public institutions. A separate houselist was prepared for each block. The houselisting was conducted in September, 1940, five months prior to the Census enumeration, but the tabulation of the data was not undertaken because of the World War II. In 1951, it was originally proposed to make a detailed listing of houses. Instructions were actually issued that houselist should be prepared in the following form.

Serial No.	House No.	Persons entitled to vote under the franchise containing the following particulars: (a) name (b) father's or husband's name (c) sex (d) age (e) community, minority and others.

This was not apparently intended as a framework for Census enumeration, but more as a basis for the preparation of electoral rolls. After further consideration, no houselist was actually prepared for any area in Madras State; perhaps it had something to do with the development of house-numbering system which was initiated by Mr. Yeatts, Registrar General in 1948 and which was introduced throughout Madras State by 1950. As such, no houselist was necesssary for the proper enumeration of persons during the 1951 Census.

1951—Houselisting in West Bengal

1 - 9. It would be interesting to recall in this connection that the houselist was prepared in States like West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. The content of the houselist was, in accordance with the Census tradition, left to the discretion of the Superintendent concerned. The houselist form used by the Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal could be considered to be the fore-runner of the houselist used in 1960. It contained information about the name of the street; municipality premises number; census house number; description whether dwelling, shop, hotel, temple; number of living rooms; total number of family members including domestics; name of the head of the family and remarks which contained such useful information as the number of temporary inmates, boarders, whether the building under construction would be occupied or not, whether the family would return etc. The form is reproduced below:

Ward.........

Charge.........

Total of Census dwellings
in Bustee
in non-Bustee

Total of shops (from Column 4).........
Total of Column 3.........
Total of Column 6.........
Total of temporary inmates such as street dwellers..............
} Total.........

Street	Municipal premises No.	Census house No.	Description whether dwelling, shop, hotel, temple etc.	No. of living rooms	Total No. of family members including domestics	Name of the head of the family	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

According to Sri Mitra, then Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal, houselist was devised to serve a double purpose. In the first place, it would provide a list of all census houses including shops and public places thus functioning as a village directory. In the second place, it would serve as an adequate guide to the population of the Mauza (village) and their characteristics. The final indent for the enumeration pads would be based on the figures contained in the Mauza houselist. The houselist would be useful in other directions–taking of census would extend over a period of 23 days and the houselist would provide a reference to the final count.

Enlarged scope of houselisting—1960

1 - 10. As would be clear from our discussion, the object in conducting the houselisting in 1951 and earlier censuses was more to find a basis for ensuring complete enumeration than to undertake a detailed analysis of the housing conditions. Whatever information was collected was incidentally left to the discretion of the concerned Superintendent and depended on his approach to the Census. In the present Census, however, the scope was considerably widened from what was attempted in West Bengal in 1951, perhaps the best houselisting till then undertaken. It developed into a housing census based on the principles enunciated by the U. N. O. for the purpose and recommended to all its members for adoption to serve both national and international purposes.

1 - 11. The houselist used in 1961 Census had 17 columns and covered various aspects of buildings in the country. In the instructions issued for houselisting in Madras State, it was made clear that the object of houselisting was to gather particulars of houses, factories and workshops, products made or serviced and the number of persons employed and the kind of fuel or power used in the factory or workshop. Details of materials used in the construction of walls and roofs, the number of persons living in the household as well as the number of rooms occupied by them were also collected. Thus the houselist would help us in having a complete record of the buildings including the uses to which they were put. It would also give us a preliminary idea of the population of Madras State as it existed at the time of houselisting, a few months in advance of actual census enumeration. It was not used to demarcate the areas into blocks and circles as was done by my predecessors as this was completed before houselisting took place. But houselisting has given us a permanent record of all the buildings in each block into which the State was divided for census purposes. It would, therefore, form a proper base for undertaking future sampling surveys of housing conditions in Madras State. In addition to this, a map was prepared for each block indicating the geographical details and this map also has been preserved.

1960—Houselist

1 - 12. The data collected in the houselist will be useful in the following ways: (1) It provides basic data on housing shortage which will be useful to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, for formulating housing policies and schemes. (2) Various schemes sponsored in accordance with the housing policy are implemented through the State Government or concerned agencies. In the case of rural housing programme which is limited to a number of selected villages throughout the country, Ministry of Community Development is the central instrument of implementation. Each State Government have set up a Rural Housing Cell for guiding and controlling of housing programmes in the State. The functions of the Rural Housing Cells include preparation of village lay-out, evaluation of economic structure, designs for individual houses having regard to the use of the local materials, climatic conditions and giving technical advice to local authorities. The houselist shows at a glance building materials locally available of which maximum use could be made in building construction programme by improving their quality through methods of development under modern research. The data will, therefore, be of great use to National Building Organisation. (3) Village Housing Project Scheme is an overall plan of village development in which housing plays a dominant part. The data collected in the houselist will be helpful in formulating such plans. (4) Based on the houselist, a rough idea could be had of the quantum of building materials like steel, cement, tiles which may be required for reconstruction and future development of housing. (5) The houselist has got an industrial bias indicating the location, nature of industries, power houses and size of employment. The extent of fuel or power used in the case of factories and workshops can be assessed as also the number of persons engaged in these workshops and factories. (6) Location of industry as revealed by the houselist will be of use in zoning and marking out residential and non-residential areas. (7) Houselist will form a permanent document of national importance to be maintained at the village or block level. It will be of great use for future reference. No other country has perhaps attempted housing census of such magnitude as has been done in India in 1960 covering both residential and non-residential units.

Houselist: Its possible uses

1 - 13. Apart from the potential uses, we indicate below the uses to which Madras houselist can be or has been put so far. It is to be preserved as a basic document at the level of the village or block which can be brought uptodate year after year embodying all the necessary particulars. It will thus give basic information for each village in the State. A proposal is under the consideration of the State Government whether a suitable machinery can be devised

for the purpose of keeping this document uptodate along with the Census Population Record and Household Schedule. It can serve as the base for a number of surveys which can be undertaken not only by Census authorities, but also by others interested in such studies. For instance, the Census Department has so far used houselist for two sample surveys, one on handlooms and the other on food. In both the cases, the houselist has been found a very useful guide in preparing sample for such surveys. Thirdly the houselist provides basic information which will be useful for understanding the housing pattern and economy of the country. Actually the Town Planning Department has used the information furnished in the houselist for this purpose.

Houselist—Its practical application

Houselist—Its limitations

1 - 14. The houselist has, however, its limitations. No correlation has been made between the number of members of the family and the number of rooms available in the Census house nor is the area of the census house known. But it is possible to extract such information either on a sample basis or for a limited area and undertake further studies. It will be of use as a base from which more information can be collected. In the international definition, a housing unit is structurally a separate and independent place of abode. It can, therefore, be an occupied or vacant apartment or independent room or group of rooms or an occupied hut, hotel, institution, camp or a meal cafe or any other shelter used as living quarter at the time of the Census. The essential features of a housing census are, therefore, separateness and independence. For our definition, a third condition has been added. "It must be a structure on ground which can be distinguished from other units." This has resulted in a census house being slightly larger in conception than what is an international unit. Further, it can contain more than one household, for instance in the international definition, one occupied room is treated as an independent census house while in our definition a number of such rooms are grouped to form a census house and we have separately enumerated the number of families living in that unit. Census house can be a permanent or semi-permanent structure intended for habitation or for work. Ownership is limited to the question whether it is owned by the resident or not. No attempt has been made to define the ownership among other categories like public authority or firms or enterprise or co-operatives, nor has an attempt been made to collect information on the rent paid for rented houses.

Census house: A new concept or old wine in new bottle

1 - 15. As we have indicated, a new concept—census house—has been introduced in Indian Census in 1961. Whether this concept is known to Indian Census in the earlier days of its history and whether this concept has been evolved as a matter of tradition will be of interest to a reader.

1881 to 1911

1 - 16. In 1881, the following was the definition of a house in Madras. "Census house is a dwelling place of one or more families with their servants having a separate principal entrance from the public way". This was slightly modified in 1891 substituting 'common way' for 'public way'. The object of this modification was to provide for houses found in certain parts of India situated in a sort of courtyard to which public had no access. Such houses were rare in Madras though frequent in Northern India and the change in the definition affected the classifications of buildings slightly. In 1901 it was modified as follows: "Having a separate principal entrance from the common way". It would be interesting in this connection to recall the observations recorded by Mr. W. Francis, Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras in 1901 on the definition of a house. "The definition of 'house' covered the palace of a Raja and the hut of Kuravan which he carries with him on his head when he changes his quarters and every

grade and style of residence coming between these two extremes". In 1911 a house was defined as the residence of one or more families and having a separate entrance from the common way. This definition again included alike the Government house and the Kuravan's hut.

1921 to 1941

1 - 17. No change in definition took place in 1921. According to Mr. Boag, the old definition was sufficiently comprehensive to cover alike the Raja's palace and the portable hut carried from place to place by a member of the wandering tribe. The object was to deal only with the actual residential unit and to mention less of the non-residential units. This, however, did not alter the content of the definition in any sense because one or two families residing in the house would be enumerated during the Census. In 1931, the definition was changed to "every dwelling with a separate main entrance." The object of this change was, according to Mr. Yeatts, to eliminate the variability of the definition adopted by Mr. Boag in 1921. Two terms in the definition have been removed–families and common way. Primafacie, it would appear that this change would swell the number of census houses by giving full effect to sub-divisions for buildings; sub-division of independent buildings would count as more than one house. Actually in the rural tracts of the State which accounted for the great bulk of population, we do not find more than one family living in a dwelling. The definition in 1941 was the same as in 1931—"every dwelling with a separate main entrance". This definition contained three criteria—dwelling, separate and main. Dwelling meant a place where human beings had their abode. Thus vacant houses, cattle-sheds, stables and outhouses were excluded, but unoccupied houses fit for occupation and houses under construction and to be probably finished before Census were included. 'Separate' meant that the occupants of the building would not, in order to reach it, have to traverse any room or hall used for living purposes by an occupant of another building. 'Main' meant separate entrance that would be normally used by persons entering the dwelling and it would be an entrance of a normal or recognisable type.

1951

1 - 18. The same definition was continued in 1951 also. Though this definition took shape, it is rather doubtful whether this definition was in force strictly in the Censuses of 1931 and 1941. A strict application was rendered possible by the introduction of the permanent scheme of house-numbering in 1948. Till 1951 Census, the definition was limited to the dwelling used as a residence or likely to be used as a residence. But in 1961, both for houselisting and Census, every used building, i.e. building used for residential and non-residential purposes or likely to be used for such purposes were included. Along with this was introduced the concept of the census house. In accordance with the practice followed in other countries, it was defined as a viable unit which could be distinguished. It could be used as a dwelling, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, school or workshop. It could be inhabited or vacant. It could be a structure or part of a structure. As long as it was a unit for purpose of living or work, it was to be treated as a Census house. To what extent the concept which was a modification of the earlier concepts used in Indian Census and which represented a sub-division of the house in the Madras House Numbering System was correctly understood by the enumerators, we would examine in the course of our report. It will be seen that the definition of the term 'census house' did not indicate any substantial modification between the years 1871 and 1931. It was difficult to say whether the concept was, however, properly understood by the enumerators, for instance the number of occupied houses in Madras City decreased from 60,103 in 1891 to 55,665 in 1901. The reason for the decline was recorded in the Census of India, 1901—Volume V—Part II as follows: "The reason for this is that in 1891 long rows of bazaars, small single rooms facing the street with no cooking or sleeping apartments attached to them which are such a common feature in some of the divisions and in

which no one ever sleeps at night were all numbered as separate houses". Again there was some modification in the concept of census house during 1961 Census. A correct enumeration would, therefore, depend on the extent to which an enumerator could understand this concept. It is likely to vary from place to place and from district to district, from class to class from which the enumerator is drawn. We would in the course of our report make a comparative study of the occupied census house and population for the period 1901 to 1961 with a view to assess the extent to which this concept has been understood by the enumerator in Madras State.

Madras House Numbering System: Early history

1 - 19. It would be interesting at this stage to study the history of Madras House Numbering System. In 1931 the beginnings of Madras House Numbering System started with Mr. Yeatts as Superintendent of Census Operations. Under this system the number was boldly written on the outside of the building. Its chief purpose was to identify the dwelling to the census enumerator. In connection with 1941 Census, the then Registrar General, Mr. Yeatts, held the view that the houselist should be a maintained document. If it were to be preserved the country would have at any time the substance of a population record and a framework would be available at any time to provide the material on sampling investigations for particular purposes to be carried out for Central and Provincial Governments. Finally the continued existence of a houselist would render possible a staggering of effort throughout the decade instead of immense concentration round the decade which involved pressure and difficulty. He suggested that a houselist should be constructed in urban and rural areas starting from the basic definition that a house was a dwelling with a separate main entrance and that the essence of the house was that it should be identifiable from outside by the number of the house. The name of the head of the household in the dwelling and the number of adults or children present should be detailed. In the preparation of houselist, the root to the matter would be the physical identification of each dwelling. The minimum essential detail was a maintained houselist with permanent numbers on each unit. Apparently, a framework of what was done in 1961 was indicated by Mr. Yeatts in 1941.

Madras House Numbering System: Emergence of a permanent system in 1947

1 - 20. In 1947, Mr. Yeatts, Registrar General, India suggested that it would be desirable to have a permanent house-numbering system throughout India which coupled with the location code would help us in identifying any census unit in the country. The Government of Madras accordingly settled the details of the house-numbering scheme in August, 1948 and ordered its implementation. A period of two years was allowed to implement the instruction which were issued in accordance with the G. O. No. 2008 Public (Elections) dated 19-8-1948 which is reproduced as Appendix I. The intention of the Government was that the house numbers assigned under the scheme should be maintained on a permanent basis and should serve all purposes such as preparation of electoral rolls, assessment of tax by local authorities, for postal purposes and so on. Every dwelling should be readily identifiable from outside by a number which was attached to it and so long as it existed, this number should acquire importance through common use. In Class I panchayats and municipalities and the Corporation of Madras, the responsibility for maintaining house numbers vested with the executive authority and the cost was borne out of the funds of the Local Bodies. The houses were numbered along the streets proceeding from north to south. The house was defined as a structure or part of a structure having an independent main entrance giving an independent access to the common way. Such houses whether occupied or vacant were given a separate number irrespective of the fact whether they formed part of the same building and/or were situated in the same compound or belonged to the same owner of the building, whether

residential or non-residential. So temples, churches, mosques, shops and offices were numbered. The numbers of the locality and street were given on the name plate or board at the entrance of the street and the house number was displayed prominently on the house. As the locality-street system of numbering was suitable only to places where there were well established localities and where the entire area was covered by roads, street lanes and by-lanes, the block system was prescribed for villages and Class II panchayats. Where the houses were found in clusters and in large villages, the entire area was split into blocks having well defined boundaries with about 100 houses in each block. The houses in each block were numbered serially. For house-numbering in small villages, the responsibility for the maintenance of house-numbering vested on the Karnam (village headman) and the cost was met by the Government. The detailed instructions issued for the maintenance of the house-numbering were embodied in Chapter II of the Madras Election Manual. Detailed provisions were made to ensure efficiency in the maintenance of house-numbering. At the end of each year, the Karnam or the executive authority concerned had to verify the completeness and correctness of house-numbering and furnish a certificate to the next higher authority. A certificate was also furnished after finding out the number of buildings at the beginning of the year, additions during the year and total number of buildings at the end of the year. In the case of villages and Class II panchayats, Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars had to check during their tours the house numbers and submit a completion report to the Collector by 10th of July. The concerned executive authority in Class I panchayat was required to submit a similar certificate. A scrutiny of house-numbering in these areas was also done by the officials of the Local Board in connection with the collection of house tax. Collectors were required to check up whether completion reports were received and submit their consolidated report to the Government by the 15th August every year. The rules were specific that the numbers once assigned should not be changed unless there were compelling reasons to do so. In such cases, they should be reported to the Government and prior orders obtained. Houses coming between two numbers should be given alphabetical sub-numbers which could be done immediately. House numbers were periodically brought uptodate during the intensive revision of electoral rolls by the State Government. Maintenance of location code was also an essential part of house-numbering system. Instructions were also issued for the preparation of detailed sketch/map indicating the boundaries of localities and blocks, lay-out of roads and streets and important geographical details. A key to the plan indicating the house numbers allotted in the area, classified by residential and non-residential, was also attached to the plan.

House numbering continuity maintained

1 - 21. The house number was evolved in connection with 1951 Census, and was used for the preparation of electoral rolls in 1951. It would be relevant to point out that items of work relating to Census and Electoral Rolls were done by the same officer in Madras State in 1951. An intensive revision was undertaken once in five years when the electoral roll was brought uptodate. It had one specific advantage that there was a continuous maintenance of house-numbering system in Madras State which no other State had attempted. But it had a serious drawback, in that its maintenance was linked with the preparation of electoral rolls and there was a finality in the house-numbering system and changes could not be ordered except under instructions from the Government. I, however, felt that the maintenance of the permanent house-numbering system would provide adequate basis for census enumeration because every unit would be readily identifiable by a house number. A review of the system of house-numbering came up for discussion in the first Census Conference held in New Delhi in 1959. It was held and correctly too that only in the State of Madras a complete system of municipal and rural house-numbering prevailed throughout the State. It was, therefore, decided to utilise this house-numbering system for the purpose of houselisting in Madras State

and no attempt was made to give separate Census numbers to any dwelling. This was, of course, something of a departure from the practice followed in other States. I would, however, indicate what practical difficulties I had in implementing this policy.

Review of house numbering system—procedure adopted in 1960

1 - 22. The following procedure was followed. The principles on which the existing house-numbering system in Madras State was based would be left in tact. Normally any change in house-numbering would be made in accordance with the instructions already issued by the Government. But all authorities in the State should accept departures suggested by the Superintendent of Census Operations in house-numbering and implement them. This position was accepted by the Government of Madras. A review of the house-numbering system was therefore, undertaken throughout the State with a view to bringing house-numbering up-to-date as on 30-9-1960 as a preparation for the houselisting to be done in October, 1960.

Check reveals defects—how rectified

1 - 23. After intensive tour of the State, I, however, found that there were instances in which the principles enunciated by the Government were not properly understood or implemented in certain parts of the State. There was also intense house building activity throughout the State during 1951-60. As such, it became necessary to devote special attention to certain parts of the State with a view to make the house-numbering conform to the standard prescribed by the Government. For instance, a special revision of house-numbering was done in Coimbatore City and Coimbatore taluk. But in ordering changes in certain other municipalities, there were some difficulties encountered by the Census Organisation. According to the Election Manual, the numbers should not be changed without the prior orders of the Government. As such, the view held by some of the local authorities was that for every change, the specific concurrence of the Government should be obtained. This was, to a certain extent, upheld by the individual orders issued by the Elections Department of the Government of Madras. The house-numbering system was primarily thought to be necessary for the preparation of electoral rolls and as such there was a bias in favour of election. For election purposes, the house-numbering should be static and should not be changed often. But, for Census, we wanted a house-numbering which was dynamic and in which changes should be incorporated depending on the construction activity in that area. I had, therefore, to address the Madras Government again pointing out these salient facts and they were pleased to issue orders in G. O. Ms. 366 Public (Elections) dated 23-6-1960 permitting the Superintendent of Census Operations to make such changes as were necessary in the house-numbering system of Madras State. It would not be necessary for this volume to indicate what exactly was done in pursuance of the G. O. But Circular No. 3 on house numbering would be of interest to any reader and I have reproduced it in Appendix II.

Finalisation of houselist form

1 - 24. I would now discuss how houselisting was conducted in Madras State. A draft Schedule was prepared by the Registrar General, India, subject to field test to be conducted by the State Statistical Bureau. The schedule did not undergo any substantial change by this pre-test. The second pre-test was conducted in all States in August–September 1959 along with the pre-test of the enumeration schedule for actual Census. About 5,000 households were selected for the pre-test in the urban and rural areas of the districts of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai, Kanyakumari and Madras and the work was entrusted to the school teachers who would form one of the major agencies to be employed for actual Census enumeration. The result of the pre-test was discussed at the Conference of the Superintendents of Census Operations held in New Delhi between 24th September and 1st October, 1959 and houselisting schedule finalised. The Registrar General indicated at the Conference that houselisting and final

enumeration should be closely related in time, that the maximum interval between the two periods could be two to three months so that the series of operations beginning with houselisting upto the revisional round would form a fairly continuous operation. It was decided at the Conference that the houselisting should be in a simple form containing the minimum number of questions. The original and final forms as finalised at the Conference are printed in Appendix III. In the original form, the tenure status of the household was classified into three categories-fully rented, fully owned and partly rented. This was modified at the Conference into two—owned and rented. In the original form, the number of persons residing in the house was classified into two groups—persons over 21 and persons below 21 years of age. This classification was given up. It was also decided to add an abstract at the conclusion of the houselisting for each enumeration block in the form given in Appendix IV and that houselist should be preserved as a permanent record for which purpose two copies should be made; one to be preserved at the taluk level and the other to be kept in the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations.

Notional maps

1 - 25. At the instance of the Planning Commission, the remarks column of the houselist was utilised to indicate the households occupied by members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by writing the word Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The enumerators were also asked to prepare a notional map for their blocks marking therein places of importance, geographical details such as roads, streets, rivers, hills, private forests, temples, tanks and other land marks. The map would indicate the houses by numbers. On the map was also given a key to the plan indicating numbers of residential and non-residential buildings in the village or block. This map was attached to the houselist for the village, panchayat or municipality and then stitched with a cover or wrapper on which the following details were recorded:

1. Name of the district and code number.
2. Name of taluk and code number.
3. Name of village or panchayat and code number.
4. Number of blocks for which houselists have been prepared.

Information has been collected in the houselists on the following items:

1. Building number-municipal or local authority.
2. Building number with sub-number for each Census House.
3. Purpose for which the census house is used, i. e., dwelling, shop, shop-*cum*-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel etc.
4. If the census house is used as an establishment, factory or workshop, the name of establishment or proprietor.
5. Name of products, repair or servicing undertaken.
6. Average number of persons employed during the week preceding the day of visit by the enumerator including the proprietor or household members, if working.
7. Kind of fuel or power if machinery is used.
8. Material of wall.
9. Material of roof.
10. Name of head of the household.
11. Number of rooms in the census household.
12. Tenure status of houselold—whether owned or rented.
13. Number of persons residing in census household on the day of visit by the enumerator classified by sex.

1 - 26. The schedule provided essential information which would be useful to study the housing shortage and to some extent the degree of overcrowding. The data collected would not, however, give information on the quality of housing from the point of view of amenities. It is obvious that though the number of rooms is known, the dimensions are not indicated with the result it would be difficult to assess to what extent people would find the house comfortable. It would, of course, have been more valuable if more particulars were collected on the facilities available in each building. But the primary reason which militated against the inclusion of questions relating to amenities in the houslist schedule was the consideration that no census enumerator should be overburdened with too many items. Further, houselisting was only the primary stage in the census. It was considered risky to collect too much material at that stage.

Instructions on houselisting

1 - 27. I reproduce as Appendix V the instructions issued on the houselisting in Madras State. As already indicated, the preparation of houselist was the first step in the census operations of 1961. It was spread over the entire month of October, 1960. Then the stage was set for taking a decision on the question of census hierarchy. The State Government issued a notification in May 1960 appointing officers named therein as Census Officers within their local areas. This notification is reproduced in Appendix VI. Among the officers, the District Collectors were in full charge of the census operations in their respective districts and the City of Madras was left with the Commissioner of Madras Corporation. Each Collector was vested with powers to appoint Deputy Census Officers and was assisted in this work by his Personal Assistant empowered to act on his behalf. The Revenue Divisional Officers were in charge of houselisting operations in the respective divisions. Each district was sub-divided into a number of charges and a Charge Officer appointed for each charge. He was in complete charge of the houselisiting operations. The Tahsildars were the Charge Officers in the areas within their taluks. Within the taluks, independent subtaluks formed separate charges under the control of Independent Deputy Tahsildars. Municipalities constituted separate charges with concerned Municipal Commissioners as Charge Officers. The Tahsildars had no jurisdiction over the municipalities in his taluk except for the limited purpose of assigning location code numbers. Each charge was divided into a number of circles and a Supervisor was appointed to each circle. His duty was to assist the Charge Officer in implementing the instructions on the subject and supervise the enumerators working under his control. Each circle was further sub-divided into a number of blocks which formed the basic unit for houselisting. It was something distinct from the block formed for house-numbering purposes. It did not always coincide with the geographical boundaries of village or panchayat. Every Charge Officer demarcated the blocks taking into consideration the geographical boundaries, the estimated population and the physical features and once it was done, the block was treated as a unit for houselisting and census enumeration. The City of Madras formed one charge and the City Census Officer was appointed to assist the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.

Personnel and training

1 - 28. The Collectors and the Commissioner were given the discretion to select the proper personnel for houselisting. It was, however, suggested to the Collectors that in rural areas it was desirable to limit the agency to be employed for houselisting to the Revenue staff. In the ultimate analysis, the staff employed in houselisting were in a large measure those who were later employed for census operations. A booklet containing instructions for the guidance of those engaged in it was issued. It was printed in four different languages—English, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. There were two training classes by each Charge Officer—one in the first week of September and the other during the last week of September 1960. Particulars of the personnel employed for houselisting are furnished in the following Statement;

ENUMERATORS

Village officials	...	14,837
Teachers	...	22,501
Local Board Employees	...	3,335
Officials of the Revenue Department	...	323
Officials of other State Government Departments	...	1,317
Officials of Central Government	...	1,153
Others	...	4
		43,470

SUPERVISORS

Village Officials	...	50
Teachers	...	3,796
Local Board Employees	...	1,026
Officials of the Revenue Department	...	1,832
Officials of other State Government Departments	...	1,982
Officials of Central Government	...	295
Others	...	10
		8,991

Strictly military areas excluded

1 - 29. No houselisting was conducted in strictly military areas. This involved the exclusion of civil buildings located in strictly military areas from houselisting. But all military buildings used by military personnel outside the limits of strictly military areas were listed out.

1 - 30. Three important concepts were involved in houselisting operations of 1960. They were buildings, census houses and census households.

Concepts involved —The Building

1 - 31. A building has been defined under the Madras House Numbering System. This definition was adopted for our purpose. Under this system, every building with a separate main entrance was treated an entity and given a number by which it could be distinguished from outside. This was the number given by the municipalities, panchayats and village officers and adopted for administration, election and taxation. An effort was made to bring the house-numbering up-to-date as on 30th September, 1960. As such, a number would have been found marked on the building throughout the State and that was adopted for houselisting and entered in column 2. It was important only to the extent of helping the enumerator to locate census houses and census households which are contained in those buildings. The fact that there was any omission in the house-numbering did not affect the operation of houselisting. All that he had to do was to leave column 2 of the houselist blank and then proceed with the collection of other particulars in the houselist.

The Census House

1 - 32. A census house is a Universal concept adopted by all nations—a unit which is viable and which can be distinguished. It could be used as a dwelling, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, school or workshop. It could be inhabited or vacant. It could be a structure or part of a structure. As long as it was a unit for the purpose of common living or work, it should be treated as a census house and the aim of houselisting is to list out all census houses which exist in the country.

Building and Census House—The contrast

1 - 33. On a closer scrutiny, it will be found that the principles governing the definition of a census house were to a large extent identical with those adopted for the definition of a building under Madras House Numbering System. But, for a census house, there need not be a separate entrance. Thus a building which had only one separate main entrance could consist of a number of flats each of which would be a census house. A part of a building which had no separate entrance could be used as a workshop or shop in which case each component would constitute a separate census house. As such, a census house was a structure included in the building and functioned as a sub-unit of the building. It could be used for the purpose of living or for work or for living-*cum*-work. In actual practice, in majority of cases in urban areas and in most cases in rural areas, the census house was identical with a building as defined in Madras House Numbering System. It should be borne in mind that more than one census house would be contained in a building as numbered actually on ground.

The Census Household

1 - 34. Census household referred to a group of persons who commonly lived together and took their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. A census house could be occupied by one household or more. Institutions, catering houses, boarding houses were also treated as households where unrelated persons lived together. In our country, as the standard of living is low, good proportion of census houses would be occupied by more than one household and as such a clear distinction had been made between these two concepts—census house and census household—so that a proper assessment of our requirements and conditions of living could be made. A census house referred to a structure while census household referred to a group of persons.

Difficulties encountered in the field

1 - 35. The problems found during the actual houselisting are indicated below. Some enumerators had difficulty in understanding the concept of census house properly. It was often confused with building. They also used wrong abbreviation in numbering census houses. Instructions were that the houses should be noted by the Arabic numerals—1, 2 and 3, households by small alphabets—a, b, c. In few cases, there was an inter-change. Some difficulty was experienced in defining a room. In few cases cattle sheds, garages, kitchen rooms which formed appendages to a building were treated as census houses. There were difficulty in understanding the concept of establishments covered by columns 5 to 8 of the houselist. The instruction was that where the predominent character of the establishment was manufacturing, processing, repairing or servicing, such establishment should be included. But there were marginal cases, for instance eating houses would be excluded while the same eating houses where 'iddly' was manufactured and sold to outsiders would be included. Another point considered was that the number of persons in the census household on the day of visit of the enumerator was to be entered in columns 15 to 17 of the houselist and casual visitors were to be excluded. It was clarified that if there were no visitors any person who lived elsewhere but who had come on a short visit should also be excluded. In other words, the enumerators were to record the actual number of persons who were normally residing in the house. Similarly, all those persons who had gone out and who were temporarily residing elsewhere were included in the list. Thus, the number of persons recorded during houselisting was on a *de jure* basis as against *de facto* basis adopted in actual census enumeration. In houselisting no specific date was fixed on which the information was synchronised. The enumeration was spread over a period of 31 days and, therefore, there would be gaps between the information collected in different parts of the State. It is my view that the training imparted to the enumerators should have been more exhaustive considering that

this type of houselisting was done for the first time in Indian Census and the concepts introduced were new and difficult to understand.

Houselisting—The operation

1 - 36. The houselisting in Madras State was inaugurated by a broadcast talk over the All India Radio by Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister of Madras, on 30th September, 1960. There was proper coverage by the Press also. No particular difficulty was experienced in conducting the houselisting operations. The Charge Officers received the completed houselists from the Supervisors on or before 15-11-1960 and transmitted one copy of it to the Superintendent of Census Operations soon after the completion of their check. A statement containing the population for each taluk based on the houselist was prepared by each Charge Officer. They furnished the figures by 20-11-1960 and the information was transmitted to the Registrar General by 25-11-1960. One set of houselist was sent to the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations for tabulation of the data, the other copy of the houselist being retained at the office of the Charge Officers.

Tabulation of data centralised

1 - 37. The tabulation was centralised in Madras. The houselists from all Charge Officers were received in Madras by the end of November 1960. The houselists were checked with the charge list with a view to find out omissions, if any. In two instances in Madurai district, the houselist schedules were not arranged and stitched according to the location code numbers. The defect was rectified by rearranging and re-stitching the volumes. In a few instances, breaks were noticed in house-numbering series. The Charge Officers were addressed and they supplied omissions stating that they were due to clerical errors while preparing the duplicate copies. In a few cases, one houselist form contained data relating to more than one house-numbering unit. In such cases, relevant extracts were taken for the second house-numbering unit, the entry pertaining to them scored off in red ink in the original with the remark that they had been copied and inserted at the appropriate places in the volume and a cross reference was also made in the newly prepared houselists showing the source from which entries have been copied. After this broad primary check, houselists were kept in a serial order for each house-numbering unit. They were stitched into a volume with brown wrappers and then pages were numbered serially.

Building and Census House—No distinction for enumeration 1961

1 - 38. The concept of a census house and a building could, to a large extent, be identical as far as Madras State is concerned. As such, it was decided not to make any distinction between a census house and building for purpose of population enumeration even though such a distinction was vital for house-listing. As such, the instructions were slightly modified that in actual census enumeration, the building number could be utilised and the number of households indicated by sub-numbers running from 'a' onwards. Thus in actual Census count of 1961, the number of occupied buildings have been enumerated. I am happy that this was done because it provided a comparative data with figures of previous Censuses.

Scrutiny of houselists and rectification of obvious errors

1 - 39. Then the detailed scrutiny of entries in the houselist was taken up with the object of rectifying errors, omissions and inconsistencies and supplying obvious omissions. As a general rule, no entry was corrected unless it was *prima-facie* a mistake and full details were available for justifying that correction. The simple mistake that was observed in the houselist was the recording of unnecessary and superfluous details under certain columns. If one census house was occupied by two households, the entry "dwelling" under column 4 was repeated on

both the lines. Sometimes irrelevant entries were found in columns 5 to 8 even if a census house was not used as a workshop or factory. Such superfluous entries were scored off. In some cases, certain columns were deliberately or unintentionally omitted to be filled in. For example, even though there were clear indications in columns 5 to 8 and 11 to 17 that a census house was used as workshop-*cum*-dwelling, column 4 was omitted, to be filled in as workshop-*cum*-dwelling. In such cases, omissions were supplied. In column 2 'building number' and column 3 'building number with subnumber' for census house, the same number was entered on the subsequent lines even when there were no separate buildings or census houses. These entries were cancelled. Otherwise they might lead to the inflation of the figures of the total number of buildings and census houses in a particular area. When the census house related to a cattle shed or water pumping shed, such entries were eliminated. Similarly, store rooms which are not godowns, kitchens or bed rooms which are necessarily accessories of a house have been treated as separate census houses and in such cases the entries were scored off. Instead of making entries in column 4, information was embodied in the remarks column. The latter entry was scored off and proper entry made in column 4. In some cases the remark 'vacant' in column 4 was followed by entries in columns 11 to 17 clearly indicating that the house was occupied. The entry 'vacant' in column 4 which was an obvious error was corrected as dwelling. Due to misconception of the concept of factory, some enumerators recorded workshops as factories. A perusal of the entries in columns 6 to 8 confirmed that they were only workshops. The entry in column 4 was suitably corrected. In some cases where the census house had been used both as workshp and dwelling, an entry "dwelling" had been made in column 4. Such entries were corrected into workshop-*cum*-dwelling or factory-*cum*-dwelling as the case may be. Column 5 was intended to record information in the case of factories and workshops where there was processing, repairing or servicing. In some cases, entries were found in column 5, when the house was actually used as a hotel, laundry and photo studio. Such entries were transferred to column 18. In a few cases where one building consisted of more than one house, enumerators had left column 3 blank. Such omissions were supplied. In some cases where one household was in occupation of two census houses, enumerators had repeated in the second line all the entries relating to columns 1 to 17. In these cases, the entries in the second line were scored off. In cases of institutions like schools and colleges, separate blocks belonging to the same institution and housing class-rooms were treated as separate census houses. They were clubbed together to make one house.

High quality work by enumerators

1-40. I have here indicated in broad categories the nature of mistakes committed by the enumerators, but they formed only a very small percentage of the total number of entries in the houselists made by them. This listing of errors should not give the reader a biassed idea of the nature of work done by the enumerators in houselisting which was of a high quality. In the course of the discussion, I would be showing that the difficult concept of census house was properly understood by them and the houselisting was thus made a success.

Tabulation—Preparation of Tables prescribed by Registrar General

After the scrutiny of the houselist was completed, detailed tabulation was begun. According to the programme indicated by Registrar General, the tabulation envisaged the preparation of 5 Tables as follows:

Table I —Census house and the use to which it is put.

Table II —Census households classified by tenure status.

Table III —Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry power used, no power (with or without machinery) and size of employment.

Table IV —Distribution of Census houses used wholly or partly as dwelling by wall and roof material.

Table V —Households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied.

Tables I and III were prepared on full count and others on a 20% sample. Tables I, III and IV were for census houses while Table II and V were for census households.

Primary houselist abstract—prepared only in Madras

In addition to these 5 Housing Tables, which conformed to the All India pattern a Primary Houselist Abstract was prepared in Madras State with a view to get details of number of Census buildings, number of census houses and households, number of establishments, workshops and factories, number of rooms in the census households and population. The Primary Houselist Abstract was prepared in the form given below:

District:
Taluk:
Standard Administration Unit:

City
Non-City Urban
Rural

Location Code No.	Name of the place	No. of buildings	No. of Census houses	No. of establishments, workshops and factories	Number of households	No. of rooms in census households	No. of persons residing in the household		
							Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Tally method of abstraction discarded

1 - 41. The method indicated by Registrar General for the preparation of tables was known as 'Tally Method'. According to this, a frequency table should be prepared for each characteristic to be tabulated in a separate sheet of paper. For each count, four tally marks would be made with vertical dashes and the fifth tally mark with a horizontal dash which would cross all the abbreviations. This gave a round number of 5 and by counting the number of such units, it was possible to arrive at the total number of each characteristic. One practical difficulty was experienced in following this method, and that was to check the accuracy of the figures arrived at. Any Supervisor had to repeat the entire procedure with a view to conduct any overcheck and if he detected any discrepancy, to locate it, he had to do the process again. Under this method the work could not be checked at any point with a view to detect mistakes.

Our method of abstraction

1 - 42. This method was not, therefore, followed in Madras State. By scanning through the pages, every characteristic was counted and the total number noted in pencil at the foot of the page. From this page total, further consolidation was made. In the case of small rural areas which were not divided into blocks or wards, the consolidated total related to the standard administrative unit. In other cases, the figures were totalled for each enumerator's block or ward or locality from which the figures for each standard unit was built up. Taluk and district table were constructed on the basis of these figures. The tables were prepared in the following order:

1. Primary Houselist Abstract
2. Table E—I
3. Table E—II
4. Table E—IV
5. Table E—V
6. Table E—III

Figures were compiled separately:

1. For Cities
2. For non-city urban areas in a taluk
3. For rural areas in a taluk

In order to facilitate preparation of such information, suitable code numbers were given for each particular to be tabulated. This coding was done with a view to facilitate easy counting and to see that no mistake was made by confusing the entries at the tabulation stage. Extra precaution was taken to see that the coding was done accurately. We would indicate briefly how each abstract was prepared.

Primary houselist abstract

1 - 43. After completing the houselisting operation, an abstract was prepared by each enumerator which contained the following details for each enumeration block :

1. No. of census households.
2. No. of establishments, workshops and factories.
3. Total number of rooms in all households.
4. Males, Females and Total population.

Housing table I

1 - 44. This table was titled "Census houses and the uses to which they are put". Code numbers A-O as detailed below were written on the right hand side of Column 4 of the houselist to classify census houses according to the purpose for which they were used.

Sl. No.	Code	Nature of Census house
1	O	Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting
2	A	Dwellings
3	B	Shop—*cum*—dwellings
4	C	Workshop—*cum*—dwellings
5	D	Hotels, Hostels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses
6	E	Shops excluding eating houses
7	F	Business houses and offices
8	G	Factories registered under Factories Act
9	H	Worksheds and workshops not registered under Factories Act
10	J	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes coaching and shop classes
11	K	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating houses
12	L	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)
13	M	Public Health and Medical Institutions, Hospitals, Health Centres, Doctor's clinics, Dispensaries etc.
14	N	Others (Those which are not classified under other heads. They include temples, laundries, fire station and railway station.)

At the foot of each page, the number of houses under each code was entered. For example, if at page 5 of the houselist there were 20 census houses, the details were classified as follows :

A	15
E	1
K	1
N	1
O	2
Total	20

On the basis of the above classification, figures for primary and standard administration units were worked out. They were further totalled to prepare the figures for urban and rural tracts of each taluk. They were further consolidated to prepare district and State Tables.

Tables II, IV & V prepared on 20% sample

1 - 45. The preparation of Tables II, IV & V involved the marking of sample household. The unit for sampling was a tract which were: (1) each city having a population of 50,000 and over; (2) all the rural areas in a taluk; (3) all the non-city urban areas in a district. The procedure prescribed by the Registrar General regarding the selection of sample household was adopted. The first sample household was selected at random from the first five numbers. From that, every fifth household from the first random household was continuously marked by giving a bold red tick at the right hand side of column 11. The random start number varied from tract to tract.

Housing table II

1 - 46. For the preparation of Table II, columns 4 and 14 of the houselist were codified. The Registrar General supplied the following four abbreviations for column 4.

Dwellings	D
Shop—*cum*—dwellings	S
Workshop—*cum*—dwellings	W
Others	O

A departure was made in the use of abbreviations for coding column 4. In regard to the first three categories, the same code as used for Table I was used for Table II also.

Dwellings	A
Shop—*cum*—dwelling	B
Workshop—*cum*—dwelling	C

The same code number assigned to column 4 was repeated in column 14; for others the abbreviation 'P' was used. For determining tenure status, in addition to O and R, (O 'owned' and R 'rented') suggested by Registrar General for owned and rented houses, an additional code 'S' was used for cases where col. 14 of the houselist was not filled up by the enumerator. Thus there were 12 types of codes in use—AO, BO, CO, PO, AR, BR, CR, PR, AS, BS, CS, and PS. The procedure for counting and posting was similar to that of Abstract I.

Housing table IV

1 - 47. Table IV was titled "Distribution of census houses used as dwellings, by wall and roof material". The particulars were prepared with reference to entries in Columns 9 and 10 of houselist. The materials used for wall and roof were coded as follows:

Wall Materials:

1. Grass, leaves, reeds and bamboo
2. Timber
3. Mud
4. Unburnt bricks
5. Burnt bricks
6. Corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets

7. Stone
8. Cement concrete
9. All other material
10. Material not stated

Roof Materials:

Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	A
Tiles, slate, shingle	B
Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheet	C
Asbestos cement sheet	D
Brick and lime	E
Concrete and stone slabs	F
All other material	G
Material not stated	H

A table was prepared for the sample households already marked with a Red tick in column 11 from the page totals for columns 9 and 10 of the houselist and the taluk and district figures were arrived at.

1 - 48. Table V was entitled " Households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied. ".

No codification was done for this Table. Working sheets were used for each location code unit for rural areas and for each enumerators' block in urban areas. Working sheets were prepared separately for 7 categories viz. households with no regular room, households with one room, 2 rooms, 3 rooms, 4 rooms, 5 rooms and above and no. of rooms not stated. In the case of working sheets relating to households with 5 rooms and above, break-up for each case like 5 rooms, 6 rooms and 7 rooms were also noted to arrive at the total number of rooms. The working sheets contained the following columns :

Housing table V

Working sheet for abstract V

Code No.	Admn. Unit	Name
	District	
	Taluk	
	Std. Admn. Unit	
	Primary house-numbering Unit	

20% Sample

Household with........................... rooms

Serial number of household	Number of members: Males	Females

1 - 49. Table III was titled " Census houses used as workshops and factorties classsified by industry, power used, no power (with or without machinery) and size of employment.

The preparation of this Table involved a three fold classification of the establishments, first classification being the nature of industry, second being kind of fuel or power used and third being the size of employment. The three digit industrial code of the national industrial classification code was entered in column 6 of the houselist. In column 7 of the houselist, alphabets A—H as indicated below were added ;

Housing table III

A	1 person	E	20—49 persons
B	2— 5 persons	F	50—99 persons
C	6— 9 persons	G	100 persons & above
D	10—19 persons	H	persons not stated

Column 8 was codified for different kinds of fuel or power used, employing the following abbreviations:

Electricity	I
Liquid fuel	II
Coal, wood	III
Other fuel power	IV
Without power or fuel	V
Power or fuel not stated	VI

After codification, separate compilation sheets were prepared and kept ready for each of the three-digit code numbers occurring in the tract. The data relating to each page in the houselist were posted in the relevant columns of the compilation sheet. From these sheets, the tract totals were struck for each three-digit code number. These sheets were arranged in the descending order and those relating to each three-digit code number were stitched together to form E-III Table of the tract. From these Tract Tables, the District Tables and State Tables were built up.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL

AS INDICATED EARLIER, one object of houselisting was to make a provisional count of population of Madras State at the time of houselisting. This volume is primarily concerned with houses and their various aspects in relation to community. It will, however, be interesting to discuss the break-up of the population count at the time of houselisting. A statement is given below indicating the population break-up according to houselisting, and final enumeration and the percentage of variation between the two figures.

Variation in population: houselisting and enumeration

Statement II—1

Houselist population and final Population—percentage variation

State / District	Houselist Population	Final Population	Percentage Variation
Madras State	**32,848,466**	**33,686,953**	**+ 2·55**
Madras	1,618,477	1,729,141	+ 6·84
Chingleput	2,130,945	2,196,412	+ 3·07
North Arcot	3,060,285	3,146,326	+ 2·81
South Arcot	3,002,199	3,047,973	+ 1·52
Salem	3,745,495	3,804,108	+ 1·56
Coimbatore	3,416,254	3,557,471	+ 4·13
Nilgiri	386,112	409,308	+ 6·01
Madurai	3,123,244	3,211,227	+ 2·82
Tiruchirapalli	3,098,777	3,190,078	+ 2·95
Thanjavur	3,148,899	3,245,927	+ 3·08
Ramanathapuram	2,430,502	2,421,788	— 0·36
Tirunelveli	2,704,339	2,730,279	+ 0·96
Kanyakumari	982,938	996,915	+ 1·42

The variation recorded was 2·55%. This would represent four components: (1) Houseless Population of Madras State which was purposely excluded from the scope of provisional count during houselisting. (2) The growth of population due to natural causes between October 1960 and 1st March 1961 which was the date for census enumeration. (3) Difference in the methods of count employed on the two occasions i. e. a *de-jure* count made at the time of houselisting and a *de-facto* count made during enumeration. Further, houselisting was not synchronised to any specific date as in the case of enumeration. (4) The population of strictly military areas was omitted from the provisional count as no houselisting was done in such areas. Thus, it would be seen that there was a close similarity between the figures obtained at the time of houselisting and at the time of enumeration in Madras State.

Reasons for variation

2 - 2. Making a detailed study of district break-up, it would be seen that variation does not follow a uniform pattern from district to district. It has recorded some high figures for Madras City 6·84%, Nilgiri 6·01%, Coimbatore 4·13%, Thanjavur 3·08% while Ramanathapuram District has recorded a decrease of 0·36% and Tirunelveli District has recorded a low increase of 0·96%.

MADRAS STATE

Percentage of Rural Popluation Living in Villages Containing 5 and below, 6 - 15, 16 - 25, 26 - 35, 36 - 50, 51 - 100 and above 100 Houses, 1961

SCALE

Miles 20 10 0 20 40 60

Kilometres 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100

ANDHRA PRADESH

MYSORE

KERALA

MADRAS

Pondicherry

Karaikal

Bay of Bengal

PALK STRAIT

GULF OF MANAAR

CEYLON

Indian Ocean

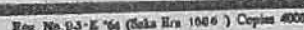
REFERENCE

State Boundary ————

District Boundary —·—·—

Percentage (by Number of Houses)

District	5 & Below	6 - 15	16 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 50	51 - 100	Above 100
CHINGLEPUT	0.01	0.05	0.20	0.27	0.63	4.37	94.47
NORTH ARCOT	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.36	3.51	95.94
SALEM	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.12	1.20	98.48
NILGIRIS							100.00
SOUTH ARCOT	0.00	0.03	0.12	0.24	0.48	2.93	96.20
COIMBATORE	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.56	99.27
TIRUCHIRAPALLI	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.12	0.28	1.74	97.71
THANJAVUR	0.02	0.12	0.18	0.26	0.42	1.57	97.43
MADURAI	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.35	99.55
RAMANATHAPURAM	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.17	0.36	2.79	96.62
TIRUNELVELI	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.94	98.90
KANYAKUMARI							100.00



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There are reasons for such variations between district to district. In the case of Madras City, houseless population forms a larger percentage accounting for an appreciable difference between the two figures. Further, there are military areas which were purposely excluded from the scope of houselisting. In the case of Nilgiri District houselisting was done in the off-season when all the people who migrated to the hills returned to the plains. They began moving to the hills again after January 1961. This is reflected in the high difference of 6·01% which in terms of actual population comes to only 23,000. In the case of Coimbatore District, there are strictly military areas which were excluded from the scope of houselisting. In the case of Ramanathapuram District, the decrease is due to the large migration of labourers in search of employment during the harvest season in adjoining districts of Madurai, Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli, preferably Thanjavur and this movement is reflected in the high increase recorded in Thanjavur District. The decrease is probably less in Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. We will now examine the variation between rural and urban figures. The break-up is given below:

Pattern of variation in districts

Statement II—2

Houselist population and final population—percentage variation by rural/urban break-up

State/ District	RURAL Houselist Population	Final Population	% Variation	URBAN Houselist Population	Final Population	% Variation
Madras State	**24,312,435**	**24,696,425**	**1·58**	**8,536,031**	**8,990,528**	**5·32**
Madras	...	...	...	1,618,477	1,729,141	6·84
Chingleput	1,697,951	1,740,734	2·52	432,994	455,678	5·24
North Arcot	2,471,078	2,515,101	1·78	589,207	631,225	7·13
South Arcot	2,630,914	2,655,651	0·94	371,285	392,322	5·67
Salem	3,145,318	3,186,760	1·32	600,177	617,348	2·86
Coimbatore	2,446,464	2,525,302	3·22	969,790	1,032,169	6·43
Nilgiri	221,669	229,441	3·51	164,443	179,867	9·38
Madurai	2,148,656	2,195,482	2.18	974,588	1,015,745	4·22
Tiruchirapalli	2,463,148	2,512,007	1·98	635,629	678,071	6·68
Thanjavur	2,526,396	2,584,407	2·30	622,503	661,520	6·27
Ramanathapuram	1,841,941	1,822,307	− 1·07	588,561	599,481	1·86
Tirunelveli	1,877,849	1,882,397	0·24	826,490	847,882	2·59
Kanyakumari	841,051	846,836	0·69	141,887	150,079	5·77

2 - 3. It will be seen that the variation in the rural sector for the whole State is 1·58% and in the urban sector 5·32%. The variation is more pronounced in Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Chingleput and Thanjavur districts in the rural sector. In the urban sector, the highest has been recorded in Nilgiri, 9·38%. We have made a separate calculation of the figures in the strictly military areas excluded from the scope of houselisting. The figure came to 5%. Our experience is that the coverage in houselisting is much more complete in rural parts of Madras State than in urban. Generally not more than one household lives in a Census house in rural parts. As such, even in houselisting, it is possible to get a complete count of population.

Rural urban variation

2 - 4. In this connection, I should refer to one aspect of houselisting population which is some what perplexing. The houselisting recorded only an increase of 9·1%. This was much less than what was anticipated by demographers when compared with the increase of 14·7% for the decade 1941–51 assuming that no variable factor has affected the growth rate during 1951–60. Two constructive criticisms were made about the houselisting operation by two eminent persons, one by Sri R. A. Gopalaswami, the then Chief Secretary to the Government of

Constructive criticisms on houselisting population

Madras and the previous Registrar General, India and the other by Sri A. Mitra, the present Registrar General. The view of Sri Gopalaswami was that there might be an undercount of population during houselisting. According to him, the population of Madras City which was estimated at 1,618,477 during houselisting was a realistic one while the count in the rural sector would require some further examination. A somewhat different approach was made by Sri A. Mitra, Registrar General, India. He pointed out that the decade 1951-60 was free from any causes which would contribute to such a reduction i. e., 14·7% to 10% which, according to him, would be the figure for 1951-61 based on the increase in houselisting population. But on the other hand, due to improvement in public health conditions, one would expect some rise compared to the last Censuses. This trend was reflected in the houselisting figures recorded in other States of India where the increase was as high as 20% or more. He, therefore, suggested that I should examine in detail whether the figures were reliable and whether there would be any loophole in the adoption of the already existing house-numbering system by which some of the houses might have been omitted from listing. He thought that though such a thing could not have happened, it would be desirable to have a careful and thorough check-up with the help of the Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations and see that all the houses have been completely listed and that at the enumeration stage, all the houses were completely covered. He also suggested that I should request the District Census Officers to undertake intensive tours before enumeration and to see that complete coverage was obtained.

My view

2 - 5. It is not my object to examine the reasons for the low rate of increase recorded in Madras State during 1951-61 in this volume. I will be dealing with the subject in detail in my report on Demographic Trends and Vital Statistics of Madras State. However, I will briefly indicate the actual position regarding the procedure followed by enumerators in houselisting and how far the constructive criticisms offered by these eminent authorities were helpful in making me see that an accurate count was made in 1961.

Pattern of rural urban increase indicates no omission

2 - 6. The rural population of Madras State has recorded as good an increase in 1951-61 as it had during 1941-51, the rate being 8·4% as against 8·1%. As such the rate of growth has been maintained. Considering the trend in migration which has been exhibited by Madras State both in the rural and urban sector in the decade 1951-61, and reflected in the figures furnished by other Superintendents of Census Operations and considering that there is no appreciable variation in the rate of growth that is based on births and deaths, the increase in the rural sector can be said to be quite reasonable. In the urban sector, the increase recorded was 16·40% during houselisting. It rose to 22·59% during the actual census count. For the following reasons, an omission could not have taken place from houselisting. The number of households in Madras City increased from 271,885 in 1951 to 328,219. The rate of increase is 20·72% for the period 1951-60. The population increase was only 14·3% for the same period. The number of occupied houses in Madras City rose from 87,888 in 1941 to 108,481 in 1951 and then to 147,694 in 1961. All urban areas have recorded similar increases. As such, there is no reason to hold that any particular household or census house was omitted to be covered during houselisting. The number of occupied houses in the Madras State as a whole rose by 18·6% during 1951-61 recording 18% variation in the State with 14·2% in the rural sector and 37·3% in the urban sector. The rate of increase in the number of occupied buildings has outstripped the increase of population. Further, a specific provision was made in the houselisting manual that whenever a house has not been given a number, it should be marked as X and a scrutiny of the houselist showed that in a number of cases the enumerator had put X in the houselist. Further, the general difficulty in the house-numbering system cannot be assigned as

the reason for the fall in the urban population because the count has differed from town to town in population increase. In some cases, a substantial increase has been recorded while in others a marked fall has been recorded. The following examples will be illustrative:

Town	%Variation 1951-60
Coimbatore	34·6
Salem	20·5
Erode	21·3
Tiruppur	34·2
Ootacamund	12·3
Madurai	13·9
Dindigul	15·5
Tirunelveli	15·4
Tuticorin	21·1
Nagercoil	24·5
Vellore	(—) 2·3
Thanjavur	(—) 1·3
Kumbakonam	(—) 6·1
Nagapattinam	(—) 4·7

These figures will substantiate the point that the fall in the urban population cannot be attributed to any general cause like omission of household in listing.

Greater urban variation—reasons

2 - 7. It will again be interesting to study this on the basis of households. According to Primary Census Abstract the number of households in Madras State is 7,257,363. This has recorded an increase of 2·12% over the figure recorded at the time of houselisting. Breaking the figures into rural and urban, the increase is 5·71% in the urban sector and 0·92% in the rural sector. It will be seen that the percentage of increase in households is inappreciable in both the sectors. It is likely that the fact that there was a *de-jure* count during houselisting has been reflected more in the urban sector which has always a high floating population while such floating population was omitted from houselisting purposely. Any person had to be enumerated in the count if he happened to be at the place on 1st March 1961. This would explain the larger increase recorded in the urban population of Madras State between houselisting and actual enumeration.

Precautions to ensure full count

As a measure of precaution, however, all Charge Officers were instructed to re-check the house-numbering and to see that no household was omitted from count. The Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations were also directed to check the houselisting with actual conditions prevailing on ground and to see that no omission takes place. Even if there was an omission in house-numbering, instructions issued were made clear that whether the houses have numbers or not, they should be listed and all households enumerated. These instructions were repeated in the Enumeration Manual issued for the guidance of enumerators. It was enjoined on them that whether the building had a number or not was of no material importance for census enumerators.

Personal letter to Charge Officers

2 - 8. A circular was issued to all Charge Officers indicating what should be done to make the enumeration as accurate as possible. The circular is reproduced below:

"I am addressing this personal letter to you with the hope that you will attend to its contents with all seriousness.

It is quite necessary that the figures of population which we furnish for the Madras State for the enumeration of 1961 should be as accurate as possible. I am confident that you will normally take every step required to see that an accurate return of the population is made. But there are certain aspects of this question which you have to keep in mind. According to the houselisting

which we conducted in October 1960, we find that the population of Madras State has increased only by 9.1% for the period 1951-60. The figures for the corresponding period 1941-51 was 14·7%. There is a general impression that the variation during the decade 1951-61 should not normally show any decrease over the variation during decade 1941-51. This is based on the following considerations. No serious epidemic or famine conditions have occurred after 1951. Normally owing to the increase in Public Health activities, death rate should have fallen for the decade. Birth rate can be taken to be the same as the last decade. As such, the same increase or a little more is expected. This is the view held by Demographers. It is necessary to keep this in mind and to attend to the enumeration after taking care to see that no household is omitted from enumeration and that there is no under-count of any household. For this purpose, a complete re-check of the houses and households in your jurisdiction will be necessary.

As a result of the analysis in our office, we find that the rural population of the State has maintained the same increase during 1951-60 as in 1941-51. As such, it is necessary for you to concentrate more on the urban areas which have recorded a substantial fall in the rate of increase.

It is not my intention that any attempt should be made by you to increase the count of population of the State. What is necessary for you is to satisfy yourself that the count is accurate and we are returning by February 1961 the actual population of Madras State. Whether any over count has taken place in 1951 or not will not be our concern at this stage.

I will be happy if I can secure your co-operation in making an accurate return of the population of Madras State in 1961."

2 - 9. I do not propose to discuss any further the reason for the lowest population increase recorded by Madras State, 11·85%. Perhaps the steps taken had some beneficial effects in the urban sector, viz., that the percentage of increase rose from 16·40 to 22·59. This was much less than what was recorded in 1941-51. This difference has been explained on the basis that there is a large scale trend of out-migration from rural to urban sector and that there is a large scale out-migration from both sectors in the decade 1951-61. These aspects would be discussed in a separate volume and no further comments are needed at this stage.

Personal letter to Collectors

2 - 10. A letter was also issued to all the Collectors to explain the variation observed between houselist population and what was expected to be the population in 1960. Based on all factors like rural-urban migration, migration of labour population, growth of industrial townships, settlements and adverse seasonal conditions, it was pointed out that the examination of the conditions and the reasons for the decrease in the population or for the increase in the population as the case may be, based on the local knowledge of the Collectors and his subordinates would be of interest. We have received some valuable reports from the Collectors, but they will be utilised in the volume on Demographic Trends. The one beneficial effect of all these steps was that every Charge Officer was well aware that the Census Organisation expected them to be on the guard against the omission of any household from enumeration in 1961.

Proportion of buildings to census houses

2 - 11. The success of houselisting depends on the extent to which the concept of Census house has been understood by the enumerator. From the definitions given earlier it is obvious that the census house is a structure included in the building and functioning as a sub-unit. In some cases, the census houses will therefore be identical with a building as defined in the Madras House Numbering System. According to the houselist, Madras State returned 7,210,283 buildings and 7,799,674 census houses which gives a proportion of 1·08 census houses for every building. The table below indicates the break-up for all the districts :

Statement II—3

Proportion between buildings and houses as recorded in table E. I

State/District		Buildings	Houses	Proportion of houses to buildings
		Total		
Madras State	...	**7,210,283**	**7,799,674**	**1·08**
Madras	...	166,960	273,418	1·64
Chingleput	...	451,748	475,075	1·05
North Arcot	...	586,407	638,852	1·09
South Arcot	...	642,719	678,773	1·06
Salem	...	875,901	910,673	1·04
Coimbatore	...	735,787	816,855	1·11
Nilgiri	...	96,711	99,833	1·03
Madurai	...	625,235	749,099	1·20
Tiruchirapalli	...	749,795	795,461	1·06
Thanjavur	...	767,396	784,272	1·02
Ramanathapuram	...	581,514	614,122	1·06
Tirunelveli	...	718,567	746,252	1·04
Kanyakumari	...	211,543	216,989	1·03
		Rural		
Madras State	...	**5,569,807**	**5,835,929**	**1·05**
Madras	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	368,263	381,165	1·04
North Arcot	...	477,359	519,531	1·09
South Arcot	...	564,834	596,145	1·06
Salem	...	744,867	770,631	1·03
Coimbatore	...	550,736	585,751	1·06
Nilgiri	...	55,795	57,081	1·02
Madurai	...	461,625	509,232	1·10
Tiruchirapalli	...	606,751	635,535	1·05
Thanjavur	...	622,669	630,994	1·01
Ramanathapuram	...	437,234	453,886	1·04
Tirunelveli	...	499,628	512,466	1·03
Kanyakumari	...	180,046	183,512	1·02
		Urban		
Madras State	...	**1,640,476**	**1,963,745**	**1·20**
Madras	...	166,960	273,418	1·64
Chingleput	...	83,485	93,910	1·12
North Arcot	...	109,048	119,321	1·09
South Arcot	...	77,885	82,628	1·06
Salem	...	131,034	140,042	1.07
Coimbatore	...	185,051	231,104	1·25
Nilgiri	...	40,916	42,752	1·04
Madurai	...	163,610	239,867	1·47
Tiruchirapalli	...	143,044	159,926	1·12
Thanjavur	...	144,727	153,278	1·06
Ramanathapuram	...	144,280	160,236	1·11
Tirunelveli	...	218,939	233,786	1·07
Kanyakumari	...	31,497	33,477	1·06

District variation in ratio

2 - 12. Madras District has a high ratio of 1·64 followed by 1·20 of Madurai and 1·11 of Coimbatore District. Madras itself is completely urban and those districts which contain a larger element of urban character show a higher proportion than other districts, e. g., Chingleput, Coimbatore and Madurai. The difference is all the more revealing when we analyse the figures given for rural and urban sectors. The proportion of census house is 1·05 in rural and 1·20 in urban. Of the rural, Madurai shows the highest percentage of 1·10. North Arcot comes next followed by South Arcot and Coimbatore. In the urban sector, Madras leads and Madurai is the next followed by Coimbatore which places show pronounced urban tendencies. It is well known that generally in rural tracts of Madras, people do like to have an independent space to live in and do not share with others, however small the construction be, however inadequate the flooring or roofing be. This tendency to have an independent unit is reflected in the increase which we have exhibited in these Tables. This tendency is found to a lesser extent even in smaller urban pockets and the concentration of census houses will, therefore, be seen in larger cities like Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai. The above analysis also shows that the concept of census house has been properly understood by the enumerator and the data collected during the houselisting can be relied on.

Increase in number of residential census houses 1901—61

2 - 13. According to the houselisting, the number of residential census houses is 6,722,984. We cannot compare this figure with those of previous decades because the concept was somewhat changed between 1951-60. But in the actual census enumeration conducted in 1961, the census house was not enumerated but building, as defined in the house-numbering sytem. So the number of houses according to the Primary Census Abstract comes to 6,365,474 which can be compared with the corresponding figures of 1951, which stood at 5,368,671. We have, therefore, prepared a statement showing the population in the houses during the various Censuses since 1901 with percentage of increase for each decade. It will be seen that the percentage of increase in the number of houses has kept pace with the increase in the growth of population except in the decade 1941-51 when the percentage of increase was 6·01 against a population increase of 14·66%. The houselisting figures of 1960, however, show a departure, in that the percentage of increase in houses is 25·22, as against 18·57 in 1961. But this represents an increase by the listing of census houses in 1960 as distinct from occupied buildings for all other years.

Statement II—4

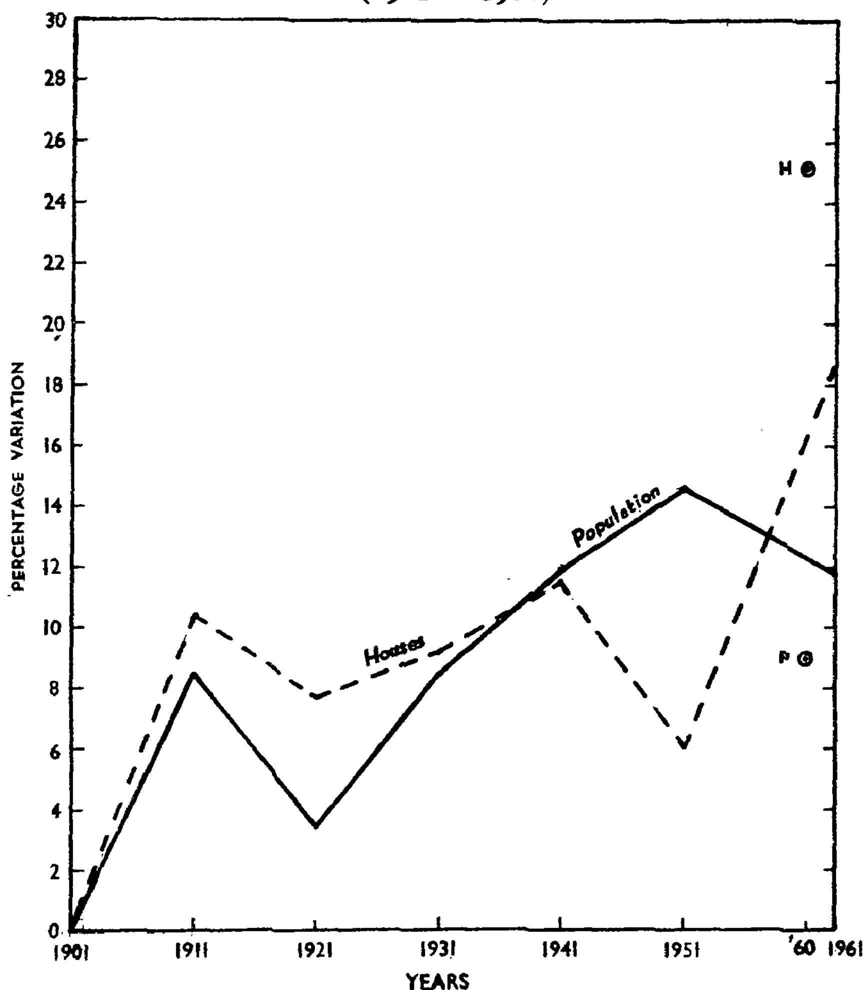
Variation in population and houses, 1901—1961

Year	Population	% increase	Houses	% increase
1901	19,252,630	...	3,492,564	...
1911	20,902,616	8·57	3,857,705	10·45
1921	21,628,518	3·47	4,155,524	7·72
1931	23,472,099	8·52	4,539,632	9·24
1941	26,267,507	11·91	5,064,447	11·56
1951	30,119,047	14·66	5,368,671	6·01
1960	32,848,466*	9·06	*6,722,984	25·22
1961	33,686,953**	11·85	**6,365,474	18·57

*As per houselisting—residential houses.

**As per Primary Census Abstract—Occupied houses.

VARIATION IN POPULATION AND HOUSES
(1901 — 1961)



H Percentage Increase in Residential Houses (1951 - 60) as per Houselist

P Percentage Increase in Population (1951 - 60) as per Houselist

(Please see paras 2 - 13 and 2 - 14 of Chapter II)

2 - 14. We have exhibited the variation between the population and the number of census houses for the period 1901 to 1961 in the form of a graph. Though in general the growth in the number of houses has kept pace with the increase in population, two departures are observed. During the period 1911–1921 which corresponded with World War I, the increase in the number of houses was less than the previous decade, but the corresponding increase in population due to natural causes was lower than the previous decade by an appreciable figure. Again during 1941–51 owing to World War II, the increase in the number of houses recorded was only 6·01% against a population increase of 14·66%. While the decade following the World War I did not witness any expansion in housing, the decade after the World War II witnessed an appreciable increase in the number of houses by 18·57% against a population increase of 11·85%. This increase represents the sum total of the efforts made by the State and Central Governments to improve the housing conditions and the conscious effort of the citizen to see that he lives in a better house. This also represents the break-up of the joint family system as a result of which persons desire to live with their wives and children in a separate household. It will be further seen that the total increase in the population for the period 1901–61 is 74·97% while the percentage of increase in houses is 82·26.

2 - 15. We have prepared a statement showing the number of persons living in one occupied house with a district-war break-up. It is seen that in Madras State there is no appreciable variation between 1901-60 in the figure of number of persons living in one census house. In 1901 it was 5·5 as against 5·3 in 1961. It is surprising that the alleged break-up of the joint family system has not contributed to any decrease in the number of persons depending on each census house. The figure in 1951 is the highest being 5·6. During the intervening war period construction activity was comparatively at a standstill. Further in this period some immigration has been observed thereby increasing the number of persons depending on each census house. The figure of Madras city which is completely urban has risen from 9·2 to 11·7. In other districts, there is a fall in the number of persons depending on the house while in Kanyakumari District, the number has risen from 4·6 to 5·6. Kanyakumari District has recorded a different population pattern from other parts of the State and a similarity with the conditions prevailing in Kerala.

Persons per occupied house 1901—61

Statement II—5

Number of persons per house, 1901—1961

State/District	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1960
Madras State	**5·5**	**5·4**	**5·2**	**5·2**	**5·2**	**5·6**	**5·3**	**4·9**
Madras	9·2	8·7	8·2	8·8	8·8	12·9	11·7	7·4
Chingleput	6·4	6·2	5·9	5·7	5·7	5·9	5·4	5·0
North Arcot	6·4	6·7	6·3	6·3	6·3	6·4	5·9	5·4
South Arcot	6·9	6·2	5·8	5·5	5·4	5·6	5·2	5·0
Salem	5·0	5·1	4·7	4·7	4·9	5·2	5·1	4·8
Coimbatore	4·9	4·9	4·7	5·0	5·1	5·5	5·3	4·8
Nilgiri	4·6	4·4	4·2	4·3	4·4	5·4	5·0	4·7
Madurai	5.0	5·6	5·4	5·5	5·4	6·2	5·6	4·8
Tiruchirapalli	5·5	5·1	5·1	4·9	4·9	5·2	4·8	4·6
Thanjavur	5·3	5·2	5·1	4·9	4·8	5·2	4·9	4·7
Ramanathapuram	5·0	5·6	4·9	4·9	4·9	5·0	4·8	4·7
Tirunelveli	5·0	4·5	4·4	4·3	4·4	4·7	4·6	4·3
Kanyakumari	4·6	4·8	5·1	5·3	5·4	5·7	5·6	5·5

We will further examine the difference in the rural, urban break-up though the figures are available only for the period 1921-1961.

Statement II—6

Variation in population and houses, 1921—1961 by rural/urban break-up

Year	Population	Percentage variation	Houses	Percentage variation
		Rural		
1921	18,187,453	...	3,547,659	...
1931	19,221,559	5·7	3,796,852	7·0
1941	21,068,793	9·6	4,124,124	8·6
1951	22,785,522	8·1	4,347,354	5·4
1961	24,696,425	8·4	4,963,130	14·2
		Urban		
1921	3,441,065	...	607,865	...
1931	4,250,540	23·5	742,780	22·2
1941	5,198,714	22·3	940,323	26·6
1951	7,333,525	41·1	1,021,317	8·6
1961	8,990,528	22·6	1,402,344	37·3
		Total		
1921	21,628,518	...	4,155,524	...
1931	23,472,099	8·5	4,539,632	9·2
1941	26,267,507	11·9	5,064,447	11·6
1951	30,119,047	14·7	5,368,671	6·0
1961	33,686,953	11·8	6,365,474	18·6

Houses and population: Rural—urban variation

In the rural sector the percentage increase in the number of houses is 5.4 in 1941-51 as against the population increase of 8.1% while the increase in the number of houses during 1951-61 is 14.2% against a population increase of 8.4%. It will be, therefore, seen that the shortage in the number of houses witnessed in the decade 1941-51 has been made good in the decade 1951-61. The rural sector in Madras State has witnessed a good expansion in the housing facilities during 1951-61. The urban figures are equally interesting. The recorded maximum figure in population trend is found in the decade 1941-51 with 41·1% while the increase in the number of houses available for occupation is only 8·6%. This change has indicated a remarkable migration of people from rural to urban sector and it is likely that the building activity in the urban sector did not keep pace with the demands made on it, while this position has been reversed in 1951-61 when the increase in the number of houses is 37·3% against a population increase of 22·6%. Thus throughout the period 1901-61 the increase in population has shown a remarkable similarity to the increase in the number of houses if we did not take into account the war period of 1941-51.

2-16. We append below a statement showing the proportion between occupied houses and households based on the houselist. A census house shows only 1·06 households for the entire State, so that congestion due to the occupation of one Census house by more than one family is almost negligible in Madras State. In Madras City, it is however marked because a Census house supports 1·50 Census families. In the urban sector this congestion is marked also in the case of North Arcot, Chingleput and South Arcot, while in the case of Tirunelveli, both urban and rural sectors have a percentage of less than 1 which shows that housing conditions as far as the numbers are concerned are quite satisfactory. In the rural sector, the maximum congestion is found in the districts of North Arcot and South Arcot. These districts are comparatively backward and the construction activity has not kept pace with the increase in population.

Proportion of occupied houses to households

Statement II—7

Proportion between occupied houses and households as per houselist

State/District		Total	Rural	Urban
Madras State	...	**1·06**	**1·04**	**1·12**
Madras	...	1·50	...	1·50
Chingleput	...	1·06	1·04	1·17
North Arcot	...	1·10	1·08	1·20
South Arcot	...	1·07	1·06	1·13
Salem	...	1·02	1·01	1·04
Coimbatore	...	1·04	1·04	1·05
Nilgiri	...	1·01	1·02	1·00
Madurai	...	1·03	1·04	1·02
Tiruchirapalli	...	1·05	1·04	1·07
Thanjavur	...	1·06	1·04	1·11
Ramanathapuram	...	1·02	1·02	1·03
Tirunelveli	...	0·99	0·99	0·99
Kanyakumari	...	1·05	1·05	1·05

We give below a statement indicating the congestion on this basis in 28 big towns:

Statement II—8

Proportion between occupied houses and households in cities and towns with a population of 50,000 and above

Index of congestion in big towns

Cities and towns with population of 50,000 and above	Occupied Census Houses	Number of Households	Proportion of Households to occupied census houses
1	2	3	4
Madras	219,461	328,220	1·50
Kanchipuram	12,946	18,955	1·46
Gudiyatham	7,391	8,655	1·17
Vellore	13,073	19,265	1·47
Cuddalore	13,578	15,115	1·11
Salem	45,984	47,745	1·04
Erode	13,591	14,535	1·07
Tiruppur	14,174	14,880	1·05
Coimbatore	54,188	54,380	1·00
Pollachi	7,090	10,605	1·50
Valparai	17,162	18,875	1·10

1	2	3	4
Ootacamund	9,058	8,930	0·99
Dindigul	18,618	18,685	1·00
Madurai	84,781	85,945	1·01
Karur	10,108	10,455	1·03
Tiruchirapalli	44,632	47,990	1·08
Pudukottai	9,555	10,135	1·06
Mayuram	7,919	9,840	1·24
Kumbakonam	15,406	18,680	1·21
Thanjavur	19,369	20,735	1·07
Nagapattinam	10,178	11,660	1·15
Aruppukkottai	9,664	10,395	1·08
Virudunagar	11,599	11,635	1·00
Rajapalayam	16,161	15,790	0·98
Tuticorin	26,446	26,430	1·00
Tirunelveli	19,928	19,510	0·98
Palayamcottai	9,781	9,870	1·01
Nagercoil	18,612	19,200	1·03

On the basis of the proportion of number of households to census house, the maximum congestion is found in Madras City and Pollachi followed by Vellore and Kanchipuram. It is seen that concentration is more in commercial cities than in industrial cities. For instance, congestion is felt in a tourist and commercial centre like Kanchipuram and Vellore and commercial centre like Pollachi while no such congestion is found in Coimbatore where the figure is only 1·00. Gudiyatham, Cuddalore, Mayuram, Kumbakonam, Nagapattinam which are all old well-settled towns show a larger degree of congestion than new towns. The position is comparatively easier in places like Rajapalayam, Tirunelveli and Palayamcottai. As such, our conclusion is that no congestion is caused by the industrial development of any area and this is due to the tendency of the people to live in concentrated areas in old and settled towns of the State.

Correlation between buildings, census houses and households

2 - 17. In order to study housing shortage as well as congestion, we have prepared 3 tables showing the break-up of buildings, census houses and households for both urban and rural sectors separately.

Statement II—9

Proportion between buildings, census houses and households as recorded in houselists and census enumeration schedules

State/District	Total Buildings	Census Houses	Households
Madras State	**100**	**108**	**114**
Madras	100	164	237
Chingleput	100	105	114
North Arcot	100	109	119
South Arcot	100	106	111
Salem	100	104	107
Coimbatore	100	111	117
Nilgiri	100	103	106
Madurai	100	120	119
Tiruchirapalli	100	106	109
Thanjavur	100	102	109
Ramanathapuram	100	106	107
Tirunelveli	100	104	103
Kanyakumari	100	103	109

Rural

State/District	Buildings	Census Houses	Households
Madras State	**100**	**105**	**108**
Chingleput	100	104	109
North Arcot	100	109	115
South Arcot	100	106	110
Salem	100	103	106
Coimbatore	100	106	113
Nilgiri	100	102	105
Madurai	100	110	110
Tiruchirapalli	100	105	107
Thanjavur	100	101	107
Ramanathapuram	100	104	106
Tirunelveli	100	103	102
Kanyakumari	100	102	108

Urban

State/District	Buildings	Census Houses	Households
Madras State	**100**	**120**	**134**
Madras	100	164	237
Chingleput	100	112	140
North Arcot	100	109	135
South Arcot	100	106	121
Salem	100	107	112
Coimbatore	100	125	128
Nilgiri	100	104	106
Madurai	100	147	144
Tiruchirapalli	100	112	118
Thanjavur	100	106	120
Ramanathapuram	100	111	112
Tirunelveli	100	107	107
Kanyakumari	100	106	114

An analysis of figures will be of interest. In the State, 100 buildings contain 108 houses in which 114 households live. In the rural sector, the variation between census houses and households is inappreciable as only 108 households live in 105 houses thereby giving a percentage of less than 2% of over crowded houses while in the urban sector the difference is much more marked; 120 census houses are occupied by 134 census households. In the urban sector, there is some sort of housing shortage as revealed from the fact that every 100 buildings contain 120 census houses and each census house contains 1·34 census households. In the rural sector the variation is 7 in Coimbatore and in the deltaic district of Thanjavur the variation is 6. Thus overcrowding can only be observed in the deltaic areas of Thanjavur and industrialised rural parts of Coimbatore District. But when we take up urban sector for discussion, the position is far from satisfactory. In Madras City 100 buildings accommodate 164 census houses and 237 households live in 164 census houses. If vacant houses and census houses put to other uses are included, which is rather high in Madras City, we have a situation in which two families live in one census house. The same pattern is reproduced in Chingleput District in which 140 households live in 112 houses and in South Arcot and North Arcot which are closer to Madras City. Surprisingly the position is satisfactory in Coimbatore, the figures being 125 and 128. The position in Salem, Nilgiri,

Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli is quite good. In Kanyakumari District, the difference is 8 while in Thanjavur the difference is 14 thereby indicating a high degree of congestion in the urban sector of the district. As it is located in the deltaic area of Madras State, where cultivation is more important than habitation, both rural and urban sectors of Thanjavur District exhibit a degree of congestion which cannot be found in any other part of the State except in Madras City and highly developed urban sectors of districts close to Madras.

The primary houselist abstract

2 - 17. Before I conclude this chapter, I wish to present to the reader a Primary Houselist Abstract for Madras State. This is a table which has been prepared in this State for applying certain checks of internal consistency. But the figures contained in this table will be not only of general interest but will be of particular use to those interested in housing surveys. The table contains the following information :

No. of Buildings

No. of Census houses

No. of Establishments

No. of Households

No. of Rooms

Houselist population with separate figures for males and females

The figures relating to buildings and census houses will be found in Table E-I and those relating to establishments in Table E-III. The figures for households will be found in Tables E-II and E-IV and those for rooms and population in Table E-V. But the figures noted under households and rooms and population will not agree with the figures furnished in the tables because the figures in this Abstract have been prepared on an absolute count and not on 20 per cent sample on the basis of which tables E-II and E-V have been prepared. The percentage of variation between the two comes to 0·02, 0·19 and 0·45. A statement showing the variation is given below:

	Actual	Estimated from Sample	Difference	Percentage of difference
Census Households	7,105,440	7,106,550	+ 1,110	+ 0·02
Population	32,839,179	32,776,340	— 62,839	— 0·19
Rooms	10,228,577	10,275,015	+ 46,438	+ 0·45

In the Primary Houselist Abstract, we have given figures separately for rural and urban areas for State, Districts and Taluks and 28 Towns. I do not wish to comment specifically on these figures at this stage because they will come under study in the course of this report. Its main interest lies in the fact that absolute figures obtained at the time of houselisting for the Madras State have been presented in a consolidated form for the use of the general reader as well as the research scholar.

Primary Houselist Abstract

State/District		No. of buildings	No. of census houses	No. of establishments	No. of census households	No. of rooms	Population		
							Males	Females	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADRAS STATE	**T**	**7,210,283**	**7,799,674**	**192,164**	**7,105,440**	**10,228,577**	**16,477,686**	**16,361,488**	**32,839,174**
	R	**5,569,807**	**5,835,929**	**85,588**	**5,322,085**	**7,137,794**	**12,173,671**	**12,151,189**	**24,324,860**
	U	**1,640,476**	**1,963,745**	**106,576**	**1,783,355**	**3,090,783**	**4,304,015**	**4,210,299**	**8,514,314**
Madras District	U	166,960	273,418	10,874	328,219	552,616	838,749	780,517	1,619,266
Chingleput	T	451,748	475,075	10,387	451,784	657,953	1,079,396	1,045,581	2,124,977
District	R	368,263	381,165	6,144	360,884	493,535	858,421	834,457	1,692,878
	U	83,485	93,910	4,243	90,900	164,418	220,975	211,124	432,099
North Arcot	T	586,407	638,852	18,775	618,346	958,077	1,534,717	1,518,744	3,053,461
District	R	477,359	519,531	10,971	505,876	741,325	1,237,811	1,224,152	2,461,963
	U	109,048	119,321	7,804	112,470	216,752	296,906	294,592	591,498
South Arcot	T	642,719	678,773	7,830	643,517	775,937	1,509,722	1,482,559	2,992,281
District	R	564,834	596,145	4,494	567,849	657,626	1,323,727	1,298,356	2,622,083
	U	77,885	82,628	3,336	75,668	118,311	185,995	184,203	370,198
Salem District	T	875,901	910,673	33,975	797,904	1,045,538	1,895,480	1,852,700	3,748,180
	R	744,867	770,631	15,444	679,252	846,382	1,591,610	1,558,146	3,149,756
	U	131,034	140,042	18,531	118,652	199,156	303,870	294,554	598,424
Coimbatore	T	735,787	816,855	26,613	744,442	1,122,453	1,727,812	1,686,220	3,414,032
District	R	550,736	585,751	16,655	538,435	760,062	1,230,628	1,212,112	2,442,740
	U	185,051	231,104	9,958	206,007	362,391	497,184	474,108	971,292
Nilgiri District	T	96,711	99,833	1,178	82,235	180,639	200,078	186,205	386,283
	R	55,795	57,081	492	47,622	104,613	115,248	106,935	222,183
	U	40,916	42,752	686	34,613	76,026	84,830	79,270	164,100
Madurai District	T	625,235	749,099	14,132	671,530	971,793	1,557,282	1,551,358	3,108,640
	R	461,625	509,232	3,807	468,876	652,778	1,072,979	1,076,056	2,149,035
	U	163,610	239,867	10,325	202,654	319,015	484,303	475,302	959,605
Tiruchirapalli	T	749,795	795,461	14,292	710,550	854,679	1,556,719	1,565,453	3,122,172
District	R	606,751	635,535	7,769	571,971	626,315	1,237,471	1,250,456	2,487,927
	U	143,044	159,926	6,523	138,579	228,364	319,248	314,997	634,245
Thanjavur	T	767,396	784,272	15,806	711,952	897,252	1,559,160	1,587,447	3,146,607
District	R	622,669	630,994	7,846	578,973	695,428	1,253,415	1,275,854	2,529,269
	U	144,727	153,278	7,960	132,979	201,824	305,745	311,593	617,338
Ramanathapuram	T	581,514	614,122	11,900	535,168	705,160	1,189,690	1,238,379	2,428,069
District	R	437,234	453,886	3,343	406,600	493,453	901,330	939,250	1,840,580
	U	144,280	160,236	8,557	128,568	211,707	288,360	299,129	587,489
Tirunelveli	T	718,567	746,252	22,037	620,681	1,067,544	1,333,770	1,381,047	2,714,817
District	R	499,628	512,466	6,196	433,977	694,499	927,023	961,160	1,888,183
	U	218,939	233,786	15,841	186,704	373,045	406,747	419,887	826,634
Kanyakumari	T	211,543	216,989	4,365	189,112	438,936	495,111	485,278	980,389
District	R	180,046	183,512	2,427	161,770	371,778	424,008	414,255	838,263
	U	31,497	33,477	1,938	27,342	67,158	71,103	71,023	142,126

Primary Houselist Abstract

District/Taluk		No. of buildings	No. of census houses	No. of establish-ments	No. of census households	No. of rooms	Population Males	Females	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADRAS DISTRICT	**U**	**166,960**	**273,418**	**10,874**	**328,219**	**552,616**	**838,749**	**780,517**	**1,619,266**
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT	**T**	**451,748**	**475,075**	**10,387**	**451,784**	**657,953**	**1,079,396**	**1,045,581**	**2,124,977**
	R	**368,263**	**381,165**	**6,144**	**360,884**	**493,535**	**858,421**	**834,457**	**1,692,878**
	U	**83,485**	**93,910**	**4,243**	**90,900**	**164,418**	**220,975**	**211,124**	**432,099**
Ponneri Taluk	T	53,063	53,695	765	50,500	64,651	117,380	112,359	229,739
	R	49,037	49,464	250	46,499	58,139	108,076	103,341	211,417
	U	4,026	4,231	515	4,001	6,512	9,304	9,018	18,322
Tiruvallur Taluk	T	58,721	60,454	623	56,931	76,674	134,079	130,448	264,527
	R	55,342	56,544	421	53,064	69,904	124,518	121,161	245,679
	U	3,379	3,910	202	3,867	6,770	9,561	9,287	18,848
Tiruttani Taluk	T	45,951	47,818	3,812	43,739	59,105	108,322	105,501	213,823
	R	41,516	42,804	2,689	39,543	51,981	98,084	95,391	193,475
	U	4,435	5,014	1,123	4,196	7,124	10,238	10,110	20,348
Sriperumbudur Taluk	T	47,236	49,332	570	46,743	65,965	114,087	107,733	221,820
	R	39,593	41,437	394	39,733	54,019	93,770	90,193	183,963
	U	7,643	7,895	176	7,010	11,946	20,317	17,540	37,857
Saidapet Taluk	T	78,086	84,985	1,246	77,827	125,250	187,357	179,602	366,959
	R	43,589	44,913	346	41,105	56,698	98,291	95,556	193,847
	U	34,497	40,072	900	36,722	68,552	89,066	84,046	173,112
Chingleput Taluk	T	48,516	51,904	912	50,311	75,420	121,711	116,907	238,618
	R	42,247	44,595	643	42,643	60,846	102,166	98,842	201,008
	U	6,269	7,309	269	7,668	14,574	19,545	18,065	37,610
Kanchipuram Taluk	T	60,589	65,009	1,878	67,303	107,372	153,926	153,794	307,720
	R	41,468	43,909	891	43,889	65,103	100,970	100,442	201,412
	U	19,121	21,100	987	23,414	42,269	52,956	53,352	106,308
Maduranthakam Taluk	T	59,586	61,878	581	58,430	83,516	142,534	139,237	281,771
	R	55,471	57,499	510	54,408	76,845	132,546	129,531	262,077
	U	4,115	4,379	71	4,022	6,671	9,988	9,706	19,694

Primary Houselist Abstract

District/Taluk		No. of buildings	No. of census houses	No. of establishments	No. of census households	No. of rooms	Population		
							Males	Females	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH ARCOT	**T**	**586,407**	**638,852**	**18,775**	**618,346**	**958,077**	**1,534,717**	**1,518,744**	**3,053,461**
DISTRICT	**R**	**477,359**	**519,531**	**10,971**	**505,876**	**741,325**	**1,237,811**	**1,224,152**	**2,461,963**
	U	**109,048**	**119,321**	**7,804**	**112,470**	**216,752**	**296,906**	**294,592**	**591,498**
Arkonam Taluk	T	45,710	52,559	2,432	52,243	77,459	125,362	123,335	248,697
	R	38,492	43,896	1,843	43,377	60,534	104,113	102,790	206,903
	U	7,218	8,663	589	8,866	16,925	21,249	20,545	41,794
Walajapet Taluk	T	66,509	72,667	2,263	69,847	116,204	175,871	173,855	349,726
	R	50,066	55,255	1,183	53,914	84,424	134,485	132,071	266,556
	U	16,443	17,412	1,080	15,933	31,780	41,386	41,784	83,170
Gudiyatham	T	67,231	74,198	2,065	69,563	113,876	187,212	182,426	369,638
Taluk	R	52,942	58,746	818	55,167	86,767	147,333	142,757	290,090
	U	14,289	15,452	1,247	14,396	27,109	39,879	39,669	79,548
Tiruppattur	T	75,713	83,950	1,318	75,122	115,300	199,117	195,900	395 017
Taluk	R	59,497	65,455	528	59,770	82,927	156,615	153,119	309,734
	U	16,216	18,495	790	15,352	32,373	42,502	42,781	85,283
Vellore Taluk	T	67,224	74,072	2,527	73,441	126,359	197,532	194,838	392,370
	R	39,672	44,015	687	43,284	67,512	114,470	113,169	227,639
	U	27,552	30,057	1,840	30,157	58,847	83,062	81,669	164,731
Arni Taluk	T	32,787	36,357	1,416	35,367	57,817	83,439	83,453	166,892
	R	26,894	30,351	838	29,402	46,335	68,491	68,712	137,203
	U	5,893	6,006	578	5,965	11,482	14,948	14,741	29,689
Cheyyar Taluk	T	41,539	42,440	3,580	44,374	70,938	104,023	103,104	207,127
	R	38,604	39,191	2,618	41,182	63,956	96,357	95,442	191,799
	U	2,935	3,249	962	3,192	6,982	7,666	7,662	15,328
Wandiwash Taluk	T	45,930	48,074	1,235	47,780	68,619	111,583	110,419	222,002
	R	43,141	45,237	1,026	45,229	64,561	105,166	104,083	209,249
	U	2,789	2,837	209	2,551	4,058	6,417	6,336	12,753
Polur Taluk	T	47,863	53,176	732	52,669	76,855	122,219	120,561	242,780
	R	40,617	45,347	499	45,386	64,122	104,859	103,058	207,917
	U	7,246	7,829	233	7,283	12,733	17,360	17,503	34,863
Chengam Taluk	T	43,882	45,839	577	44,694	61,239	101,140	105,476	206,616
	R	43,882	45,839	577	44,694	61,239	101,140	105,476	206,616
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvannamalai	T	52,019	55,520	630	53,246	73,411	127,219	125,377	252,596
Taluk	R	43,552	46,199	354	44,471	58,948	104,782	103,475	208,257
	U	8,467	9,321	276	8,775	14,463	22,437	21,902	44,339

Primary Houselist Abstract

District/Taluk		No. of buildings	No. of census houses	No. of establishments	No. of census households	No. of rooms	Population		
							Males	Females	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SOUTH ARCOT	**T**	**642,719**	**678,773**	**7,830**	**643,517**	**775,937**	**1,509,722**	**1,482,559**	**2,992,281**
DISTRICT	**R**	**564,834**	**596,145**	**4,494**	**567,849**	**657,626**	**1,323,727**	**1,298,356**	**2,622,083**
	U	**77,885**	**82,628**	**3,336**	**75,668**	**118,311**	**185,995**	**184,203**	**370,198**
Gingee Taluk	T	50,837	55,450	584	53,924	75,952	128,554	125,435	253,989
	R	50,837	55,450	584	53,924	75,952	128,554	125,435	253,989
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tindivanam Taluk	T	75,836	79,287	629	73,382	99,044	175,306	171,767	347,073
	R	67,816	70,621	337	65,197	85,624	155,372	151,534	306,906
	U	8,020	8,666	292	8,185	13,420	19,934	20,233	40,167
Villupuram Taluk	T	70,363	74,908	687	71,868	99,026	175,262	170,085	345,347
	R	60,191	64,097	292	62,114	81,823	150,577	145,970	296,547
	U	10,172	10,811	395	9,754	17,203	24,685	24,115	48,800
Tirukkoyilur Taluk	T	90,258	92,316	633	84,852	84,848	201,822	196,786	398,608
	R	85,661	87,543	500	80,689	78,929	191,864	186,932	378,796
	U	4,597	4,773	133	4,163	5,919	9,958	9,854	19,812
Kallakurichi Taluk	T	85,257	90,313	394	82,176	71,327	188,954	187,203	376,157
	R	79,831	84,435	281	77,244	67,171	177,272	175,763	353,035
	U	5,426	5,878	113	4,932	4,156	11,682	11,440	23,122
Vriddhachalam	T	76,273	81,234	451	79,385	90,267	177,324	174,662	351,986
Taluk	R	71,625	76,348	311	75,006	84,570	167,101	164,735	331,836
	U	4,648	4,886	140	4,379	5,697	10,223	9,927	20,150
Cuddalore Taluk	T	102,332	107,885	2,734	104,188	143,691	250,198	245,298	495,496
	R	74,759	78,729	1,542	77,002	97,493	182,084	178,209	360,293
	U	27,573	29,156	1,192	27,186	46,198	68,114	67,089	135,203
Chidambaram	T	91,563	97,380	1,718	93,742	111,782	212,302	211,323	423,625
Taluk	R	74,114	78,922	647	76,673	86,064	170,903	169,778	340,681
	U	17,449	18,458	1,071	17,069	25,718	41,399	41,545	82,944

Primary Houselist Abstract

District/Taluk		No. of buildings	No. of census houses	No. of estsblish-ments	No. of census households	No. of rooms	Population Males	Population Females	Population Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SALEM	**T**	**875,901**	**910,673**	**33,975**	**797,904**	**1,045,538**	**1,895,480**	**1,852,700**	**3,748,180**
DISTRICT	**R**	**744,867**	**770,631**	**15,444**	**679,252**	**846,382**	**1,591,610**	**1,558,146**	**3,149,756**
	U	**131,034**	**140,042**	**18,531**	**118,652**	**199,156**	**303,870**	**294,554**	**598,424**
Hosur Taluk	T	62,620	64,249	654	58,824	83,855	165,423	154,971	320,394
	R	58,144	59,643	523	54,693	76,868	154,096	144,084	298,180
	U	4,476	4,606	131	4,131	6,987	11,327	10,887	22,214
Krishnagiri Taluk	T	86,300	90,131	705	80,614	108,573	207,147	201,647	408,794
	R	79,732	82,994	414	74,563	95,873	190,692	185,140	375,832
	U	6,568	7,137	291	6,051	12,700	16,455	16,507	32,962
Harur Taluk	T	48,165	49,170	190	43,602	58,718	106,327	104,047	210,374
	R	46,277	47,132	133	41,937	55,791	101,887	99,824	201,711
	U	1,888	2,038	57	1,665	2,927	4,440	4,223	8,663
Dharmapuri Taluk	T	81,137	85,076	817	75,295	96,168	185,417	182,559	367,976
	R	74,089	77,861	445	69,750	87,419	171,315	168,823	340,138
	U	7,048	7,215	372	5,545	8,749	14,102	13,736	27,838
Omalur Taluk	T	94,705	98,288	1,777	85,557	96,172	212,696	206,367	419,063
	R	84,391	87,370	1,281	75,813	79,351	186,292	181,224	367,516
	U	10,314	10,918	496	9,744	16,821	26,404	25,143	51,547
Yercaud Taluk	T	7,656	7,785	40	5,817	8,010	12,200	11,433	23,633
	R	7,656	7,785	40	5,817	8,010	12,200	11,433	23,633
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem Taluk	T	135,099	142,152	13,846	122,753	176,997	305,152	296,681	601,833
	R	75,212	77,608	2,581	68,154	84,049	163,917	160,514	324,431
	U	59,887	64,544	11,265	54,599	92,948	141,235	136,167	277,402
Sankari Taluk	T	63,718	64,822	1,864	54,566	60,056	124,368	120,541	244,909
	R	57,722	58,649	1,443	49,716	53,920	112,106	108,390	220,496
	U	5,996	6,173	421	4,850	6,136	12,262	12,151	24,413
Tiruchengode Taluk	T	68,270	70,949	4,555	60,378	79,218	125,522	125,308	250,830
	R	55,564	57,243	2,279	48,685	60,861	96,653	96,847	193,500
	U	12,706	13,706	2,276	11,693	18,357	28,869	28,461	57,330
Rasipuram Taluk	T	48,291	50,382	6,492	44,208	63,335	98,997	98,249	197,246
	R	39,954	41,405	3,739	36,484	49,941	80,213	79,750	159,963
	U	8,337	8,977	2,753	7,724	13,394	18,784	18,499	37,283
Attur Taluk	T	62,498	67,422	570	62,695	68,004	141,718	139,406	281,124
	R	56,784	61,245	382	57,399	60,968	128,866	126,826	255,692
	U	5,714	6,177	188	5,296	7,036	12,852	12,580	25,432
Namakkal Taluk	T	117,442	120,247	2,465	103,595	146,432	210,513	211,491	422,004
	R	109,342	111,696	2,184	96,241	133,331	193,373	195,291	388,664
	U	8,100	8,551	281	7,354	13,101	17,140	16,200	33,340

Primary Houselist Abstract

District/Taluk		No. of buildings	No. of census houses	No. of establishments	No. of census households	No. of rooms	Population		
							Males	Females	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COIMBATORE	**T**	**735,787**	**816,855**	**26,613**	**744,442**	**1,122,453**	**1,727,812**	**1,686,220**	**3,414,032**
DISTRICT	**R**	**550,736**	**585,751**	**16,655**	**538,435**	**760,062**	**1,230,628**	**1,212,112**	**2,442,740**
	U	**185,051**	**231,104**	**9,958**	**206,007**	**362,391**	**497,184**	**474,108**	**971,292**
Bhavani Taluk	T	57,109	59,795	1,399	53,435	68,218	126,980	122,989	249,969
	R	51,441	53,953	1,170	48,370	60,676	115,094	111,532	226,626
	U	5,668	5,842	229	5,065	7,542	11,886	11,457	23,343
Gopichettipalayam	T	88,194	94,019	1,947	85,205	113,138	196,065	193,198	389,263
Taluk	R	77,510	80,947	1,422	74,434	95,977	170,187	167,827	338,014
	U	10,684	13,072	525	10,771	17,161	25,878	25,371	51,249
Erode Taluk	T	104,798	118,190	3,795	108,724	156,871	244,837	239,973	484,810
	R	86,757	95,362	3,022	88,496	121,596	195,787	192,460	388,247
	U	18,041	22,828	773	20,228	35,275	49,050	47,513	96,563
Dharapuram Taluk	T	81,045	85,418	2,295	74,943	105,156	161,381	160,237	321,618
	R	75,740	78,859	2,051	69,412	94,531	148,992	147,796	296,788
	U	5,305	6,559	244	5,531	10,625	12,389	12,441	24,830
Palladam Taluk	T	80,601	92,320	6,033	83,333	131,580	191,431	189,176	380,607
	R	64,297	68,392	4,149	62,271	93,998	141,253	141,114	282,367
	U	16,304	23,928	1,884	21,062	37,582	50,178	48,062	98,240
Avanashi Taluk	T	59,477	65,457	2,697	59,862	86,788	143,344	139,953	283,297
	R	46,770	50,793	2,149	46,933	64,906	112,154	109,384	221,538
	U	12,707	14,664	548	12,929	21,882	31,190	30,569	61,759
Coimbatore Taluk	T	136,146	161,563	5,667	143,288	236,379	350,250	329,273	679,523
	R	58,056	61,524	834	57,273	83,325	137,503	130,130	267,633
	U	78,090	100,039	4,833	86,015	153,054	212,747	199,143	411,890
Pollachi Taluk	T	81,081	88,807	1,926	88,772	153,898	208,623	203,600	412,223
	R	48,510	51,631	1,228	50,004	83,633	118,595	117,592	236,187
	U	32,571	37,176	698	38,768	70,265	90,028	86,008	176,036
Udumalpet Taluk	T	47,336	51,286	854	46,880	70,425	104,901	107,821	212,722
	R	41,655	44,290	630	41,242	61,420	91,063	94,277	185,340
	U	5,681	6,996	224	5,638	9,005	13,838	13,544	27,382

Primary Houselist Abstract

District/Taluk		No. of buildings	No. of census houses	No. of establishments	No. of census households	No. of rooms	Population Males	Population Females	Population Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NILGIRI	**T**	**96,711**	**99,833**	**1,178**	**82,235**	**180,639**	**200,078**	**186,205**	**386,283**
DISTRICT	**R**	**55,795**	**57,081**	**492**	**47,622**	**104,613**	**115,248**	**106,935**	**222,183**
	U	**40,916**	**42,752**	**686**	**34,613**	**76,026**	**84,830**	**79,270**	**164,100**
Gudalur Taluk	T	14,493	15,404	135	14,116	25,661	33,280	30,298	63,578
	R	4,879	4,964	30	4,719	8,174	11,468	10,544	22,012
	U	9,614	10,440	105	9,397	17,487	21,812	19,754	41,566
Ootacamund Taluk	T	41,922	42,919	447	34,445	75,678	85,802	78,171	163,973
	R	26,971	27,458	182	22,494	48,844	55,271	49,408	104,679
	U	14,951	15,461	265	11,951	26,834	30,531	28,763	59,294
Coonoor Taluk	T	40,296	41,510	596	33,674	79,300	80,996	77,736	158,732
	R	23,945	24,659	280	20,409	47,595	48,509	46,983	95,492
	U	16,351	16,851	316	13,265	31,705	32,487	30,753	63,240
MADURAI	**T**	**625,235**	**749,099**	**14,132**	**671,530**	**971,793**	**1,557,282**	**1,551,358**	**3,108,640**
DISTRICT	**R**	**461,625**	**509,232**	**3,807**	**468,876**	**652,778**	**1,072,979**	**1,076,056**	**2,149,035**
	U	**163,610**	**239,867**	**10,325**	**202,654**	**319,015**	**484,303**	**475,302**	**959,605**
Dindigul Taluk	T	118,392	136,119	1,924	123,905	171,627	291,175	290,034	581,209
	R	97,809	109,428	777	102,367	137,847	238,189	239,265	477,454
	U	20,583	26,691	1,147	21,538	33,780	52,986	50,769	103,755
Palni Taluk	T	64,311	72,114	1,111	64,404	88,122	140,033	140,244	280,277
	R	50,734	56,540	733	51,271	66,406	110,881	110,920	221,801
	U	13,577	15,574	378	13,133	21,716	29,152	29,324	58,476
Kodaikanal Taluk	T	12,454	13,686	89	10,903	15,766	25,463	24,073	49,536
	R	8,476	9,521	39	8,479	10,868	19,409	18,126	37,535
	U	3,978	4,165	50	2,424	4,898	6,054	5,947	12,001
Periyakulam Taluk	T	115,837	141,711	1,598	128,795	209,719	325,955	321,912	647,867
	R	77,877	90,057	736	83,313	134,064	212,473	209,660	422,133
	U	37,960	51,654	862	45,482	75,655	113,482	112,252	225,734
Nilakkottai Taluk	T	57,735	65,935	724	61,960	89,102	142,164	143,347	285,511
	R	50,872	58,117	501	55,201	78,524	126,650	127,727	254,377
	U	6,863	7,818	223	6,759	10,578	15,514	15,620	31,134
Melur Taluk	T	60,134	61,615	394	53,106	67,339	116,485	119,513	235,998
	R	53,825	55,028	216	47,888	59,408	104,706	107,496	212,202
	U	6,309	6,587	178	5,218	7,931	11,779	12,017	23,796
Madurai Taluk	T	105,917	161,448	7,468	139,979	206,493	318,314	314,626	632,940
	R	42,297	45,568	338	41,358	57,384	86,181	88,871	175,052
	U	63,620	115,880	7,130	98,621	149,109	232,133	225,755	457,888
Tirumangalam Taluk	T	90,455	96,471	824	88,478	123,625	197,693	197,609	395,302
	R	79,735	84,973	467	78,999	108,277	174,490	173,991	348,481
	U	10,720	11,498	357	9,479	15,348	23,203	23,618	46,821

Primary Houselist Abstract

District/Taluk		No. of buildings	No. of census houses	No. of establishments	No. of census households	No. of rooms	Population Males	Population Females	Population Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT	**T**	**749,795**	**795,461**	**14,292**	**710,550**	**854,679**	**1,556,719**	**1,565,453**	**3,122,172**
	R	**606,751**	**635,535**	**7,769**	**571,971**	**626,315**	**1,237,471**	**1,250,456**	**2,487,927**
	U	**143,044**	**159,926**	**6,523**	**138,579**	**228,364**	**319,248**	**314,997**	**634,245**
Perambalur Taluk	T	62,488	66,988	340	65,233	52,210	141,610	141,456	283,066
	R	59,325	63,561	255	61,879	48,003	133,549	134,065	267,614
	U	3,163	3,427	85	3,354	4,207	8,061	7,391	15,452
Udaiyarpalayam Taluk	T	94,011	100,257	2,005	99,064	89,574	217,190	213,808	430,998
	R	86,415	92,285	1,475	92,023	81,638	200,797	198,057	398,854
	U	7,596	7,972	530	7,041	7,936	16,393	15,751	32,144
Lalgudi Taluk	T	67,489	71,030	1,260	63,626	83,471	127,171	131,222	258,393
	R	57,776	60,813	894	54,763	70,694	108,293	112,583	220,876
	U	9,713	10,217	366	8,863	12,777	18,878	18,639	37,517
Musiri Taluk	T	101,334	106,800	2,676	90,773	123,337	186,700	188,519	375,219
	R	85,620	90,236	1,784	77,406	101,118	157,252	159,543	316,795
	U	15,714	16,564	892	13,367	22,219	29,448	28,976	58,424
Karur Taluk	T	84,094	90,326	1,819	79,537	111,018	170,147	172,700	342,847
	R	67,411	70,751	927	62,872	82,983	132,014	134,327	266,341
	U	16,683	19,575	892	16,665	28,035	38,133	38,373	76,506
Kulittalai Taluk	T	104,113	108,026	1,052	93,435	108,082	218,219	217,021	435,240
	R	99,062	102,597	900	89,025	102,173	208,383	207,512	415,895
	U	5,051	5,429	152	4,410	5,909	9,836	9,509	19,345
Tiruchirapalli Taluk	T	106,833	118,404	3,270	103,538	160,595	239,008	235,749	474,757
	R	42,042	42,865	566	36,785	42,099	80,419	80,096	160,515
	U	64,791	75,539	2,704	66,753	118,496	158,589	155,653	314,242
Kulathur Taluk	T	43,400	44,726	450	36,729	28,117	86,779	86,027	172,806
	R	43,400	44,726	450	36,729	28,117	86,779	86,027	172,806
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alangudi Taluk	T	42,112	43,661	834	39,151	48,197	92,916	92,684	185,600
	R	27,780	28,796	205	26,928	29,776	64,213	64,510	128,723
	U	14,332	14,865	629	12,223	18,421	28,703	28,174	56,877
Tirumayam Taluk	T	43,921	45,243	586	39,464	50,078	76,979	86,267	163,246
	R	37,920	38,905	313	33,561	39,714	65,772	73,736	139,508
	U	6,001	6,338	273	5,903	10,364	11,207	12,531	23,738

Primary Houselist Abstract

District/Taluk		No. of buildings	No. of census houses	No of establish-ments	No. of census households	No. of rooms	Population		
							Males	Females	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
THANJAVUR	**T**	**767,396**	**784,272**	**15,806**	**711,952**	**897,252**	**1,559,160**	**1,587,447**	**3,146,607**
DISTRICT	**R**	**622,669**	**630,994**	**7,846**	**578,973**	**695,428**	**1,253,415**	**1,275,854**	**2,529,269**
	U	**144,727**	**153,278**	**7,960**	**132,979**	**201,824**	**305,745**	**311,593**	**617,338**
Sirkali Taluk	T	42,065	42,520	468	39,272	47,846	89,492	91,645	181,137
	R	35,169	35,562	316	32,977	38,818	74,340	76,498	150,838
	U	6,896	6,958	152	6,295	9,028	15,152	15,147	30,299
Mayuram Taluk	T	84,961	85,420	1,501	78,625	104,219	173,898	178,300	352,198
	R	69,840	69,944	709	64,247	82,310	139,641	143,564	283,205
	U	15,121	15,476	792	14,378	21,909	34,257	34,736	68,993
Kumbakonam	T	81,928	86,468	5,000	79,915	102,865	175,610	177,346	352,956
Taluk	R	58,868	59,753	2,296	54,697	65,151	119,211	119,911	239,122
	U	23,060	26,715	2,704	25,218	37,714	56,399	57,435	113,834
Nannilam Taluk	T	69,339	69,866	991	61,416	79,594	127,864	133,230	261,094
	R	64,900	65,362	817	57,676	74,812	120,105	125,351	245,456
	U	4,439	4,504	174	3,740	4,782	7,759	7,879	15,638
Papanasam Taluk	T	54,456	56,971	1,200	53,014	64,570	112,944	115,721	228,665
	R	46,613	47,940	630	45,293	54,098	95,955	98,426	194,381
	U	7,843	9,031	570	7,721	10,472	16,989	17,295	34,284
Thanjavur Taluk	T	81,948	84,865	1,975	77,363	103,100	171,490	172,560	344,050
	R	52,046	53,454	346	50,649	58,626	108,625	109,237	217,862
	U	29,902	31,411	1,629	26,714	44,474	62,865	63,323	126,188
Orathanad Taluk	T	43,945	44,564	279	41,714	46,318	95,351	95,449	190,800
	R	42,076	42,677	207	40,333	44,540	91,661	92,324	183,985
	U	1,869	1,887	72	1,381	1,778	3,690	3,125	6,815
Mannargudi Taluk	T	66,784	67,934	1,006	61,019	74,343	131,214	134,183	265,397
	R	54,467	55,240	483	50,206	58,339	106,653	108,308	214,961
	U	12,317	12,694	523	10,813	16,004	24,561	25,875	50,436
Nagapattinam	T	67,733	69,201	1,170	61,219	79,300	132,929	136,666	269,595
Taluk	R	47,585	48,261	478	42,848	51,202	90,978	92,869	183,847
	U	20,148	20,940	692	18,371	28,098	41,951	43,797	85,748
Tiruthuraipundi	T	68,933	69,672	859	61,452	75,185	133,117	134,181	267,298
Taluk	R	58,066	58,379	601	52,644	62,476	113,400	113,476	226,876
	U	10,867	11,293	258	8,808	12,709	19,717	20,705	40,422
Pattukkottai Taluk	T	66,803	68,049	1,001	62,288	79,676	138,083	137,931	276,014
	R	57,661	58,846	730	54,963	67,528	120,762	120,568	241,330
	U	9,142	9,203	271	7,325	12,148	17,321	17,363	34,684
Arantangi Taluk	T	38,501	38,742	356	34,655	40,236	77,168	80,235	157,403
	R	35,378	35,576	233	32,440	37,528	72,084	75,322	147,406
	U	3,123	3,166	123	2,215	2,708	5,084	4,913	9,997

Primary Houselist Abstract

District/Taluk		No. of buildings	No. of census houses	No. of establishments	No. of census households	No. of rooms	Population Males	Population Females	Population Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAMANATHA-	**T**	**581,514**	**614,122**	**11,900**	**535,168**	**705,160**	**1,189,690**	**1,238,379**	**2,428,069**
PURAM DISTRICT	**R**	**437,234**	**453,886**	**3,343**	**406,600**	**493,453**	**901,330**	**939,250**	**1,840,580**
	U	**144,280**	**160,236**	**8,557**	**128,568**	**211,707**	**288,360**	**299,129**	**587,489**
Tirupattur Taluk	T	74,887	79,748	1,357	69,336	94,217	150,711	159,460	310,171
	R	51,575	54,246	373	48,954	58,217	105,538	112,160	217,698
	U	23,312	25,502	984	20,382	36,000	45,173	47,300	92,473
Sivaganga Taluk	T	61,733	64,727	488	58,457	66,624	129,525	134,677	264,202
	R	51,988	54,336	184	49,928	54,115	110,028	115,198	225,226
	U	9,745	10,391	304	8,529	12,509	19,497	19,479	38,976
Tiruvadanai Taluk	T	46,043	50,472	519	46,777	55,750	107,016	112,010	219,026
	R	38,661	41,375	248	39,302	42,030	89,695	93,840	183,535
	U	7,382	9,097	271	7,475	13,720	17,321	18,170	35,491
Paramakudi Taluk	T	47,592	49,680	1,554	47,346	60,242	111,176	119,467	230,643
	R	37,970	38,741	118	37,164	44,511	88,507	94,030	182,537
	U	9,622	10,939	1,436	10,182	15,731	22,669	25,437	48,106
Ramanathapuram	T	44,046	45,814	431	39,793	56,465	93,425	100,423	193,848
Taluk	R	30,259	31,115	93	28,866	38,562	66,355	71,679	138,034
	U	13,787	14,699	338	10,927	17,903	27,070	28,744	55,814
Mudukulathur	T	55,776	57,122	364	50,759	52,900	117,964	124,454	242,418
Taluk	R	51,602	52,757	239	47,261	46,656	110,616	115,317	225,933
	U	4,174	4,365	125	3,498	6,244	7,348	9,137	16,485
Aruppukkottai	T	70,139	71,325	1,536	60,748	74,648	133,834	137,992	271,826
Taluk	R	56,357	57,058	384	48,921	56,639	106,402	109,850	216,252
	U	13,782	14,267	1,152	11,827	18,009	27,432	28,142	55,574
Sattur Taluk	T	88,799	94,514	1,635	80,038	118,524	174,657	176,062	350,719
	R	64,707	66,828	568	58,077	81,582	124,856	126,737	251,593
	U	24,092	27,686	1,067	21,961	36,942	49,801	49,325	99,126
Srivilliputtur Taluk	T	92,499	100,720	4,016	81,914	125,790	171,382	173,834	345,216
	R	54,115	57,430	1,136	48,127	71,141	99,333	100,439	199,772
	U	38,384	43,290	2,880	33,787	54,649	72,049	73,395	145,444

Primary Houselist Abstract

District/Taluk		No. of buildings	No. of census houses	No. of establishments	No. of census households	No. of rooms	Population Males	Population Females	Population Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TIRUNELVELI	**T**	**718,567**	**746,252**	**22,037**	**620,681**	**1,067,544**	**1,333,770**	**1,381,047**	**2,714,817**
DISTRICT	**R**	**499,628**	**512,466**	**6,196**	**433,977**	**694,499**	**927,023**	**961,160**	**1,888,183**
	U	**218,939**	**233,786**	**15,841**	**186,704**	**373,045**	**406,747**	**419,887**	**826,634**
Sankaranayinarkoil	T	80,526	84,902	2,474	74,836	105,607	165,789	166,360	332,149
Taluk	R	63,234	66,753	944	59,468	80,595	132,941	133,061	266,002
	U	17,292	18,149	1,530	15,368	25,012	32,848	33,299	66,147
Kovilpatti Taluk	T	106,743	110,001	1,621	92,931	137,478	204,002	208,435	412,437
	R	88,861	91,019	838	77,675	112,750	171,134	175,369	346,503
	U	17,882	18,982	783	15,256	24,728	32,868	33,066	65,934
Srivaikuntam	T	90,336	92,856	1,568	76,638	132,612	160,657	166,755	327,412
Taluk	R	50,785	51,388	485	43,151	69,708	86,274	91,869	178,143
	U	39,551	41,468	1,083	33,487	62,904	74,383	74,886	149,269
Tirunelveli Taluk	T	81,611	89,940	5,533	74,106	128,732	160,751	166,802	327,553
	R	40,235	41,190	213	34,393	51,453	70,633	74,693	145,326
	U	41,376	48,750	5,320	39,713	77,279	90,118	92,109	182,227
Tenkasi Taluk	T	89,575	90,837	3,948	73,557	123,024	166,955	167,661	334,616
	R	70,661	71,409	832	58,083	89,659	129,621	129,934	259,555
	U	18,914	19,428	3,116	15,474	33,365	37,334	37,727	75,061
Shencottah Taluk	T	19,262	19,445	564	15,292	34,232	32,584	32,912	65,496
	R	13,624	13,677	285	10,701	21,258	22,706	22,800	45,506
	U	5,638	5,768	279	4,591	12,974	9,878	10,112	19,990
Ambasamudram	T	89,922	91,976	4,417	71,126	158,536	141,434	148,811	290,245
Taluk	R	53,508	54,827	1,609	43,495	89,682	88,384	91,990	180,374
	U	36,414	37,149	2,808	27,631	68,854	53,050	56,821	109,871
Nanguneri Taluk	T	82,520	85,875	965	74,581	138,563	158,390	170,772	329,162
	R	71,942	74,065	741	64,967	120,190	138,082	148,698	286,780
	U	10,578	11,810	224	9,614	18,373	20,308	22,074	42,382
Tiruchendur Taluk	T	78,072	80,420	947	67,614	108,760	143,208	152,539	295,747
	R	46,778	48,138	249	42,044	59,204	87,248	92,746	179,994
	U	31,294	32,282	698	25,570	49,556	55,960	59,793	115,753

Primary Houselist Abstract

District/Taluk		No. of buildings	No. of census houses	No. of establishments	No. of census households	No. of rooms	Population		
							Males	Females	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KANYAKUMARI	**T**	**211,543**	**216,989**	**4,365**	**189,112**	**438,936**	**495,111**	**485,278**	**980,389**
DISTRICT	**R**	**180,046**	**183,512**	**2,427**	**161,770**	**371,778**	**424,008**	**414,255**	**838,263**
	U	**31,497**	**33,477**	**1,938**	**27,342**	**67,158**	**71,103**	**71,023**	**142,126**
Vilavancode Taluk	T	61,592	63,407	941	56,026	132,587	159,410	154,346	313,756
	R	58,775	60,123	861	53,584	124,958	152,461	147,671	300,132
	U	2,817	3,284	80	2,442	7,629	6,949	6,675	13,624
Kalkulam Taluk	T	70,425	71,502	1,064	64,179	134,879	171,624	165,912	337,536
	R	63,675	64,648	784	58,516	122,907	156,795	151,172	307,967
	U	6,750	6,854	280	5,663	11,972	14,829	14,740	29,569
Thovala Taluk	T	16,267	16,551	256	13,678	34,039	30,389	30,946	61,335
	R	16,267	16,551	256	13,678	34,039	30,389	30,946	61,335
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agasteeswaram Taluk	T	63,259	65,529	2,104	55,229	137,431	133,688	134,074	267,762
	R	41,329	42,190	526	35,992	89,874	84,363	84,466	168,829
	U	21,930	23,339	1,578	19,237	47,557	49,325	49,608	98,933

Primary Houselist Abstract

(For cities and towns with a population of 50,000 and over)

City/town	No. of buildings	No. of census houses	No. of establishments	No. of census households	No. of rooms	Population		
						Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras	166,960	273,418	10,874	328,219	552,616	838,749	780,517	1,619,266
Kanchipuram	14,396	15,932	849	18,954	35,033	42,804	43,240	86,044
Gudiyatham	8,279	8,983	1,084	8,653	16,146	23,503	23,425	46,928
Vellore	16,646	17,565	1,284	19,260	36,284	51,198	51,544	102,742
Cuddalore	14,929	16,007	886	15,184	25,249	38,501	38,987	77,488
Salem	52,099	56,734	10,088	47,743	81,171	123,294	118,721	242,015
Erode	12,781	16,775	697	14,531	26,465	35,665	34,316	69,981
Tiruppur	10,451	17,351	1,452	14,978	26,803	35,916	34,225	70,141
Coimbatore	51,020	64,991	3,579	54,380	100,274	138,481	128,731	267,212
Pollachi	7,474	8,914	430	10,608	18,863	26,447	25,431	51,878
Valparai	17,121	18,799	172	18,876	35,461	42,328	39,494	81,822
Ootacamund	11,385	11,823	231	8,929	21,335	23,794	22,511	46,305
Dindigul	17,922	23,460	1,007	18,687	29,401	45,759	44,604	90,363
Madurai	52,264	101,552	6,771	84,947	133,681	208,289	202,030	410,319
Karur	10,242	12,716	741	10,456	17,541	23,750	23,867	47,617
Tiruchirapalli	46,347	55,552	2,241	48,167	87,046	115,421	113,097	228,518
Pudukottai	11,739	12,202	538	10,132	15,623	23,885	23,367	47,252

Primary Houselist Abstract

(For cities and towns with a population of 50,000 and over)

City/town	No. of buildings	No. of census houses	No. of establish-ments	No. of census households	No. of rooms	Population		
						Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mayuram	9,968	10,240	562	9,842	14,864	23,589	23,800	47,389
Kumbakonam	16,541	19,805	1,853	18,680	29,712	42,835	43,815	86,650
Thanjavur	23,283	24,727	1,354	20,735	36,346	49,469	50,038	99,507
Nagapattinam	12,570	12,880	419	11,658	18,918	26,708	28,356	55,064
Aruppukkottai	11,933	12,403	1,123	10,398	16,040	24,562	25,014	49,576
Virudunagar	12,939	14,893	632	11,631	17,660	27,174	26,877	54,051
Rajapalayam	18,579	21,275	681	15,793	27,663	34,603	34,082	68,685
Tuticorin	30,306	32,096	783	26,428	47,871	60,067	59,608	119,675
Tirunelveli	21,267	25,437	1,422	19,510	41,247	41,894	42,773	84,667
Palayamcottai	8,603	11,518	420	9,867	20,845	24,647	24,098	48,745
Nagercoil	21,930	23,339	1,578	19,237	47,557	49,325	49,608	98,933

CHAPTER III

CENSUS HOUSE AND ITS USES

3 - 1. In order to appreciate a discussion relating to census houses and to a lesser extent to all other aspects of housing, it is necessary to have an idea of the breakup of working population of Madras State. Ultimately, the pattern of housing is dependent on the worker who earns to maintain the family and builds the house. We append three statements indicating the percentage of workers by category and the total workers for the whole State for urban area and rural area. The salient features are indicated below:

Pattern of housing dependent on working population

3 - 2. 60·5% of the workers depend on agriculture for their livelihood, 15·4% on other services, 7·9% on household industry, 5·5% on manufacturing, 4·9% on trade and commerce, 2·8% on mining, 1·7% on transport and 1·3% on construction. Other services include major group 89, Casual labourers, who form 52·91% of the total of other services. In the rural sector the percentage rises to 65·47% while in the urban it is 31·28%. In the rural sector, the emphasis being more on agriculture, 72·8% depend on agriculture. 12·2% on other services, household industry 6·8%, manufacturing 2·2%, mining 2·5% and trade and commerce 2·3%. The position is, however, appreciably different in the urban sector where the most important category is 'other services' 28·0%, manufacturing 18·6%, trade and commerce 15·4%, household industry 12·3%. Only 11·8% depend on agriculture. Transport engages 6·5% of the workers. Madras State being essentially agricultural, the number of dwellings will be higher. The working force in industrial sector, is 13·4% in Madras State represented by manufacturing and household industry. But in the rural sector, it is only 9·0% while in the urban it rises to 30·9%. The workers engaged in other services are 28·0% in urban sector as against 12·2% in the rural sector. A background of the economic factors prevalent in Madras State is necessary for a reader to appreciate the discussions in this volume. We will also have occasion to refer to these three tables whenever any variations are discussed at district and at taluk levels.

Distribution of working population in categories

Statement III—I

Percentage of workers in each category to the total workers in the State and in the districts

Industrial Category	Madras State	Madras	Chingle-put	North Arcot	South Arcot	Salem	Coimba-tore	Nil-giri	Madu-rai	Tiruchi-rapalli	Than-javur	Rama-natha-puram	Tiru-nel-veli	Kanya-kumari
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cultivator	42·1	N	35·2	51·4	49·5	54·7	30·3	18·9	39·0	54·8	36·3	53·0	35·2	20·7
Agricultural Labourer	18·4	N	25·3	17·1	28·7	12·8	15·7	11·0	20·1	16·3	32·7	14·4	16.1	8·9
Other Services	15·4	36·4	14·9	12·4	9·8	12·0	21·2	27·6	18·8	11·6	12·9	12·3	15·0	26·6
Household Industry	7·9	2·5	8·6	7·0	4·0	10·5	11·0	0·7	4·8	4·9	3·8	7·9	15·5	21·9
Manufacturing	5·5	24·5	6·1	4·4	1·6	3·2	8·5	4·7	5·8	4·7	3·8	4·4	6·1	5·1

1	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Trade & Commerce	4·9	19·1	3·9	4·0	2·8	3·3	5·4	3·8	5·8	3·7	5·4	4·3	5·7	6·1
Mining etc.	2·8	1·4	3·0	1·5	1·9	1·5	3·9	29·9	3·1	1·5	2·5	2·0	3·7	7.6
Transport etc.	1·7	11·8	1·8	1·2	0·9	0·8	1·5	1·8	1.5	1·4	1·4	0·9	1·6	1·6
Construction	1·3	4·3	1·2	1·0	0·8	1·2	2·5	1·6	1·1	1·1	1·2	0·8	1·1	1·5
Total of Non-agricultural sector	39·5	100·0	39·5	31·5	21·8	32·5	54·0	70·1	40·9	28·9	31·0	32·6	48·7	70·4

Percentage of workers in each category to the total workers in the rural areas of the State and districts

Industrial Category	State	Madras	Chingleput	North Arcot	South Arcot	Salem	Coimbatore	Nilgiri	Madurai	Tiruchirapalli	Thanjavur	Ramanathapuram	Tirunelveli	Kanyakumari
Cultivator	51·0	...	40·6	58·8	53·4	61·2	38·0	27·1	48·4	62·2	41·3	63·3	43·9	23.1
Agricultural Labourer	21·8	...	29·3	19·0	30·5	14·3	18·9	14·5	24·2	18·1	37·0	16·4	19·1	9·8
Other Services	12·2	...	12·7	10·3	7·8	10·6	19·6	22·8	15·4	9·1	9·8	9.3	13·0	26·0
Household Industry	6·8	...	6·2	5·7	3·6	7·5	12·4	0·5	3·4	4·5	2·9	4·9	13·1	22·6
Mining etc.	2·5	...	2·8	1·5	1·5	1·6	2·0	29·3	3·4	1·5	2·4	1·9	3·7	8·0
Manufacturing	2·2	...	4·0	1·7	0·6	1·6	3·9	2·5	2·0	2·0	2·1	1·8	2·8	3·7
Trade & Commerce	2·3	...	2·5	1·9	1·7	1·9	2·9	1·5	2·3	1·6	3·2	1·8	3·3	4·8
Construction	0·8	...	0·9	0·7	0·6	1·0	1·9	1·1	0·6	0·7	0·8	0·3	0·6	1·1
Transport etc.	0·4	...	1·0	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·4	0.7	0·3	0·3	0·5	0·3	0·5	0·9
Total of Non-agricultural sector	27·2	...	30·1	22·2	16·1	24·5	43·1	58·4	27·4	19·7	21·7	20·3	37·0	67·1

Percentage of workers in each category to the total workers in the urban areas of the State and districts

Industrial Category	State	Madras	Chingleput	North Arcot	South Arcot	Salem	Coimbatore	Nilgiri	Madurai	Tiruchirapalli	Thanjavur	Ramanathapuram	Tirunelveli	Kanya-Kumari
Other Services	28·0	36·4	26·0	25·2	29·0	21·3	26·7	35·0	30·0	26·5	30·2	25·2	20·6	29·9
Trade & Commerce	15·4	19·1	11·1	16·8	15·0	14·0	13·7	7·6	16·8	16·1	17·7	14·8	12·7	14·4
Manufacturing	18·6	24·5	16·6	20·3	11·8	14·4	24·1	8·1	17·8	20·8	13·7	15·5	15·5	13·6
Household Industry	12·3	2·5	20·4	14·6	8·4	31·5	6·0	1·1	9·4	7·3	8·7	21·0	22·1	17·5
Cultivator	6·8	N	8·0	7·2	9·8	8·4	4·6	6·1	9·1	11·1	7·8	8·5	10·3	5·7
Transport etc,	6·5	11·8	5·8	6·3	6·6	4·3	5·1	3·4	5·2	8·0	6·4	3·7	5·0	5·8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Agricultural Labourer	5·0	N	5·5	5·5	10·2	2·7	5·0	5·6	6·8	5·5	8·3	5·9	7·5	3·3
Mining etc.	4·1	1·4	3·7	1·4	5·7	0·9	10·5	30·8	2·3	1·5	3·5	2·4	3·7	5·3
Construction	3·3	4·3	2·9	2·7	3·5	2·5	4·3	2·3	2·6	3·2	3·7	3·0	2·6	4·5
Total of Non-agricultural sector	88·2	100·0	86·5	87·3	80·0	88·9	90·4	88·3	84·1	83·4	83·9	85·6	82·2	91·0

N: Denotes negligible figures.

Workers in non-agricultural activities

3 - 3. 39·5 percent of the workers in the State participate in non-agricultural activity. This is 88·2% in the urban sector and 27·2% in the rural sector. The districts in which the percentage of non-agricultural workers is high are Madras City, Kanyakumari, Nilgiri, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli. In the urban sector, non-agricultural activities are high in all the districts. In the rural, more non-agricultural activities are recorded in Kanyakumari, Nilgiri and Coimbatore. We should, therefore, expect greater activity based on Census house in the districts of Kanyakumari, Nilgiri, Coimbatore and to a lesser extent in Tirunelveli.

Pure dwellings decrease with increase in non-agricultural activities

3 - 4. For instance, the State of Madras has recorded 863 pure dwellings in the rural sector. In the whole State, Kanyakumari has recorded 831, Tirunelveli 838, Nilgiri 811 which indicate that the number of pure dwellings decreases with the greater non-agricultural activity. Coimbatore may appear to be an exception to this rule. But in Coimbatore, there is as much agricultural activity as non-agricultural. Actually this distcrit represents a proper synthesis of agricultural as well as non-agricultural activities.

Census house treated only as a unit of work or living

3 - 5. We have exhibited all the Census houses found in Madras State classified into 12 broad categories in Table E–I depending on the use to which census houses are put. We must once again emphasise that each census house is a unit for work or living and the classification has been made without any reference to its size, utility or importance. This unit is a variable one. It has been so defined that a census house need not have walls. It, therefore, represents a varied pattern. It will vary not only from the poor and the rich but also from caste to caste. As an illustrative example, we show two photographs—one that of a Harijan living in Periyur village of Madurai District and the other a modern house constructed in Madras City. Again a pan-shop conducted by a small shop-keeper is as much a unit as the spacious Spencer's buildings in Madras City. Our discussion is based on a number of census units without any reference to the quality. Again in a census house are included a large number of units which are important by themselves, for instance, in Spencer's there are a number of departments independently working but they are to be grouped together in one census house. So, whenever a discussion is based on the number of such shops available in different parts of the country without any reference to its size or the nature of articles dealt with or sold, the picture is somewhat likely to be lopsided. But for a comparison of the conditions in different parts of the country in urban and rural sectors the data collected on the same basis will, we hope, be an useful guide.



The poor Harijan outside his hut in Periyur village, Madurai District. Contrast his abode with the modern house in the next photograph. Yet they are both census houses for our purpose.

Dwelling — An artistically built modern house with concrete roof in Kilpauk, Madras City.

Table E-I Census houses divided: into twelve broad categories

3 - 6. The census houses have been divided for the purpose of this table into 12 general categories: They are:

1. *Dwellings*, i.e., houses solely used as residences.

2. *Shop-cum-dwelling*: A house in which a portion is used as a shop and the other portion is used as a residence. Such census houses belong to this category which are engaged in petty trade located in the premises in which persons live.

3. *Workshop-cum-dwelling*: If a portion of a residence is utilised by the owner or any other person as a workshop, it becomes a workshop-*cum*-dwelling. It shoud be distinctly understood that the nature of activity in that census house should refer to manufacturing, processing or repairing or servicing of an article. Then only, the census house will become a workshop-*cum*-dwelling.

4. *Hotels:* They also include Dharmshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses.

5. *Shops*: These are places where sale or purchase in retail or wholesale is made. Further, eating houses including all restaurants are excluded from this category.

6. *Business house and office*: They include all Government offices, Banks and Firms.

7. *Workshop and Factories:* This category covers Factories, Workshops and Worksheds. All census houses in which production, processing or repairing or servicing is effected whether on a large scale or small scale are included in this category. For this purpose no distinction has been made between registered and unregistered factories. It will be useful to define a factory at this stage because in our discussion of the data relating to Tables I to V we will have occasion to refer to factories. Factory is any premises where 10 or more workers are employed, or have worked on any day of the preceding 12 months and in which the manufacturing process is conducted with the aid of power or where 20 or more persons are so employed and the manufacturing etc., is conducted without the aid of power. It will not include a mine coming under the Indian Mines Act XXXV of 1952. All units whether they are covered by the Factories Act or not, are listed in this category. Workshop is a place where any processing or repairing is carried on and workshed refers to a small unit run on the lines of a household industry.

8. *Schools, Colleges, Tutorial Colleges and other Educational Institutions*: Training and Coaching Institutions, Typewriting and Shorthand Institutions are also grouped with this category.

9. *Restaurants and Eating Houses*: They must be clearly distinguished from hotels under category (4). Hotels are eating houses with facilities for boarding and lodging while restaurants refer to eating houses without any facility for lodging.

10. *Places of entertainment and community gathering*: They include Sabhas, Music or Drama Halls.

11. *Public Health and Medical Institutions:* Hospitals, Health Centres, Doctor's clinics, Dispensaries etc., are included in this category.

12. *Others:* All other purposes for which houses could be used and which could not be put under any of the above categories are shown in this category.

This table also shows the number of census houses vacant at the time of Houselisting. It exhibits the actual condition at that time without any reference to the possibility that it would be occupied in the near future. The table furnishes figures separately for rural and urban sectors of each taluk. The figures of each city and town with a population 50,000 or more have also been shown. Two Subsidiary tables have been given. E I-1 shows the distribution of 1,000 census houses classified into 12 categories of occupied houses. E I-2 shows the proportion of 1,000 houses in the rural and urban sector. The figures in each sector are

classified in three categories-Dwellings, Shop-*cum*-Dwellings and Workshop-*cum*-Dwellings. Our discussion will be based mainly on the two Subsidiary Tables.

Pictorial panorama of census houses

3 - 7. We now produce for the benefit of our readers a series of photographs illustrating the various types of Census Houses according to the use to which they were put. As will be evident from the illustrations they range from the modern office building in Madras City to the sombre brickned Taluk office in the districts or the semi modern Panchayat office in the village; from the huge Factory with all amenities provided for the workers in the City to the small Flour Mill factory in smaller urban area; from the Workshed in an urban area to a Rice Mill or a blacksmith's hut in a village; from the brightly lit Cinema Theatre in the city to the thatched Touring Talkies of the village; from the imposing educational institution of the city to the humble village school. In addition we pictorially present typical specimens of hostels, shops, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings and places of worship. These photographs, it is hoped, will help readers in understanding the discussion which follows.

Rural urban distribution of census houses

3 - 8. 7,799,674 Census houses have been listed in Madras State in October, 1960. Of these, 5,835,929 i.e., 74·8% are found in rural and 1,963,745 or 25·2% are in urban areas. The proportion of rural and urban population in Madras State is 73·31 and 26·69. Of the total number of urban houses, 941,387 or 47·9% are in cities and towns with a population of 50,000 and over and cover a population of 13·86% in the State.

Census houses: uses to which they are put

3 - 9. Out of every thousand houses in the State, 68 are vacant and others put to different uses. 841 are used as dwellings, 7 as shop-*cum*-dwellings and 14 as workshop-*cum*-dwellings. Out of 932 occupied census houses, 862 representing 92% are used as mixed dwellings only. 24 houses fall under the miscellaneous group. Others are put to use which are not specified in our table. Two graphs have been prepared indicating the break up of census houses district by district one for mixed dwellings and non-dwellings and the other for census houses classified as dwellings, mixed dwellings, non-dwellings and vacant. The break-up for 46 non-residential houses which forms a comparatively small percentage is as follows:

Shops	20
Workshops and Factories	10
Business Houses and Office	4
Schools	4
Restaurants	4
Hotels	2
Entertainment places	1
Hospitals etc.	1
	46

Vacancy of houses

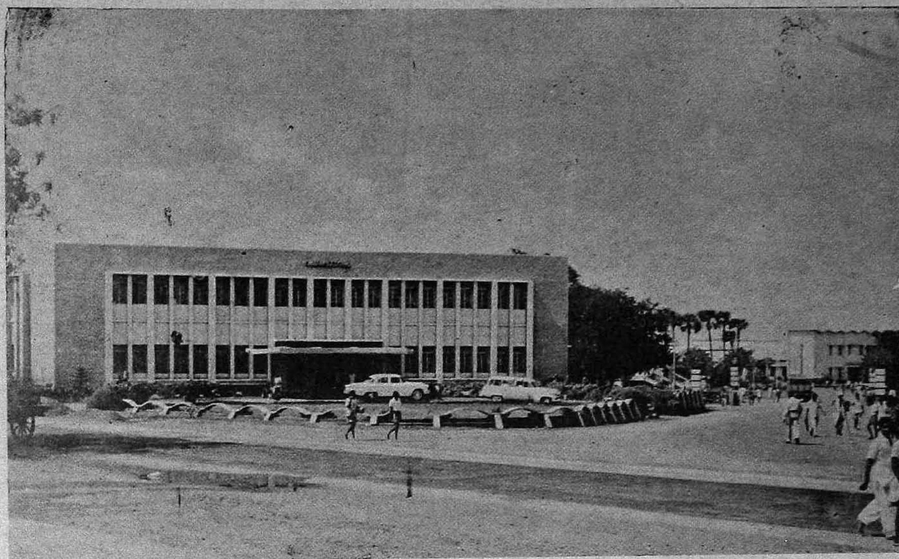
3 - 10. 71 vacant houses are found in rural areas and 57 in urban. In cities and towns with a population of 50,000 and above, 23 out of 28 have recorded less number of vacant houses than the average 57. The five towns in which the number of vacant houses exceed 57 are Ootacamund 128, Rajapalayam 123, Pudukottai 88, Thanjavur 60 and Aruppukkotai 60. Thanjavur and Aruppukkottai have definite rural characteristics. A number of houses are owned by mirasdars living in the rural parts and kept vacant. Ootacamund as a hill station becomes active only during summer months. As the houselisting was done in the month of October, large number of



Office building — L. I. C. buildings—the only sky scraper in the City.

Office building — An old standard type Taluk Office building.

Office building — The much talked about Panchayat Union Office.

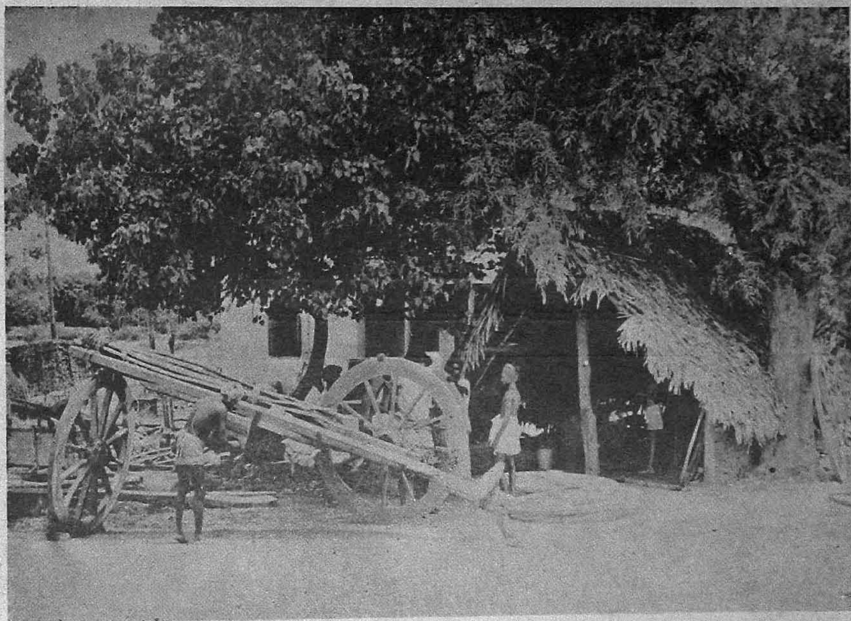


Factory — Government Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras City.

Factory — Rice - *cum* - oil - *cum* - flour mill in an urban area.

Workshed — Tinkering works in an urban area.

Workshop — A discontinued rice mill in a village.



Workshop — Blacksmithy in a village.

Entertainment — A modern cinema house in a City.

Entertainment — A touring cinema in a village.

Educational Institution — Presidency College, Madras

Educational Institution — A village Elementary School - old building

Dwelling — A Government hostel for students recently built.

A modern hotel on western style in Madras City.

houses were naturally vacant. No special reason can be assigned for the larger vacancy observed in Rajapalayam except to say that the rich persons of Rajapalayam (notably the Rajas own more than one house and) are in a position to keep their houses vacant without giving them for rent. Pudukottai was the headquarters of a Princely State which was merged in Tiruchirapalli District in 1947. It has lost much of its former glory. There are a large number of buildings kept vacant in Pudukottai.

Fewer Vacant houses in urban areas

3 - 11. It is clear that in urban areas, the vacancy is less than in rural areas. The bigger the town the lesser the vacancy. We indicate in a statement the proportion of vacant houses to total houses in the different districts of the State.

Statement III—2

Proportion of vacant houses per 1000 census houses in rural and urban areas

State/District	No. of vacant houses		Cities & Towns
	Rural	Urban	
Madras State	**71**	**57**	
Madras	...	31	Madras City—31
Chingleput	43	51	Kanchipuram—29
North Arcot	58	51	Gudiyatham—45
			Vellore—36
South Arcot	63	58	Cuddalore—35
Salem	91	61	Salem—48
Coimbatore	77	48	Erode—39
			Tiruppur—41
			Coimbatore—43
			Pollachi—29
			Valparai—38
Nilgiri	128	105	Ootacamund—128
Madurai	67	54	Dindigul—53
			Madurai—35
Tiruchirapalli	87	62	Karur—42
			Tiruchirapalli—41
			Pudukottai—88
Thanjavur	49	55	Mayuram—46
			Kumbakonam—27
			Thanjavur—60
			Nagapattinam—54
Ramanathapuram	71	81	Aruppukkotai—60
			Virudunagar—56
			Rajapalayam—123
Tirunelveli	88	73	Tuticorin—47
			Tirunelveli—42
			Palayamcottai—41
Kanyakumari	64	55	Nagercoil—46

The vacancy is the highest in Nilgiri District both in urban and rural sector. As it is a hill resort developed only recently, it is likely to show a larger number of vacant houses and this tendency has been enhanced by the fact that houselisting was done in the month of October, an

off-season in Ootacamund. Kumbakonam, Cuddalore, Kanchipuram and Vellore represent ancient and well-developed towns of Madras and show a low vacancy. The lowest vacancy in the urban sector is recorded in the City of Madras with 31. In the rural sector, the lowest vacancy is recorded in Chingleput District followed by Thanjavur. Perhaps the proximity to Madras City has affected the rural areas of Chingleput District. Thanjavur has a well-developed deltaic region with an ancient civilisation and has supported a large population for centuries. In Coimbatore and Salem districts, the disparity between urban and rural sectors is more appreciable than the State average. This may indicate that in this district there is a tendency for migration towards the urban sector caused by the location of large number of small scale industries in Salem and large scale industries in Coimbatore. The highest vacancy after Nilgiri, recorded in the rural sector is in Salem 91, Tirunelveli 88, Tiruchirapalli 87. We have already referred to the reasons for the vacancy in Salem. The vacancy in Tirunelveli and Tiruchirapalli can, to some extent, be attributed to the tendency of rural classes to migrate to urban areas outside the district.

Vacant houses : taluk variations in Chingleput District

3 - 12. We will make a study of the taluks of Chingleput District which are likely to be affected by the impact of metropolitan City of Madras. Of these, Saidapet, Ponneri, Sriperumbudur and Tiruvallur lie closer to the City and Maduranthakam, Tiruttani and Kanchipuram lie at a distance. We indicate the vacancies in different taluks:

Ponneri	33
Tiruvallur	37
Tiruttani	59
Sriperumbudur	37
Saidapet	58
Chingleput	34
Kanchipuram	42
Maduranthakam	50

Ponneri, Tiruvallur, Sriperumbudur and Chingleput have lower figures. Surprisingly enough, Saidapet has a high figure of 58. It is likely that well-to-do persons belonging to Saidapet taluk are inclined to live in the city itself keeping their houses vacant. A similar trend is observed in the urban areas of Villivakkam, Tambaram, Ambattur, Pallavaram and St. Thomas Mount. Perhaps inadequate water supply has affected the habitation in these urban areas and the surrounding rural areas which fall within Saidapet taluk. The water supply system in Madras has always acted as an incentive for persons in the neighbouring areas to settle in Madras City which has to some extent been offset by the recent tendency for over-crowding in the city. Again, the presence of a large number of military buildings which are not always used in Tambaram, Pallavaram and St. Thomas Mount may also be a contributory factor to the higher vacancy recorded during house-listing.

3 - 13 The number of dwellings range from 811 in Nilgiri to 895 in Chingleput. The number of census houses used as shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings is 18 per 1000 in the rural parts of Madras State. The districts of Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari have recorded higher proportions—25, 24 and 36. In our definition, shops include petty shops also. In these districts more small shops are found to cater to the needs of the local population and indicate the existence of a barter economy. A similar tendency is observed in Kerala. The lowest number of shops is recorded in Salem District. We have compiled a statement showing the distribution of shops, shop-*cum*-dewellings and their totals in different districts of rural Madras.

Shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings in rural Madras

Statement III—3

Proportion of houses used as shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings per 1000 census houses in rural areas

State/District	Shop	Shop-*cum*-dwelling	Total
1	2	3	4
Madras State	**11**	**7**	**18**
Chingleput	9	7	16
North Arcot	9	9	18
South Arcot	7	7	14
Salem	4	6	10
Coimbatore	5	8	13
Nilgiri	9	6	15
Madurai	10	8	18
Tiruchirapalli	8	5	13
Thanjavur	18	7	25
Ramanathapuram	14	5	19
Tirunelveli	18	6	24
Kanyakumari	32	4	36

In shop-*cum*-dwellings, North Arcot leads followed by Coimbatore and Madurai. The lowest number is recorded in Kanyakumari District which has also the highest number of shops. This reflects a tendency of the inhabitant of Kanyakumari District to treat his house as a distinct unit to be kept independently of any trade.

3 - 14. Another statement has been prepared indicating the number of factories and workshops found in different districts.

Statement III—4

Proportion of houses used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings and factories and workshops per 1000 census houses in rural areas

State/District	Workshop-*cum*-dwelling	Factories and workshops	Total
Madras State	**10**	**5**	**15**
Chingleput	12	5	17
North Arcot	16	5	21
South Arcot	5	3	8
Salem	14	6	20
Coimbatore	23	5	28
Nilgiri	2	7	9
Madurai	4	3	7
Tiruchirapalli	8	5	13
Thanjavur	6	6	12
Ramanathapuram	3	4	7
Tirunelveli	8	4	12
Kanyakumari	4	9	13

The pattern observed is somewhat different from the pattern in shop and shop-*cum*-dwelling. We may also study the industrial growth with reference to the dispersal of factories and work-

shops in Madras State. Coimbatore has 28 units of workshops. This reflects the industrial advancement of Coimbatore District compared with others. South Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Madurai show the lowest number of workshops. Both South Arcot and Ramanathapuram are industrially backward. Actually Madurai is industrially advanced but the industry is more concentrated in large establishment. Again, we find a large number of such units in North Arcot which is in no sense industrially advanced. One reason we can assign is the existence of a large number of small establishments, making beedi and engaged in tanning.

Factories and workshops in rural areas

3 - 15. Large variations are not found in census houses used for educational and allied purposes. They range from 3 to 6 as the educational institutions depend on the Government support and they always have a relation to the number of census houses which actually exist in the area. As regards places of entertainment, one or two places are found in every district. No comments are needed except to say that the provision of one place of entertainment for every 1000 houses cannot be said to be adequate.

Educational and allied institutions in rural areas

3 - 16. An analysis of urban figures shows that the proportion of vacant houses ranges between 31 and 105. Nilgiri has the highest vacancy followed by Ramanathapuram and Madras has the lowest. We have already indicated why the vacancy will be high in Nilgiri both in urban and rural sectors. Ramanathapuram is economically backward and a large number of families have migrated from the district in search of work. Madras, as the premier city of Madras State has an acute problem of accommodation and naturally the vacancy has tended to become the lowest. Dwellings range between 698 in Salem to 815 in Coimbatore.

Vacant houses in urban areas

3 - 17. As non-agricultural activity is found more in urban areas, it would be interesting to examine the magnitude of trade and commerce measured in terms of census houses used for commercial purposes.

Census houses used for commercial purposes in urban areas

Statement III—5

Proportion of houses used as shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings per 1000 census houses in urban areas

District	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Shops	Total
Madras	6	63	69
Chingleput	8	51	59
North Arcot	9	60	69
South Arcot	9	48	57
Salem	17	40	57
Coimbatore	15	33	48
Nilgiri	11	24	35
Madurai	6	50	56
Tiruchirapalli	6	52	58
Thanjavur	8	62	70
Ramanathapuram	3	53	56
Tirunelveli	4	45	49
Kanyakumari	5	69	74

A higher proportion of houses, more than 60 per thousand, are used for commercial purposes in urban areas of the districts of Madras, North Arcot, Thanjavur and Kanyakumari. Chingleput,



Restaurant — A tea stall in an urban area. Cannot compare with the imposing Hotel Oceanic. Yet it serves the needs of the poor.

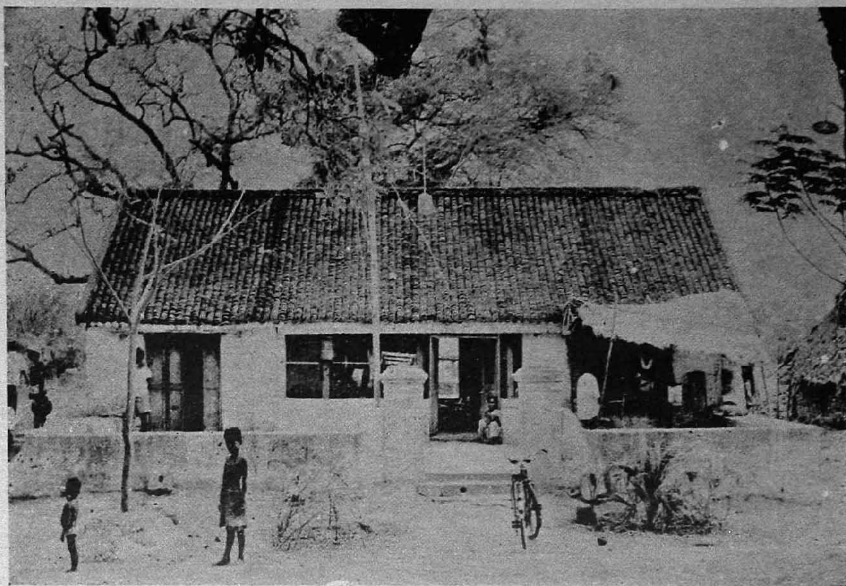


Restaurant — Miscalled a hotel in an urban area.

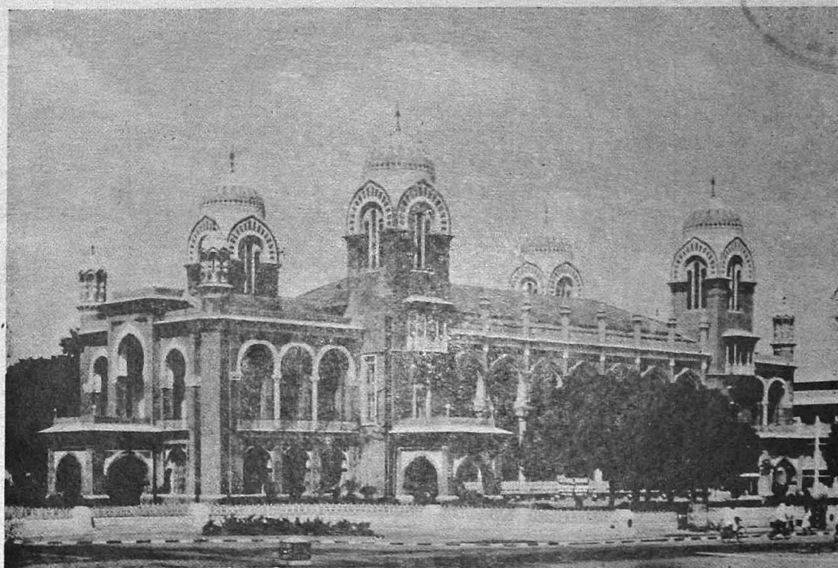
Restaurant — A village tea shop.



Shop - *cum* - dwelling in an urban area.



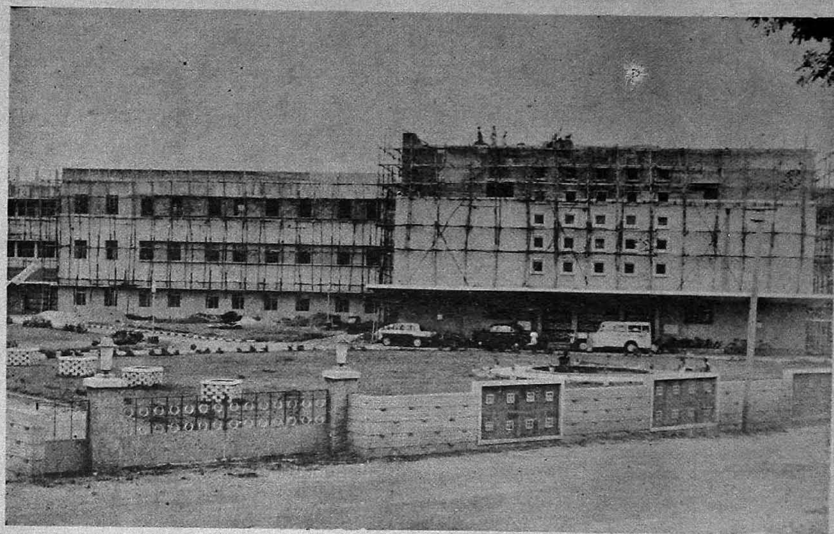
Shop - *cum* - dwelling in a village.



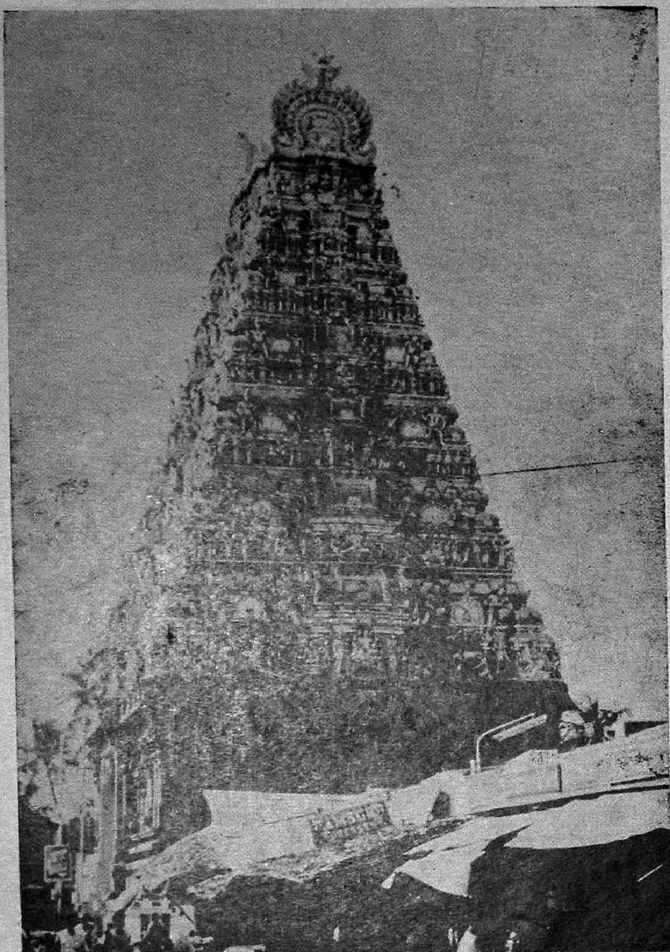
Public Places — Senate Hall, Madras City.



Workshop - *cum* - dwelling in an urban area.

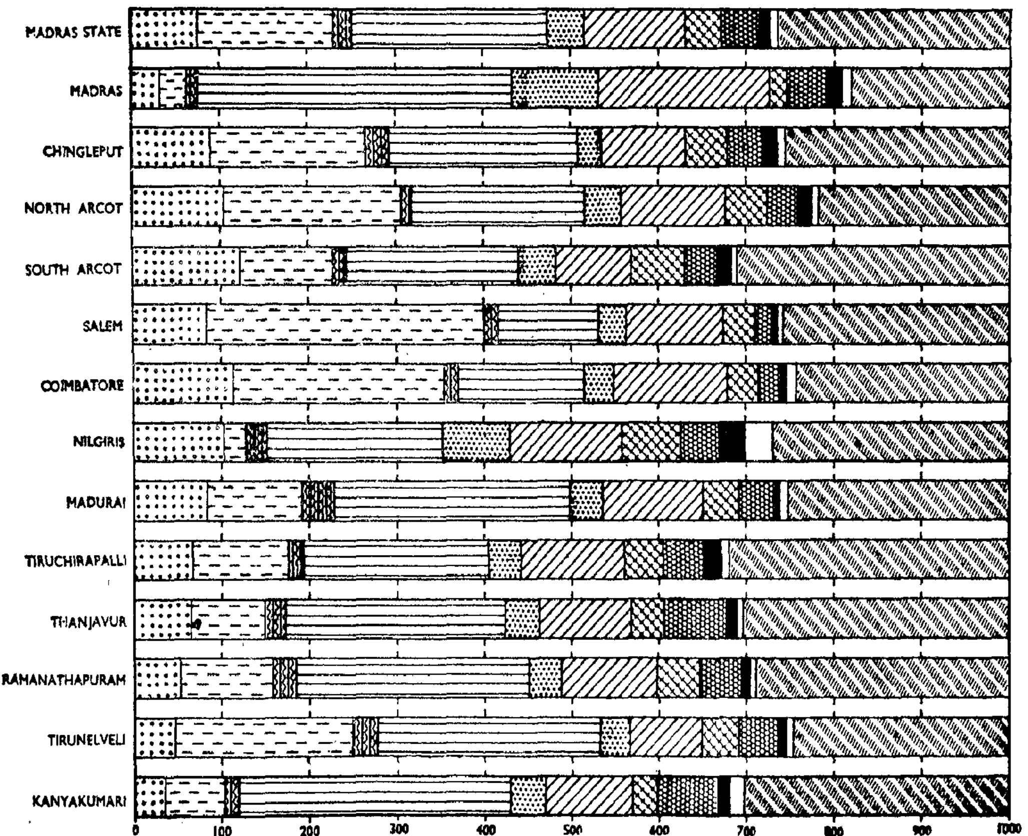


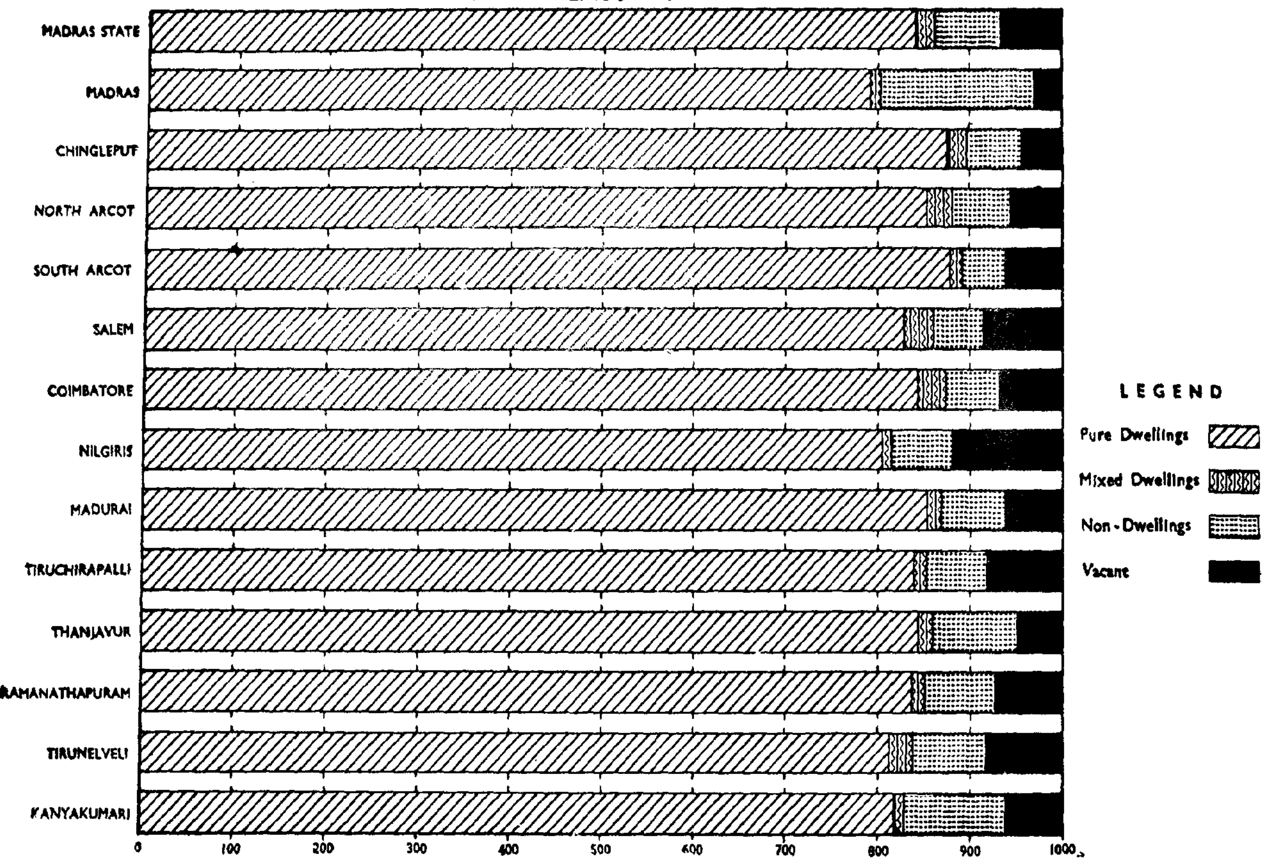
Hospital — Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Madras.



Place of worship — The famous Kapaleeswarar Temple, Madras.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES USED AS MIXED DWELLINGS AND NON-DWELLINGS




DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PURE DWELLINGS, MIXED DWELLINGS, NON - DWELLINGS AND VACANT
MADRAS STATE
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
SALEM
COIMBATORE
NILGIRIS
MADURAI
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
THANJAVUR
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000
LEGEND
Pure Dwellings
Mixed Dwellings
Non - Dwellings
Vacant

South Arcot, Salem, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Ramanathapuram fall within the range of 50 to 60. Surprisingly enough, a low figure has been recorded by Coimbatore—48. To a certain extent this is due to the fact that more attention is concentrated in industry in Coimbatore than in trade and commerce. The lowest is recorded by Nilgiri and this is only natural as the urban tracts of Nilgiri District cater to persons who seek the cool climate of the hill. Naturally there would be much less scope for trade and commerce in such areas.

Census houses used as workshops and factories in urban areas

3 - 18. We will now examine the industrial background of the urban areas based on the use of census houses, workshops and factories.

Statement III—6

Proportion of houses used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings and factories and workshops per 1000 census houses in urban areas

District	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Factories and workshops	Total
Salem	100	33	133
Tirunelveli	49	19	68
North Arcot	29	37	66
Kanyakumari	30	28	58
Ramanathapuram	27	27	54
Thanjavur	20	32	52
Chingleput	25	20	45
Madurai	20	23	43
Coimbatore	16	27	43
Tiruchirapalli	14	27	41
South Arcot	16	24	40
Madras	5	34	39
Nilgiri	2	14	16

Salem has recorded the highest number—133 and Nilgiri the lowest number—16. A large number of handloom establishments are run in Salem District as a household industry. This will account for a large proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings recorded in Salem. Tirunelveli has recorded 49 which is explained by the presence of small household industries like handloom weaving, beedi making and manufacture of palm-gur products in various parts of that district. Madras City, Coimbatore and to a lesser extent the metropolitan area surrounding Madras City and lying in Chingleput District are industrially more advanced than other districts. However, they have recorded comparatively low figures in this table. The industries in these places are large scale and medium sized as against small scale and petty industries conducted in districts like Salem and Tirunelveli. The number of census houses used for industry does not, therefore, reflect the industrial advancement of any particular area. Actually, a backward district like Salem has recorded the maximum number of such units. The total number of registered factories and the number of persons employed under each category of industry districtwise is available with us. A discussion can be instituted if necessary.

3 - 19. We now exhibit a number of census houses used for educational and allied purposes in the urban areas of districts. No appreciable difference has been observed from

Statement

Statement showing the districtwise distribution of

1	State Total		Kanya-kumari		Madurai		Ramanatha-puram		Tiruchira-palli		Tirunelveli	
	No. of Facto-ries	No. of Work-ers	No. of Facto-ries	No. of Work-ers	No. of Facto-ries	No. of Work-ers	No. of Facto-ries	No. of Work-ers	No. of Facto-ries	No. of Work-ers	No. of Facto-ries	No. of Work-ers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Manufacturing :												
1. All manufacturing	7,275	346,786	207	3,394	750	39,802	532	17,660	566	20,676	438	27,600
2. Food & Kindred Products	2,020	33,892	72	1,051	242	3,999	141	1,462	213	5,647	147	1,551
3. Textiles & their Products	1,573	150,035	23	722	161	25,699	102	5,515	70	6,262	90	17,017
4. Leather & leather Products	237	9,702	...	...	19	693	...	...	11	495	3	20
5. Rubber Products	39	2,633	...	...	3	85	1	6	8	138	1	5
6. Forest Products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Paper, Pulp & Products	33	1,398	...	...	6	110	3	321	3	50	1	9
8. Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	919	20,585	26	271	88	1,588	88	2,264	64	958	62	876
9. Chemical & Allied Products	391	25,595	13	378	25	572	88	5,752	15	165	47	4,682
10. Petroleum Refining	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
11. Metal & Metal Products:												
(a) Iron & Steel	547	13,199	6	97	52	905	18	388	29	434	19	248
(b) Non ferrous metal	166	4,229	3	31	10	233	22	282	19	293	4	98
(c) Machinery excluding Transportation equipment	164	17,724	2	90	9	270	4	183	3	104	7	132
(d) Transportation equipment	350	32,446	13	171	37	3,139	19	336	34	991	14	655
OTHERS	735	35,342	49	583	98	2,509	45	1,145	97	5,139	43	2,307

(Source : Commissioner of Labour and

all factory establishments with number of persons employed

Coimbatore		Madras		North Arcot (Vellore)		Salem		Thanjavur		Chingleput		Nilgiri (Ootacamund)		South Arcot (Cuddalore)	
No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1,082	90,943	1,297	65,937	495	12,240	652	18,395	521	8,996	398	28,305	144	7,096	193	5,742
213	4,284	196	2,794	117	898	217	3,583	266	3,481	91	1,132	15	142	90	3,868
494	64,360	50	17,256	53	2,043	197	8,929	44	447	65	1,348	...	...	24	437
14	671	18	275	122	4,788	11	238	3	21	36	2,501	...	...	...	...
4	319	12	653	...	...	6	43	...	...	4	1,384	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	15	13	242	...	...	2	56	1	22	1	561	...	...	1	12
80	1,064	284	10,940	47	350	54	508	64	694	26	816	15	98	21	158
27	533	74	2,504	25	2,120	22	1,626	29	902	18	3,063	3	3,133	5	165
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
23	793	189	4,940	37	281	16	147	14	1,064	24	3,423	4	290	26	189
6	254	67	2,324	3	25	7	325	11	245	13	111	...	...	1	8
65	10,026	61	4,554	4	88	1	9	...	...	7	1,680	...	...	1	588
45	1,365	89	14,714	20	233	35	289	5	107	20	10,061	21	283	8	102
109	7,259	244	4,759	67	1,414	84	2,592	83	2,013	93	2,225	86	3,150	16	215

Director of Employment, Madras)

Educational and allied institutions, places of entertainment in urban areas

district to district in the urban sector as the number of such houses ranges from 3 to 5. No difference can also be observed from rural to urban. It is likely that the size of the institution located in urban areas is larger. Similarly, the proportion of houses used for entertainment ranges from 1 to 3, in various districts. The highest is recorded by Nilgiri and Madras City. It is rather strange that urban sector of Nilgiri offers the same scope for entertainment as Madras City. On a general analysis, it can be said that there is scope for improvement of entertainment facilities in urban areas of Madras State.

Manufacturing establishments: Index of Industrial progress

3 - 20. A statement indicating the distribution of factory establishments under manufacture is appended vide Statement II-7. This will help in the study of the industrial progress recorded by the districts. In the number of factories, Madras leads with 1,297 followed by Coimbatore with 1,082. Madurai has 750 factories. But in employment, Coimbatore leads with 90,943 workers against 65,937 of Madras District. Tirunelveli has 438 factories with 27,600 workers. The districts of Kanyakumari, Nilgiri and South Arcot are industrially backward, if the industrialisation of the area is to be judged by the number of factories. This is quite different from the picture we will get by a study of the distribution of workshop-*cum*-dwellings and factories and workshops district by district. Madras and Coimbatore which are industrially most advanced have only 39 and 43 units and have less number of units than many other districts in the State. As indicated earlier, any study based on the distribution of census houses will be limited in scope. Our data do not take into account the magnitude of the unit in any case.

Proportion of dwellings to mixed dwellings in select towns

3 - 21. Madras State has 9 cities, and 19 towns which have a population of more than 50,000. These 28 cities and towns will be grouped together and no distinction will be made between a city and a town of more than 50,000 population. According to the subsidiary table we find that the number of dwellings per thousand range between 650 and 895 among 28 towns. The first place is held by Valparai-895 followed by Palayamcottai-829 and Tuticorin-819. The last place is held by Salem, preceded by Aruppukkottai 710. As far as mixed dwellings are concerned, the range is very wide from 5 to 160. The first place goes to Salem-160 followed by Gudiyatham-103 and Aruppukkottai-69. The last place is held by Tuticorin followed by Rajapalayam. To some extent, these figures reflect the existence of small scale industries in these areas.

Industrial background of these towns

3 - 22. We will now examine on the basis of workshops and factories and workshop-*cum*-dwellings the industrial background of these 28 big towns. The first place goes to Salem-178 followed by Gudiyatham. The last place is held by Valparai-10 with Ootacamund-19 coming next. As far as commercial importance is concerned, two types of occupied houses-shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings are important. The first place is held by Pollachi-103 followed by Vellore-95. The last rank is held by Valparai-23 followed by Palayamcottai-36. Pollachi is a great business centre noted for cattle and groundnuts. Vellore is a great trade centre

3 - 23. The following principles have been evolved by the Registrar General for classifying towns according to their predominant functions.

Economic sector	Industrial categories
A. Primary	I. Cultivator II. Agricultural Labourer III. Mining & Quarrying
B. Industries including workshop	IV Household Industry V. Manufacturing other than Household Industry VI. Construction
C. Commerce & Trade	VII. Trade & Commerce
D. Transport, Storage & Communications	VIII. Transport, Storage and Communication
E. Others Services	IX. Other Service

Principles evolved in functional classifications of towns

If more than 40% of the workers are employed in any of the five economic activities detailed above, then the town is categorised in that occupation. If the number of workers is less than 40%, the next predominant occupation will be taken into account and if they exceed 60% the town will be designated as Industry-*cum*-Service, Service-*cum*-Transport town, as the case may be. If the total of the two occupations do not add upto more than 60% then the third predominant occupation will be considered and the town will be designated by three group classification.

Functional classification of towns

3 - 24. The statement below classifies the cities and towns in the State as Industrial and Industries-*cum*-Service and so on. All cities and towns other than Valparai, Ootacamund and Palayamcottai fall under the group wholly Industrial or Industries-*cum*-service. In the case of excepted towns, the number of houses used as workshops and factories per thousand houses is comparitively low, i.e., 7, 17 and 18 respectively. This shows that these three towns qualify to be so treated only by virtue of their population and not by the pattern of their livelihood. Of these, Ootacamund is a hill station, Valparai is located on the hills and is the centre of plantation industries. A large area has been grouped together to form Valparai thereby giving it a population of more than 50,000 without having any definite industrial background. Palayamcottai has no industrial or commercial importance. From a perusal of the Primary Census Abstract it is found that workers in the primary sector form 10·4% of the total workers. In the secondary sector it is 27·5%. In the category Other Services it is 43·7%. Palayamcottai is mostly a residential and educational centre having a number of Government Offices (Perumalpuram), Colleges, Schools with a number of residences to accomodate the staff.

Statement III—8

Statement showing the predominant functions in the important cities of Madras State

No. of workers per 1,000 workers

Name of city	Primary sector	Industrial sector	Trade and Commerce	Transport and Communications	Other Services
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Madras City (Other services-*cum*-Industry)	14	313	191	118	364
2. Kanchipuram (Industrial)	48	593	146	30	183
3. Gudiyatham (Industrial)	69	630	105	25	171

	2	3	4	5	6
4. Vellore (Industries-*cum*-other services)	23	374	208	89	306
5. Cuddalore (Other services-*cum*-Industries)	146	270	133	104	347
6. Salem (Industrial)	26	565	161	47	201
7. Erode (Other services-*cum*-Industries)	41	297	236	116	310
8. Tiruppur (Industrial)	41	541	161	39	218
9. Coimbatore (Industrial)	28	425	194	59	294
10. Pollachi (Other services-*cum*-Industrial)	71	272	229	104	324
11. Valparai (Primary sector)	827	63	21	1	88
12. Ootacamund (Other services)	206	142	131	59	462
13. Dindigul (Industries-*cum*-other services)	45	373	236	86	260
14. Madurai (Industrial)	16	444	210	77	253
15. Karur (Industries-*cum*-other services)	81	386	200	79	254
16. Tiruchirapalli (Industries-*cum*-other services)	43	365	210	117	265
17. Pudukottai (Other services-*cum*-Industries)	65	308	185	95	347
18. Mayuram (do)	65	291	192	105	347
19. Kumbakonam (Industries - *cum* - other services)	61	368	215	80	276
20. Thanjavur (Other services-*cum*-industries)	94	284	173	87	362
21. Nagapattinam (Other services - *cum*-industries-*cum*-trade & commerce)	126	229	209	122	314
22. Aruppukkottai (Industrial)	93	663	100	27	117
23. Virudunagar (Industries - *cum*-trade and commerce)	50	342	278	83	247
24. Rajapalayam (Industries - *cum*-other services)	244	393	113	25	225
25. Tuticorin (Industries-*cum*-other services *cum*-trade & commerce)	63	353	188	170	226
26. Palayamcottai (Other services)	104	275	113	71	437
27. Tirunelveli (Industries - *cum* - other services)	101	345	219	80	255
28. Nagercoil (Industrial)	95	409	150	65	281

Statement III—9

Proportion of houses used as workshop-*cum*-dwelling per 1000 Census houses and proportion of workers engaged in household industry per 1000 workers in cities and towns with population of 50,000 and over

Name of City or Town	No. of houses used as workshop-*cum*-dwelling per 1000 houses	No. of workers in Household Industry as per P.C.A. per 1000 workers
1	2	3
1. Madras	5	24·86
2. Kanchipuram	19	475·99
3. Gudiyatham	86	465·50
4. Vellore	17	85·19
5. Cuddalore	33	114·05
6. Salem	137	363·90
7. Erode	6	35·02

1		2	3
8.	Tiruppur	40	127·57
9.	Coimbatore	23	72·06
10.	Pollachi	12	41·02
11.	Valparai	3	1·91
12.	Ootacamund	2	10·69
13.	Dindigul	10	94·98
14.	Madurai	38	124·78
15.	Karur	10	38·67
16.	Tiruchirapalli	9	71·09
17.	Pudukottai	17	33·26
18.	Mayuram	12	64·17
19.	Kumbakonam	44	125·67
20.	Thanjavur	23	89·11
21.	Nagapattinam	3	36·93
22.	Aruppukkottai	64	588·24
23.	Virudunagar	10	33·65
24.	Rajapalayam	3	137·62
25.	Tuticorin	1	13·01
26.	Tirunelveli	24	123·63
27.	Palayamcottai	18	111·10
28.	Nagercoil	38	195·67

Workshop-cum-dwelling and household industry workers: a correlation for select towns

3 - 25. We have added a statement in which we have attempted a correlation between the number of houses used as workshop-*cum*-dwelling and the number of workers in the household industry as per P.C.A. per 1,000 workers. We find it difficult to see any pattern or correlation between these figures. It will be found difficult to find any correlation because it depends on the type of household industry, the manner in which it is conducted in each town and the number of persons employed in each establishment. Even in handloom weaving the number of workers can range from 1 to 9. Again, a clear distinction was made in census Enumaration between rural and urban areas in defining a household industry. In the urban area, the household industry should be run in the house in which the worker lives. In rural areas, it can be conducted anywhere within the limits of the village. In urban areas a number of workers who would normally be classified under Household Industry in rural areas are likely to be not included as workers in household industry. For instance a large number of workers with handloom as industry have not been included as coming under Household Industry. As such, it is difficult to find any correlation between the proportion of houses used as workshop-*cum*-dwelling and that of the workers engaged in household industry.

Statement III—10

Proportion of census houses used for Education and Entertainment per 1000 census houses in cities and towns with population of 50,000 and over

Town	1961 Population	Proportion of census houses used for	
		Education	Entertainment and community gathering
1. Madras	1,729,141	4	3
2. Madurai	424,810	3	N
3. Coimbatore	286,305	3	1
4. Tiruchirapalli	249,862	3	1
5. Salem	249,145	3	2
6. Tuticorin	124,230	3	1
7. Vellore	113,742	4	1
8. Thanjavur	111,099	4	2
9. Nagercoil	106,207	4	1
10. Dindigul	92,947	3	N
11. Kanchipuram	92,714	4	N
12. Kumbakonam	92,581	4	2
13. Tirunelveli	87,988	3	2
14. Valparai	80,023	4	2
15. Tiruppur	79,773	3	2
16. Cuddalore	79,168	3	1
17. Erode	73,762	4	1
18. Rajapalayam	71,203	3	N
19. Nagapattinam	59,063	5	1
20. Virudunagar	54,827	3	1
21. Pollachi	54,369	4	3
22. Mayuram	51,393	4	2
23. Palayamcottai	51,002	5	1
24. Karur	50,564	3	2
25. Pudukottai	50,488	3	3
26. Gudiyatham	50,384	5	2
27. Aruppukkottai	50,200	4	2
28. Ootacamund	50,140	4	5

N: *Denotes negligible figures.*

Educational institutions and places of entertainment in select towns

3 - 26. We will now discuss the facilities available for entertainment and education and for this purpose a table has been prepared and the towns arranged in descending order of magnitude. Entertainment facilities are adequate in towns like Madras, Nagapattinam, Palayamcottai and Gudiyatham. In the towns of Dindigul, Kanchipuram and Rajapalayam there is scope for the provision of more facilities. Ootacamund is a hill station and is well provided with such facilities.

Workers according to houselists and P C A: a correlation statement for rural & urban areas

3 - 27. We have examined earliar the correlation between houselist and the statistics of Primary Census Abstract for cities and big towns. We may attempt a similiar correlation for the rural and urban areas district by district. The statement given below facilitates such a correlation for the urban sector,

Statement III—11

Distribution of 1,000 workers among the Economic sectors in urban areas

Name of District	Agricultural and its allied activities	Industrial Sector including Construction	Trade & Commerce	Transport & Communi-cations	Other Services
Madras	14	313	191	118	364
Chingleput	172	399	111	58	260
North Arcot	141	376	168	63	252
South Arcot	257	237	150	66	290
Salem	120	484	140	43	213
Coimbatore	201	344	137	51	267
Nilgiri	425	115	76	34	350
Madurai	182	298	168	52	300
Tiruchirapalli	181	313	161	80	265
Thanjavur	196	261	177	64	302
Ramanathapuram	168	395	148	37	252
Tirunelveli	215	402	127	50	206
Kanyakumari	143	356	144	58	299

The Statement below gives the figures for rural areas.

Statement III—12

Distribution of 1,000 workers among the Economic sectors in rural areas

District	Agricultural and its allied activities	Industrial Sector including Construction	Trade & Commerce	Transport & Communications	Other Services
Chingleput	727	111	25	10	127
North Arcot	793	81	19	40	103
South Arcot	854	48	17	3	78
Salem	771	101	19	3	106
Coimbatore	589	182	29	4	196
Nilgiri	709	41	15	7	228
Madurai	760	60	23	3	154
Tiruchirapalli	818	72	16	3	91
Thanjavur	807	58	32	5	98
Ramanathapuram	816	70	18	3	93
Tirunelveli	667	165	33	5	130
Kanyakumari	409	274	48	9	260

It is seen that in all districts more than 40% of the workers are employed in agricultural and allied activities. This percentage varies from 40·9 of Kanyakumari to 85·4 of South Arcot District. A very high proportion is recorded by deltaic districts like Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur. The

statement also indicates areas in which industrial activities are predominant. The first place goes to Kanyakumari followed by Coimbatore and Tirunelveli. The activity in the rural sector of Madras State is confined chiefly to agricultural sector and then to Other Services. The figures for urban areas are given in Statement II—11. It will be seen in the urban areas of Nilgiri District only, the percentage of workers in the agricultural sector exceeds 40. In urban areas of Salem and Tirunelveli 48·4% and 40·2% of the workers are employed in industries which includes construction also. If we look at the figures furnished on the previous page we will find that comparatively in the urban areas of these two districts, a larger proportion of houses are used as Factories and Workshops and Workshop-*cum*-Dwellings. This correlation can, however, hold good only in places where all the industries like weaving, coir making thrive. It will not hold good in big industrial areas like Coimbatore or Chingleput.

Subsidiary table E-I—2 :

3 - 28. Subsidiary table E I—2 helps us to study the distribution of dwelling houses between the rural and urban sectors. Rural urban break-up is given for every thousand houses. South Arcot stands first with 891 followed by Salem with 870 and Kanyakumari with 860. The rural urban break-up bears a close relationship to the rural and urban population of each district. One can see that the share of urban houses is slightly less when compared with its share in population. This in a general way indicates that in urban areas, a house accommodates a slightly larger number of persons. This number is marked in the urban areas of North Arcot, Salem, Thanjavur and Chingleput. Since the absolute figures under shop-*cum*-dwelling and workshop-*cum*-dwelling are insignificant when compared with the total, no separate urban-rural analysis of these figures has been made.

Rural urban comparison of non-dwellings

3 - 29. We will now attempt to compare the figures for non-dwellings in each district between rural and urban. By non-dwellings we mean census houses which were not used wholly or partly as dwelling at the time of houselisting in October, 1960. The vacant houses are of course excluded. The State proportion is 70 per 1,000 for combined rural and urban areas but the urban figures are far above the rural figures being 2·73 times higher. This trend is indicated by each district. Excluding Madras City, districts of Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari have recorded more than the State average. The reason is that these districts have recorded comparatively more number of shops than other districts. Taking rural areas separately, we find the State average is 49. The districts of Nilgiri (53), Thanjavur (73), Ramanathapuram (53), Tirunelveli (60) and Kanyakumari (97) have recorded higher figures than the State average. The difference is not appreciable in the case of Nilgiri and Ramanathapuram. Kanyakumari leads with 32 shops in rural areas as against the State average of 11. In urban areas, the State average is 134. The districts of Madras (166), North Arcot (161), Thanjavur (165), Ramanathapuram (141) and Kanyakumari (168) have recorded more than the State average. The lowest is recorded in Nilgiri. Nilgiri does not have any cottage industries which explains the low proportion. Kanyakumari has recorded the highest figure of 168. It has 69 shops against 50 shops in other urban areas of the State. Next is Madras with 166 non-dwellings. It has also recorded a high figure of 63 under shops. Thanjavur has recorded a fairly high figure of 165 of which 62 are shops. It will be seen that the number of non-dwellings in any district does not reflect its industrial activity but only its commercial activity. It also shows that the industrialisation is yet to be felt in the State of Madras, the economy being of an agrarian type and the main activities being agriculture, household industry, trade and commerce.

Distribution of 1,000 census houses and their uses

3 - 30. We give below the distribution of 1000 census houses and the uses to which they are put in the rural and urban areas of the State.

Statement III—13

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses in rural and urban areas

	Rural	Urban
Vacant	71	57
Dwellings	863	774
Shop-*cum*-dwellings	7	8
Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	10	27
Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses	1	3
Shops excluding eating houses	11	50
Business houses and offices	2	10
Factories, workshops and worksheds	5	27
Schools and other educational institutions	4	4
Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	3	7
Places of entertainment and community gathering	1	1
Public health and medical institutions	N*	2
Others	22	30

* (N-means negligible)

The salient features are the lower vacancy in the urban sector and the lower number of dwellings. In Shop-*cum*-dwellings, the figures are comparable being 7 and 8 but under shops urban figure is 50 against 11 in rural. Under Factories and Workshops, the urban figure is 5 times that of rural and under Workshops-*cum*-dwellings 3 times. There are more restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating houses in urban sector. Entertainment facilities are equal. Rural sector suffers in the number of public health and medical institutions, the rural figure being almost negligible. Educational facilities are equal in both the sectors. The district-wise analysis of the census house will be made in the course of general discussion on housing facilities district by district which will be taken up later.

Statement III—14

E-I (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (states)

State		Vacant census houses	Occupied census houses													
				Dwellings, shop-*cum* dwellings & workshop-*cum*-dwellings												
			Total	Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwelling	Work-shop *cum*-dwelling	Hotels, sarais etc.	Shops excluding eating houses	Office	Factories, work shops etc.	Schools	Restaurants, catering places etc.	Place of entertainment	Hospitals, clinics etc.	Others
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Andhra Pradesh	T	59	941	802	787	4	11	1	13	2	6	4	2	11	1	99
	R															
	U															
2. Assam	T	20	980	931	908	21	2	2	8	4	2	9	1	1	2	20
	R	16	984	940	922	16	2	2	5	3	2	9	1	1	1	20
	U	56	944	833	757	66	10	7	47	13	9	5	5	1	5	19
3. Bihar	T	30	970	798	765	13	20	1	15	4	8	5	1	10	1	127
	R	28	972	800	769	11	20	1	10	2	6	5	0	10	1	137
	U	58	942	777	720	32	25	5	64	18	26	5	2	9	5	31
4. Gujarat	T	110	890	712	704	4	4	2	32	5	11	5	3	2	1	117
	R															
	U															
5. Jammu & Kashmir	T	105	895	486	472	3	11	1	25	4	21	5	2	15	1	335
	R															
	U															
6. Kerala	T	85	915	815	811	3	1	1	42	6	16	5	18	1	2	9
	R															
	U															
7. Madhya Pradesh	T	49	951	711	668	7	36	2	11	1	9	3	N	12	1	20
	R															
	U															
8. Madras	T	68	932	862	841	7	14	2	20	4	10	4	4	1	1	24
	R	71	929	880	863	7	10	1	11	2	5	4	3	1	N	22
	U	57	943	809	774	8	27	3	50	10	27	4	7	1	2	30
9. Maharashtra	T	72	928	674	652	7	15	1	18	5	14	5	2	18	2	189
	R	75	925	652	632	5	15	1	9	3	9	5	1	20	1	224
	U	62	938	740	714	11	15	2	45	14	27	4	6	11	4	85
10. Mysore	T	81	919	738	725	4	9	2	24	5	8	5	3	1	1	132
	R	78	922	746	735	3	8	2	15	4	4	5	2	1	N	143
	U	94	906	707	688	6	13	5	57	10	23	4	3	1	2	94
11. Orissa	T	35	965	889	826	5	58	3	11	3	3	6	N	3	1	46
	R															
	U															
12. Punjab	T	77	923	664	657	5	2	3	37	3	11	3	2	1	1	198
	R															
	U															

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
13. Rajasthan	T	113	887	728	721	4	3	2	34	2	5	3	1	1	1	110
	R															
	U															
14. Uttar Pradesh	T	33	967	641	635	3	3	1	21	2	9	2	0	4	1	286
	R															
	U															
15. West Bengal	T	28	972	796	786	7	3	1	19	4	13	4	1	1	2	131
	R	24	976	793	788	3	2	1	12	2	9	4	N	1	1	153
	U	45	955	808	777	22	9	3	50	14	26	3	4	1	5	41

N: Denotes negligible figures

Statement III—15

E-I (2) Proportion of 1,000 houses in the rural/urban areas to 1,000 houses in the state which are

S. No.	State	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-Dwelling		Workshop-*cum*-dwelling	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1.	Andhra Pradesh	822	178	847	153	673	327	878	122
2.	Assam	749	251	925	75	715	285	616	384
3.	Bihar	824	176	914	86	781	219	888	112
4.	Gujarat	732	268	736	264	717	283	573	427
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	795	205	846	154	698	302	899	101
6.	Kerala	835	165	866	134	860	140	750	250
7.	Madhya Pradesh	815	185	852	148	701	299	883	117
8.	Madras	788	212	768	232	710	290	521	479
9.	Maharashtra	786	214	727	273	593	407	749	251
10.	Mysore	743	257	788	212	644	356	685	315
11.	Orissa	851	149	935	65	678	322	957	43
12.	Punjab	738	262	785	215	653	347	568	432
13.	Rajasthan	812	188	832	168	664	336	816	184
14.	Uttar Pradesh	779	221	878	122	681	319	641	359
15.	West Bengal	692	308	807	193	397	603	494	506

Uses to which census houses are put: camparison with other states

3 - 31. It will be of interest to ascertain how the distribution pattern of houses based on their uses varies from State to State in India. Under the scheme of Exchange of Census Information we have received data from all States in India. The states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have furnished the State figures without the break-up for rural and urban areas. The figures compiled are given in the above statement.

Vacant houses

3 - 32. The proportion of vacant houses ranges between 20 in Assam and 113 in Rajasthan. Madras State has recorded 68. The figures for other States in South India are Andhra Pradesh 59, Kerala 85, Mysore 81. Taking the rural areas separately, the proportion ranges between 16 in Assam and 78 in Mysore. Madras has recorded 71 which is rather high. Maharashtra has recorded a slightly higher figure, i e., 75. In the urban sector, the range is between 56 in Assam and 94 in Mysore. Madras State has recorded 57. This is rather low. Madras State has a more favourable position in rural areas than in urban; the demand for houses is more in the urban sector.

Pure dwellings

3 - 33. The range for the various States is 472 in Jammu and Kashmir to 908 in Assam. Madras has recorded 841. The figures for the Southern States are :-

Andhra Pradesh	787
Mysore	725
Kerala	811

Madras has shown the highest proportion of dwellings in the Southern Zone.

In the rural areas, the proportion ranges from 632 in Maharashtra to 922 in Assam. Madras has recorded 863. In the urban sector, the range is from 688 in Mysore to 777 in West Bengal. Madras figure is 774.

Shops & Shop-*cum*-dwellings

3 - 34. The range falls between 16 in Orissa and 45 in Kerala. The figure for Madras is 27. The other States in the Southern Zone have recorded.

Andhra Pradesh	17
Mysore	28

In rural areas, the range is from 14 in Maharashtra to 21 in Assam and Bihar. Madras figure is 18. In the urban areas, the figures fall within the range of 56 in Maharashtra and 113 in Assam. The figure for Madras is close to Maharashtra-58.

Workshops & Factories and workshop-*cum*-dwellings

3 - 35. The figures of the different states range between 4 in Assam and 61 in Orissa. The figure for Madras is 24. The other Southern States have recorded 17 each. Taking up rural areas, the figures range between 4 in Assam and 26 in Bihar. The figure for Madras is 15. In the urban areas, the figures range between 19 in Assam and 54 in Madras. Madras has recorded the highest figure under this head.

Educational institutions

3 - 36. The range of educational institutions is 2 in Uttar Pradesh and 9 in Assam. The figure for Madras is 4. The other Southern States have recorded-Andhra Pradesh 4, Kerala 5 and Mysore 5.

Places of entertainment etc.

3 - 37. The figures for the different States range between 1 in Assam, Madras, Mysore, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal and 18 in Maharashtra. Andhra Pradesh has recorded 11 which is rather high compared with the figure 1 recorded in other Southern States. It is difficult to give reasons for such variations.

3 - 38. Census houses put to uses not specified earlier will fall under this group. The figures range from 9 in Kerala and 335 in Jammu and Kashmir. The figure for Madras is 24. The other Southern States have recorded–Andhra Pradesh 99, Kerala 9 and Mysore 132.

Other uses

3 - 39. Now we proceed to discuss the position in each district, compare it with the over-all position in the State and bring out only the striking or outstanding features. We shall first take Chingleput District. The taluks of Chingleput, Tiruttani, Kanchipuram and Maduranthakam have recorded lower figures under "shops". Saidapet Taluk has claimed the first rank with 14 shops. Under workshops, Saidapet and Sriperumbudur taluks alone have recorded more than the State average. This is due to their proximity to the City. Places of entertainment and community gathering are double the State average figure.

Census houses: pattern of distribution in Chingleput rural

3 - 40. Vacancy is less compared to the State position, the figure being 58. More number of shop-*cum*-dwellings and workshop-*cum*-dwellings are encountered in this district, the figures being 9 and 16, respectively. An increase under shop-*cum*-dwellings of 2 is covered by a corresponding drop of 2 under shops. Under factories and workshops, the district has recorded the same figure as the State average.

North Arcot rural

3 - 41. Vacancy is lower than the State average, the figure being 63. Under 'shop-*cum*-dwellings' the district has recorded the same figure as the State. Under 'workshop-*cum*-dwellings' it has recorded only half the State figure. It is because of the absence of household industries. Under shops the district has recorded the lowest figure of 7. Under 'factories and workshops' it has recorded 3 which is less than half the State figure. The existence of lesser number of shops, factories and workshops reflects the economic backwardness of the district Surprising enough an industrially forward district like Coimbatore has also as low a figure under factories and workshops as South Arcot.

South Arcot rural

3 - 42 Vacancy is high (91). Under 'shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings' the district has recorded a lower figure of 10, the State average being 18. Under 'Factories and workshops and workshop-*cum*-dwellings' the district figure has risen to 20, State average being 15. This is due to the existence of large number of handlooms in the district. Under school, the district has recorded less than the State average. Probably this is indicative of the educational backwardness of the district.

Salem rural

3 - 43. The vacancy is higher than the State average by 6. Shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings have recorded a lower figure of 13 as against the State average of 18. There is a well organised system of weekly shandies in which the bulk of trade in rural sector is transacted. Shops have only a secondary place except in the taluks of Pollachi and Udumalpet which have recorded the high figures of 21 and 23. This is a district very much industrially advanced. As against the State figure of 15, there are 28 workshops and factories and workshop-*cum*-dwellings in this district. Under schools the district has recorded one less than the State figure. Under entertainment the proportion is negligible. The rural areas in this district have to improve in these two respects.

Coimbatore rural

Nilgiri rural

3 - 44. Vacancy in the district is more than one and a half times the State position. Workshop-*cum*-dwellings form one fifth of the State average indicating the absence of household industry. But factories and workshops exceed the State figures by 2 The existence of tea processing factories, has perhaps contributed to the increase. More number of census houses are put to educational use. Under entertainment also the district has recorded double the figure of the State.

Madurai rural

3 - 45. The vacancy is less than the State figure by 4. There is congestion in the wet villages covered by the Periyar Irrigation System, and this has led to reduction in vacancy. Under shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings the district has recorded the same figure as the State. Under workshops and factories and workshop-*cum*-dwellings the district has recorded a lower figure of 7. This is roughly half the State figure. Handloom weaving is not so extensive in the rural sector of this district as in the district of Salem.

Tiruchirapalli rural

3 - 46. The vacancy is comparatively more in this district, the figure being 87. The taluks of Musiri, Kulittalai, Tiruchirapalli, Kulathur and Tirumayam have recorded larger number of vacant houses. It is surprising that in the deltaic area of Kulittalai and Tiruchirapalli a higher vacancy is recorded. May be it represents a tendency of migration in search of employment. Under shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings the district has recorded a lower figure of 13. Under workshops and factories the district has recorded a slightly lower figure than the State average.

Thanjavur rural

3 - 47. The vacancy recorded in this district is low, the figure being 49. Under shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings, the district has recorded a higher figure of 25. This is due to the growth of petty shops which cater to the agricultural labour especially during the harvest seasons. Under workshops and workshop-*cum*-dwellings the district has recorded a low figure of 12. But Kumbakonam Taluk has recorded a very high figure of 39. The existence of metalware industries and silk-weaving in handlooms can account for this.

Ramanathapuram rural

3 - 48. The economic backwardness of the district is reflected by the low figure under workshops.

Tirunelveli rural

3 - 49. Vacancy is more in this district, the figure being 88. This is perhaps the sequel to migration of people to other areas in large numbers. Under shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings the district has recorded a fairly high figure of 24. This is perhaps due to the existence of larger number of petty shops which cater to the needs of the agricultural labour in the Tambarabarni basin. Under workshops and workshop-*cum*-dwellings the district has recorded a lower figure of 12. The taluks of Kovilpatti, Srivaikuntam, Tirunelveli, Nanguneri and Tiruchendur lag very much behind in this respect.

Kanyakumari rural

3 – 50. Vacancy is less, the figure being 64. The proportion of shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings is double the State average. This reflects more the conditions prevalent in the adjoining State of Kerala. Under workshops and workshop-*cum*-dwellings the district has recorded a lower figure of 13. No divergence can be found from taluk to taluk.

3 - 51. We will now discuss the conditions found in the urban sector.

Pattern of distribution in urban sector

3 - 52. Madras city has recorded the least vacancy, the figure being 31. It is the chief city in the south and an important commercial centre. It commands the best harbour facilities in the Coromandel Coast. It is also the seat of the State Government. A good number of educational institutions both technical and non-technical are located here. Accommodation problem is therefore very acute. *The natural consequence is the least vacancy.* Under shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings the city has recorded a high figure of 69. Under workshop-*cum*-dwellings the city has recorded a lower figure of 5 against 27 for the State, but the position of factories and workshops is better, the figure being 34. This shows the concentration of medium and heavy industries.

Chingleput urban

3 - 53. Vacancy (51) is less than the State average. Shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings are higher. Factories and workshops and workshop-*cum*-dwellings (45) are less than the State average. The taluks of Sriperumbudur, Saidapet and Maduranthakam have recorded less number of units than other taluks.

North Arcot urban

3 - 54. The district average for vacancy (51) is less than the State average. Shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings are more, the increase being 11. Vellore Taluk has recorded the highest figure 81 and then Tiruppattur Taluk 71. Workshops and workshop-*cum*-dwellings have increased by 12. The taluks of Gudiyatham (51+30) Vellore (14+47), Arni (48+49), Cheyyar (250+47) and Wandiwash (38+36), have recorded high figures. Leather processing works, handloom weaving and beedi rolling have contributed to the increase in these taluks.

South Arcot urban

3 - 55. The vacancy is more by 1. Shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings are less by 1. Workshops and workshop-*cum*-dwellings have recorded a low figure of 40. The taluks of Villupuram (65), Vriddhachalam (61) and Chidambaram (63) have recorded high figures indicating that they are commercially better placed.

Salem urban

3 - 56. Vacancy is more by 4. Hosur (107), Dharmapuri (117) and Sankari (84) have recorded higher figures and contributed to the increase in the vacancy. Shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings are less by one. Dharmapuri, Sankari, Omalur and Tiruchengode taluks have recorded low figures ranging between 25 and 45. The highest number of workshops and workshop-*cum*-dwellings for the State is recorded in Salem (133). This is because of the existence of handloom industry. Number of census houses, used as schools is only 3 as against 4 for the State.

Coimbatore urban

3 - 57. Vacancy is very much less, the figure being 48. Erode (39), Pollachi (37), Dharapuram (36) and Udumalpet (41) taluks have recorded low figures. Shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings are less, the figure being 48. We have already observed that petty shops are less in this district. The proportion for factories and workshop-*cum*-dwellings is 43 which is comparatively a low figure. The fall is due to lesser number of workshop-*cum*-dwellings where the proportion is 16 as against 27 for the State. The industries in this district are generally large concerns, a majority of them being Textile mills.

Nilgiri urban

3 - 58. 105 houses for every thousand are vacant. Ootacamund, Coonoor and Wellington are summer resorts and the houselisting was actually conducted in winter. Shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings number 35. Workshops and workshop-*cum*-dwellings in the district are the lowest for the State, the figure being 16. Special climatic conditions restrict the scope of these activities. Under entertainment this district has recorded 3 as against 1 for the State which is a welcome feature.

3 - 59. Vacancy is less by 3. Shops and shop-cum-dwellings being 56 approach the State figure. Workshops and workshop-*cum*-dwellings number 43. Workshop-cum-dwellings are much less. Palni, Kodaikanal and Periyakulam taluks have recorded very low figures indicating the absence of household industries.

Madurai urban

3 - 60. Vacant houses are more in the district, the figure being 62. The number of shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings is the same (58) as in the State. Workshops and workshop-*cum*-dwellings number 41. The fall is under the latter category from 27 (State average) to 14. No household industries are found in the taluks of Perambalur and Kulittalai.

Tiruchirapalli urban

3 - 61. Vacant houses number 55. Shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings are more, the figure being 70, indicating more number of petty shops. Workshops and factories and workshop-*cum*-dwellings are less by 2. Sirkali (21), Nagapattinam (33), Tiruthuraipundi (23) and Pattukkottai (29) taluks have recorded lower figures.

Thanjavur urban

3 - 62. Vacancy is high, the figure being 81. Ramanathapuram (121) and Tirupattur (94) have recorded higher figures being the consequence of larger scale migration to other areas. The district is economically very backward. Agricultural labour generally migrate to the neighbouring districts of Thanjavur and Madurai especially during the harvest season. Shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings number 56. Under factories and workshops and workshop-*cum*-dwellings the district has recorded the same figure as the State. Paramakudi and Aruppukkottai taluks have recorded high figures under 'Workshop-*cum*-dwellings' indicating the existence of handloom weaving.

Ramanathapuram urban

3 - 63. The proportion of vacant houses (73) is higher than the State average. Shop-*cum*-dwellings and shops are less by 9. The taluks of Sankaranayinarkoil (43). Ambasamudram (40) Nanguneri (42) and Tiruchendur (43) have recorded lower figures. Under workshops and workshop-*cum*-dwellings a high proportion of 68 is noticed. Tenkasi, Tirunelveli and Sankaranayinarkoil taluks have contributed to the increase indicating the existence of handloom weaving.

Tirunelveli urban

3 - 64. The number of vacant houses is slightly less than the State average. Shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings have recorded a steep increase from 58 (State) to 74, indicating the existence of more number of petty shops. Workshops and workshop-*cum*-dwellings show a higher proportion of 58.

Kanyakumari urban

3 - 65. Before we conclude this Chapter, we present a series of tables showing the range of the taluks in Madras State both in the rural and urban sectors. They will indicate at a glance how the census houses are distributed among the various taluks and what predominant characteristic can be found in any particular taluk.

Statement III—16

Vacancy range per 1,000 houses in rural areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk

Name of District	30 and less	31 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 to 55	56 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 80	81 to 100	101 to 193
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chingleput	Chingle-put	Ponneri Tiruvallur Sriperumbudur	...	Kanchipuram Maduranthakam	Saidapet	Tiruttani	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	...	Arkonam	Gudiyatham Tiruppattur Vellore Cheyyar	Wandiwash Polur Chengam	Walajapet Tiruvanna-malai	Arni	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	Cuddalore Chidambaram	...	...	Villupuram Gingee	Tindivanam Vriddhachalam	...	Tirukkoyilur Kallakurichi	
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	Attur	Hosur Krishnagiri Harur	Dharmapuri Omalur Salem Rasipuram	Sankari Tiruchen-gode Namakkal Yercaud
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	Pollachi	...	Erode Udumalpet	Bhavani Gopichetti-palayam Avanashi Coimbatore	Dharapuram	Palladam
Nilgiri	...	Gudalur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ootacamund Coonoor
Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	Dindigul Periyakulam Nilakkottai	Tirumangalam	Palni Madurai	Kodaikanal Melur	...
Tiruchirapalli	...	...	...	...	Alangudi	...	Perambalur Udaiyarpala-yam	Lalgudi	Karur Kulittalai Tiruchirapalli	Musiri Kulathur Tirumayam
Thanjavur	...	Sirkali Pattukkottai	Tiruthuraipundi	Mayuram Nagapattinam Arantangi	Papanasam Thanjavur Mannargudi	Kumbakonam Nannilam Orathanad	...	...	...	...
Ramanatha-puram	...	...	Paramakudi	Sivaganga Tiruvadanai Ramanatha-puram	...	...	Tirupattur	Mudukulathur	Aruppukkottai Sattur Srivilliputtur	...

Vacancy range per 1,000 houses in rural areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tirunelveli	...	...	...	...	...	Sankaranayinarkoil	...	Nanguneri Tiruchendur	Kovilpatti Tenkasi	Srivaikuntam Tirunelveli Shencottah Ambasamudram
Kanyakumari	...	...	...	...	Kalkulam	...	Vilavancode Agasteeswaram	...	Thovala	...

Statement III—17

Vacancy range per 1,000 houses in urban areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk

Name of District	30 and less	31 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 to 55	56 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 80	81 to 100	101 to 321
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chingleput	...	Ponneri Tiruvallur Kanchipuram	Sriperumbudur Maduranthakam	...	Chingleput	...	Tiruttani Saidapet	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	Arni Cheyyar	Vellore Wandiwash Tiruvannamalai	...	Gudiyatham	Walajapet Tiruppattur	Arkonam Polur	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	...	Tindivanam Chidambaram	Cuddalore	...	Vriddhachalam	Villupuram	Tirukkoyilur Kallakurichi	...
Salem	...	...	...	Salem	Omalur	Krishnagiri Harur Rasipuram Namakkal	Tiruchengode	Attur	Sankari	Hosur Dharmapuri
Coimbatore	...	Erode Dharapuram Pollachi	Udumalpet	Palladam Coimbatore	Avanashi	...	...	Bhavani	Gopichetti palayam	...
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	Gudalur	...	...	...	...	Ootacamund Coonoor
Madurai	...	Madurai	...	Periyakulam	Dindigul	...	Palni	Nilakkottai Tirumangalam	Melur	Kodaikanal
Tiruchirapalli	...	...	...	Tiruchirapalli	Karur	Udaiyarpalayam	Perambalur	Lalgudi Kulittalai	Musiri Alangudi	Tirumayam

Dwellings range per 1,000 total houses in urban areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thanjavur	...	Kumbakonam	Mayuram	Sirkali	Papanasam Mannargudi Nagapattinam	...	Nannilam Thanjavur Thiruthurai-pundi	Orathnad Pattukkottai	...	Arantangi
Ramanatha-puram	...	...	...	Paramakudi Sattur	...	...	...	Mudukulathur Aruppukkottai	Tirupattur Sivaganga Tiruvadanai Srivilliputtur	Ramana-thapuram
Tirunelveli	...	...	Tirunelveli	Sankaranayinar-koil Shencottah	...	...	Srivaikuntam	Kovilpatti	Tenkasi Nanguneri Tiruchendur	Amba-samudram
Kanyakumari	...	...	Vilavancode	Agasteeswaram	...	...	...	...	Kalkulam	...

Statement III—18

Dwellings range per 1,000 total houses in rural areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk

Name of District 1	698 and less 2	699 to 725 3	726 to 750 4	751 to 775 5	776 to 800 6	801 to 825 7	826 to 850 8	851 to 875 9	876 to 895 10	896 and above 11
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tiruttani	...	Saidapet Kanchipuram	Ponneri Tiruvallur Sriperum-budur Chingleput Maduran-thakam
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arkonam Cheyyar	Walajapet Arni Wandiwash	Gudiyatham Vellore Polur Chengam	Tiruppattur Tiruvanna-malai
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tirukkoyilur Kallakurichi	Gingee Tindivanam Vriddhachalam	Villupuram Cuddalore Chidam-baram
Salem	...	...	Yercaud	...	Rasipuram	Tiruchengode	Salem Sankari Namakkal	Hosur Omalur	Krishnagiri Harur Dharmapuri Attur	...

Dwellings range per 1,000 total houses in urban areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	Palladam	...	Dharapuram Avanashi	Bhavani Gopichetti-palayam Erode Coimbatore Udumalpet	Pollachi	...
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	Ootacamund	Coonoor	...	...	Gudalur	...
Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palni Kodaikanal Melur Madurai	Dindigul Periyakulam Nilakkottai Tirumangalam	...
Tiruchirapalli	...	...	...	...	...	Kulathur Tirumayam	Musiri Kulittalai Tiruchirapalli	Udaiyarpala-yam Lalgudi Karur	Perambalur Alangudi	...
Thanjavur	...	...	...	...	...	Kumbakonam	Nannilam	Mayuram Papanasam Mannargudi Nagapattinam Tiruthurai-pundi	Sirkali Thanjavur Orathanad Pattukottai Arantangi	...
Ramanatha-puram	...	...	...	...	...	Srivilliputtur	Aruppuk-kottai Sattur	Tirupattur Mudukulathur	...	Sivaganga Tiruva-danai Parama-kudi Rama-natha-puram
Tirunelveli	...	...	...	...	Shencottah Ambasamu-dram	...	Kovilpatti Srivaikuntam Tirunelveli Tenkasi	Sankaranayi-narkoil Nanguneri Tiruchendur	...	...
Kanyakumari	...	...	...	...	Thovala	...	Vilavancode Kalkulam Agasteeswaram	...	...	...

Statment III—19

Dwellings range per 1,000 total houses in urban areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk

Name of District	698 and less	699 to 725	726 to 750	751 to 775	776 to 800	801 to 825	826 to 850	851 to 875	876 to 895	896 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chingleput	Tiruttani	...	Ponneri Tiruvallur	...	Chingleput Kanchipuram	Saidapet	Sriperumbudur Maduran-thakam	...	...	...
North Arcot	Cheyyar	Arni	Arkonam Walajapet Gudiyatham Vellore Wandiwash	Tiruppattur	Polur Tiruvanna-malai	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	...	Villupuram Tirukkoyilur Chidambaram	Tindivanam Kallakurichi Vriddhachalam	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...
Salem	Salem Tiruchen-gode Rasipuram	Hosur	Dharmapuri	Krishnagiri	Harur Sankari Attur Namakkal	Omalur	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	...	...	Palladam	Bhavani Gopichetti-palayam Dharapuram Avanashi Udumalpet	Coimbatore	Erode	Pollachi	...	...
Nilgiri	...	...	...	Ootacamund	Coonoor	...	...	Gudalur	...	...
Madurai	Kodai-kanal	...	Melur	Tirumangalam	Dindigul Nilakkottai Madurai	Palni	Periyakulam	...	...	...
Tiruchirapalli	...	Tirumayam	...	Udaiyarpalayam Musiri Alangudi	Lalgudi Kulittali Karur	Perambalur Tiruchirapalli	...	...	...	...
Thanjavur	Orathanad Arantangi	Kumbakonam	Papanasam	Mayuram Nannilam Thanjavur Mannargudi Nagapattinam Tiruthuraipundi	Puttukkottai	Sirkali	...	...	...	...

Dwelling range per 1,000 *total houses in urban* areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ramanatha-puram	Parama-kudi	Ramanatha-puram Aruppukkottai	Srivilliputtur	*Tirupattur* Sivaganga Mudukulathur	Tiruvadanai Sattur	...	...	...	...	...
Tirunelveli	Tenkasi	...	Tirunelveli Ambasamudram	Kovilpatti	Sankaranayi-*narkoil* Shencottah Nanguneri Tiruchendur	Srivaikuntam	...	...	...	...
Kanyakumari	...	Vilavancode Kalkulam	...	Agasteeswaram	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement III—20

Mixed dwelling range (shop-*cum-dwelling*+*workshop-cum*-dwelling)
per 1,000 total houses *in rural areas* of Madras State, taluk by taluk

Name of District	Less than 8	8 to 15	*16 to 20*	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 75	76 to 100	101 to 117	118 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chingleput	...	Ponneri *Tiruvallur* Sriperumbudur *Chingleput* Maduranthakam Saidapet	...	Kanchipuram	...	...	Tiruttani	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	Tiruppattur *Tiruvannamalai*	Gudiyatham *Polur*	Walajapet Vellore Arni Wandiwash *Chengam*	...	*Arkonam*	Cheyyar	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	Tindivanam Villupuram Tirukkoyilur Kallakurichi Vriddhachalam Chidambaram	Gingee	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	Yercaud	Hosur *Krishnagiri* Harur Dharmapuri Omalur *Attur*	Sankari *Namakkal*	Salem	Tiruchengode	...	...	Rasipuram	...	...

Mixed dwelling range (shop-*cum*-dwelling + workshop-*cum*-dwelling) per 1,000 total houses in rural areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk (contd.)

Name of District	Less than 8	8 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 75	76 to 100	101 to 117	118 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Coimbatore	...	...	Coimbatore	Bhavani Gopichetti-palayam Erode Dharapuram Udumalpet	Pollachi	Avanashi	Palladam	...	...	...
Nilgiri	Ootaca-mund Coonoor	...	Gudalur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	Melur	Dindigul Kodaikanal Nilakkottai Madurai Tirumangalam	Periyakulam	Palni	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruchirapalli	Peramba-lur Tiruma-yam	Lalgudi Karur Kulittalai Tiruchirapalli Kulathur Alangudi	Udaiyarpalayam	Musiri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thanjavur	...	Arantangi Sirkali Mayuram Nannilam Thanjavur Orathanad Mannargudi Nagapattinam Tiruthuraipundi Pattukkottai	Papanasam	...	Kumbakonam	...	...	...	...	...
Ramanatha-puram	Tirupa-ttur Sivaganga Tiruvada-nai Parama-kudi Muduku-lathur Aruppuk-kottai	Ramanatha-puram Sattur	Srivilliputtur	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli Tiruchen-dur	Kovilpatti Srivaikuntam Tenkasi Nanguneri	Sankaranayinar-koil Shencottah	Ambasamudram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanyakumari	Kalkulam Agastees-waram	Vilavancode Thovala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement III—21

Mixed dwelling range (shop-*cum*-dwelling + workshop-*cum*-dwelling) per 1,000 total houses in urban areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk

Name of District	Less than 8	8 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 75	76 to 100	101 to 117	118 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chingleput	Sriperum-budur	Chingleput Maduranthakam	Tiruvallur Saidapet	Kanchipuram	...	...	...	...	Ponneri	Tiruttani
North Arcot	...	Polur Tiruvannamalai	Tiruppattur	Vellore	Walajapet	Arkonam Wandiwash	Gudiyatham Arni	...	...	Cheyyar
South Arcot	Tiruk-koyilur	Villupuram	Tindivanam Kallakurichi Vriddhachalam	Cuddalore	...	Chidambaram	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	Harur Namakkal	Hosur Krishnagiri Sankari Attur	... Dharmapuri Omalur	...	...	...	...	Salem Tiruchen-gode Rasipuram
Coimbatore	...	Erode	...	Bhavani Dharapuram Avanashi Coimbatore Pollachi Udumalpet	Gopichetti-palayam	...	Palladam	...	...	...
Nilgiri	...	Ootacamund Coonoor	Gudalur	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	Kodai-kanal	Periyakulam Nilakkottai Melur Tirumangalam	Dindigul Palni	...	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruchirapalli	...	Perambalur Karur Kulittalai	Lalgudi Tiruchirapalli Tirumayam	Alangudi	Musiri	Udaiyar-palayam	...	...	...	...
Thanjavur	Sirkali Orathanad Tiruthu-raipundi Pattukko-ttai	Nagapattinam Arantangi	Mayuram Nannilam	Thanjavur Mannargudi	...	Papanasam	Kumbakonam	...	...	...

Mixed dwelling range (shop-*cum*-dwelling + workshop-*cum*-dwelling) per, 1,000 total houses in urban areas, of Madras State, taluk by taluk (contd.)

Name of District	Less than 8	8 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 75	76 to 100	101 to 117	118 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ramanathapuram	Tiruvadanai Ramanathapuram	Tirupattur Sivaganga Mudukulathur Sattur	...	...	...	Srivilliputtur	Aruppukkottai	...	Paramakudi	
Tirunelveli	Srivaikuntam	Nanguneri Tiruchendur	...	Kovilpatti Shencottah	...	...	Sankaranayinarkoil Ambasamudram	Tirunelveli	...	Tenkasi
Kanyakumari	...	Vilavancode	...	Kalkulam	...	Agasteeswaram	...	...	...	...

Statement III—22

Commercial range (shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings) per 1,000 houses in rural areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk

Name of District	Less than 10	10 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 75	76 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chingleput	...	Tiruttani Chingleput Kanchipuram Maduranthakam	Ponneri Tiruvallur Sriperumbudur	Saidapet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	Tiruppattur	Arkonam Walajapet Gudiyatham Vellore Arni Cheyyar Wandiwash Polur Tiruvannamalai	Chengam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Commercial range (shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings) per 1,000 houses in rural areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk (contd.)

Name of District	Less than 10	10 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 75	76 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
South Arcot	...	Tindivanam Villupuram Tirukkoyilur Kallakurichi Vriddhachalam Cuddalore Chidambaram	Gingee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	Omalur Sankari Tiruchen-gode Rasipuram Namak-kal	Krishnagiri Harur Dharmapuri Yercaud Salem Attur	Hosur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	Erode	Bhavani Gopichetti-palayam Dharapuram Palladam Avanashi Coimbatore	...	Pollachi Udumalpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri	...	Ootacamund	Coonoor	Gudalur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	...	Dindigul Madurai Tirumangalam	Palni Kodaikanal Nilakkottai Melur	Periyakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruchira-palli	Peramba-lur Karur	Udaiyarpala-yam Musiri Kulittalai Kulathur Alangudi Tirumayam	Lalgudi Tiruchirapalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thanjavur	...	...	Thanjavur Arantangi	Sirkali Papanasam Orathanad Mannargudi Pattukkottai	Mayuram Kumbakonam Nagapattinam Tiruthurai-pundi	Nannilam	...	...	...	...	...
Ramanatha-puram	...	Tirupattur Sivaganga Tiruvadanai Paramakudi	Ramanatha-puram Mudukulathur	Arruppuk-kottai Sattur	Srivilliputtur	...	...	...	...	...	...

Commercial range (shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings) per 1,000 houses in rural areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk (contd.)

Name of District	Less than 10	10 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 75	76 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tirunelveli	...	...	Tirunelveli Tiruchendur	Sankaranayinarkoil Kovilpatti Srivaikuntam Nanguneri	Tenkasi Shencottah Ambasamudram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanyakumari	...	...	...	...	...	Vilavancode Kalkulam Thovala Agasteeswaram	...	...	...	...	...

Statement III—23

Commercial range (shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings) per 1,000 houses in urban areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk

Name of District	Less than 10	10 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 75	76 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sriperumbudur Saidapet Madurantha-kam	Tiruttani	Ponneri Chingleput	Kanchi-puram	Tiruvallur
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cheyyar Polur Tiruva-nnamalai	Arkonam Walajapet Gudiya-tham	Tirup-pattur Arni	Vellore Wandi-wash
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tirukkoyilur Cuddalore	Tindivanam Kallakurichi	Villupuram Vriddha-chalam Chidam-baram	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	Sankari	...	Omalur	Dharmapuri Tiruchengode	Harur Rasipuram Attur	Krishnagiri Salem Namakkal	...	Hosur
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gopichetti-palayam Avanashi Coimbatore Pollachi	Bhavani Erode Palladam	...	Dhara-puram	Udumal-pet
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	Gudalur	Ootacamund Coonoor	...	...	...	...	...

Commercial range (shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings) per 1,000 houses in urban areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk (contd).

Name of District	Less than 10	10 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 75	76 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madurai	...	...	...	...	Kodaikanal	...	...	Palni Periyakulam Madurai Tiruman-galam	Dindigul Nilakkottai Melur		
Tiruchirapalli	...	...	...	...	...	Tirumayam	Lalgudi Karur	Perambalur Udaiyar-palayam Musiri Kulittalai	Tiruchi-rapalli Alangudi	...	...
Thanjavur	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sirkali	Nannilam	Mayuram Thanjavur Nagapatti-nam Pattukkottai	Papana-sam Mannar-gudi	Kumba-konam Orathanad Tiruthurai-pundi Arantangi
Ramanatha-puram	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tirupattur Tiruvadanai Srivilliputtur	Sattur	Sivaganga Ramanatha-puram	Mudu-kulathur Aruppu-kkottai	Parama-kudi
Tirunelveli	...	...	...	...	...	Ambasamu-dram	Sankaranayi-narkoil Srivaikuntam Tenkasi Nanguneri Tiruchendur	Kovilpatti Tirunelveli Shencottah	...	...	...
Kanyakumari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kalkulam	Agastees-waram	Vilavan-code

Statement III—24

Industrial range (factories, workshops and workshop-*cum*-dwellings) per 1,000 total houses in rural areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk

Name of District	Less than 7	7 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 75	76 to 100	101 to 125	126 to 131	132 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chingle-put	Ponneri	Tiruvallur Sriperumbudur Saidapet Maduranthakam	Chingleput	Kanchipuram	...	...	...	Tiruttani	...	...	...	...

Industrial range (factories, workshops and workshop-*cum*-dwellings) per 1,000 total houses in rural areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk (contd.)

Name of District	Less than 7	7 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 75	76 to 100	101 to 125	126 to 131	132 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
North Arcot	...	Tiruppattur Tiruvannamalai	Gudiyatham Polur Chengam	Vellore	Walajapet Arni Wandiwash	...	Arkonam	Cheyyar	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	Tindivanam Villupuram Tirukkoyilur Kallakurichi Vriddhachalam	Gingee Chidambaram	...	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	Krishnagiri Harur Dharmapuri Yercaud	Hosur Attur	Omalur	Namakkal	Sankari	Salem Tiruchengode	...	...	Rasipuram	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	...	Coimbatore Udumalpet	Gopichetti-palayam	Bhavani Dharapuram Pollachi	Erode	Avanashi	Palladam	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri	Gudalur	Ootacamund	Coonoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	Kodaikanal Melur Tirumangalam	Dindigul Periyakulam Nilakkottai Madurai	Palni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruchira-palli	Perambalur	Kulittalai Kulathur Alangudi Tirumayam	Lalgudi Karur Tiruchirapalli	Udaiyar-palayam Musiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thanjavur	Orathanad Arantangi	Sirkali Mayuram Thanjavur Mannargudi Nagapattinam Tiruthuraipundi	Nannilam Papanasam Pattukkottai	...	...	Kumbako-nam	...	...	..	...	...	...
Rama-natha-puram	Sivaganga Tiruvadanai Paramakudi Ramanatha-puram Mudukulathur	Tirupattur Aruppukkottai Sattur	...	Srivilliputtur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirunel-veli	Tirunelveli Tiruchendur	Kovilpatti Srivaikuntam Nanguneri	Sankaranayi-narkoil Tenkasi	...	Shencottah Ambasamudram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanya-kumari	...	...	Vilavancode Kalkulam Thovala Agastee-swaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement III—25

Industrial range (factories, workshops and workshop-*cum*-dwellings) per 1,000 total houses in urban areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk

Name of District	Less than 7	7 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 75	76 to 100	101 to 125	126 to 131	132 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chingleput	...	...	...	Madurantha-kam	Sriperumbudur Saidapet	Chingleput	Kanchi-puram	Tiruvallur	...	Ponneri	...	Tirut-tani
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	Polur Tiruvanna-malai	...	Tiruppa-ttur	Arkonam Walajapet Vellore Wandi-wash	Gudiya-tham Arni	...	...	Cheyyar
South Arcot	...	...	...	Kallakurichi	Tirukkoyilur Vriddhachalam	Tindivanam Villupuram	Cuddalore	Chidam-baram	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	Hosur Harur Attur	Namakkal	Krishnagiri Omalur	Dharma-puri Sankari	...	...	...	Salem Tiru-chen-gode Rasi-puram
Coimbatore	...	...	...	Pollachi	...	Bhavani Gopichetti-palayam Erode Dharapuram Avanashi Udumalpet	Coimbatore	...	Palladam	...	...	...
Nilgiri	...	Gudalur	...	Ootacamund *Coonoor*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	...	...	Kodaikanal	Periyakulam	Palni Nilakkottai Melur	Tiruman-galam	Dindigul	Madurai	...	...	...	...
Tiruchirapalli	...	...	...	...	Perambalur Kulittalai	Lalgudi Tiruchira-palli	Karur Alangudi Tirumayam	Udaiyar-palayam Musiri	...	...	...	...
Thanjavur	...	...	...	...	Sirkali Tiruthurai-pundi Pattukkottai	Nannilam Orathanad Nagapatti-nam Arantangi	Mannargudi	Mayuram Papa-nasam Thanjavur	...	Kumbako-nam	...	...

Industrial range (factories, workshops and workshop-*cum*-dwellings) per 1,000 total houses in urban areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk (contd.)

Name of District	Less than 7	7 to 10	11 to 10	16 to 20	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 75	76 to 100	101 to 125	126 to 131	132 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
Rama-natha-puram	...	...	...	...	Sivaganga Tiruvadanai Ramanatha-puram Mudukulathur	Tirupattur Sattur	...	Srivilli-puttur	Aruppuk-kottai	...	Para-ma-kudi	...
Tirunel-veli	...	...	...	Nanguneri	Srivaikuntam Tiruchendur	...	Kovilpatti Shencot-tah	Amba-samu-dram	Sankara-nayinar-koil	Tirunelveli	...	Tenkasi
Kanya-kumari	...	...	...	...	Vilavancode	...	Kalkulam	Agatees-waram	...	...	...	...

Statement III—26

Educational range per 1,000 total houses in rural areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk

Name of District	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Above 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chingleput	...	...	...	Sriperumbudur Saidapet	Ponneri Tiruvallur Kanchipuram Chingleput Maduranthakam	Tiruttani	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	Tiruppattur Vellore Arni Polur Chengam Tiruvannamalai	Arkonam Walajapet Gudiyatham Cheyyar Wandiwash	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	...	Villupuram Kallakurichi Cuddalore	Tindivanam Tirukkoyilur Vriddhachalam Chidambaram	Gingee	...	...	...	...	...

Educational range per 1,000 total houses in rural areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk (contd.)

Name of District	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Above 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Salem	...	...	Salem Sankari Tiruchengode Rasipuram Attur	Dharmapuri Omalur Namakkal	Krishnagiri Harur Yercaud	Hosur	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	...	Erode	Bhavani Gopichettipalayam Dharapuram Avanashi Coimbatore Pollachi Udumalpet	Palladam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ootaca-mund Coonoor	Gudalur	...	...	...
Madurai	...	...	...	Palni Kodaikanal Periyakulam Nilakkottai	Dindigul Melur Madurai Tirumangalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruchirapalli	...	...	...	Lalgudi Musiri Kulittalai Tiruchirapalli	Perambalur Karur Kulathur Tirumayam	Udaiyarpalayam Alangudi	...	...	...	...	...
Thanjavur	...	...	...	...	Kumbakonam Nannilam Papanasam Thanjavur Orathanad Mannargudi Nagapattinam Pattukkottai Arantangi	Sirkali Mayuram Tiruthuraipundi	...	...	...	...	...
Ramanatha-puram	...	...	...	...	Tirupattur Sivaganga Srivilliputtur	Tiruvadanai Paramakudi Ramanathapuram Mudukulathur Aruppukkottai Sattur	...	...	...	...	...

Educational range per 1,000 total houses in rural areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk (contd.)

Name of District	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Above 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tirunelveli	...	...	Shencottah	Ambasamudram	Srivaikuntam Tirunelveli Tenkasi	Sankaranayinar-koil Kovilpatti Nanguneri Tiruchendur	...	...	...	...	...
Kanyakumari	...	...	...	Vilavancode Kalkulam Thovala Agasteeswaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement III—27

Educational range per 1,000 total houses in urban areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk

Name of District	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Above 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chingleput	...	...	Tiruttani Sriperumbudur	Ponneri Saidapet	Kanchipuram Maduranthakam	Chingleput	Tiru-vallur	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	...	Arni	Arkonam Tiruppattur Vellore Wandiwash Polur Tiruvannamalai	Walajapet Gudiyatham Cheyyar	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	...	Tirukkoyilur Cuddalore	Tindivanam Villupuram Kallakurichi Vriddhachalam Chidambaram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	Omalur Sankari	Hosur Krishnagiri Harur Dharmapuri Salem Tiruchengode Rasipuram Attur Namakkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Educational range per 1,000 total houses in urban areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk (contd.)

Name of District	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Above 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Coimbatore	...	...	Gopichetti-palayam	Bhavani Erode Palladam Avanashi Coimbatore Udumalpet	Dharapuram Pollachi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	Gudalur Coonoor	Ootacamund	...	...	..	...	...
Madurai	...	...	...	Dindigul Palni Periyakulam Nilakkottai Madurai	Melur Tirumangalam	...	Kodai-kanal	...	...	...	...
Tiruchirapalli	...	...	...	Perambalur Udaiyarpalayam Lalgudi Musiri Karur Kulittalai Tirucirapalli Alangudi	Tirumayam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thanjavur	...	...	...	Orathanad Mannargudi	Mayuram Kumbakonam Nannilam Papanasam Thanjavur Tiruthuraipundi Pattukkottai Arantangi	Nagapattinam	Sirkali	...	...	...	...
Ramanatha-puram	...	...	...	Sivaganga Ramanathapuram Sattur Srivilliputtur	Tirupattur Tiruvadanai Paramakudi Aruppukkottai	...	Mudu-kulathur	...	...	...	...
Tirunelveli	...	...	Kovilpatti Shencottah	Srivaikuntam Tenkasi	Sankaranayinar-koil Tirunelveli Ambasamudram Nanguneri	...	...	...	...	Tiruchendur	...
Kanyakumari	...	...	...	...	Kalkulam Agasteeswaram	...	Vilavan-code	...	...	...	...

Statement III—28

Entertainment range per 1,000 total houses in rural areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk

Name of District	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Above 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chingleput	Chingleput	Tiruvallur Sriperumbudur Saidapet Maduranthakam	Tiruttani Kanchipuram	Ponneri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	Gudiyatham Tiruppattur Vellore Wandiwash Polur Chengam Tiruvannamalai	Arkonam Arni Cheyyar	Walajapet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	Gingee Tindivanam Villupuram Tirukkoyilur Kallakurichi Vriddhachalam Cuddalore Chidambaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	Sankari Tiruchengode Rasipuram Attur Namakkal	Hosur Krishnagiri Harur Dharmapuri Omalur Yercaud Salem	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	Bhavani Gopichetti-palayam Erode Palladam Avanashi Coimbatore Pollachi Udumalpet	Dharapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri	Gudalur	Ootacamund	Coonoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Entertainment range per 1,000 total houses in rural areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk (contd.)

Name of District	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Above 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madurai	Dindigul Palni Madurai Tirumangalam	Kodaikanal Periyakulam Nilakkottai Melur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruchirapalli	Kulittalai Kulathur Alangudi	Udaiyarpalayam Tiruchirapalli Tirumayam	Perambalur Karur	Lalgudi Musiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thanjavur	Pattukkottai	Mayuram Kumbakonam Nannilam Papanasam Thanjavur Orathanad Mannargudi Nagapattinam Tiruthuraipundi Arantangi	Sirkali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramanathapuram	Tirupattur Tiruvadanai Paramakudi Mudukulathur	Sivaganga Ramanathapuram Aruppukkottai Sattur Srivilliputtur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirunelveli	Srivaikuntam	Kovilpatti Tirunelveli Tenkasi Shencottah Ambasamudram Nanguneri Tiruchendur	Sankaranayinarkoil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanyakumari	...	Thovala Agasteeswaram	Vilavancode Kalkulam	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement III—29

Entertainment range per 1,000 total houses in urban areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk

Name of District	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Above 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chingleput	Kanchipuram	Tiruttani Sriperumbudur Saidapet Maduranthakam	Ponneri Chingleput	Tiruvallur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	Tiruppattur Vellore Cheyyar Tiruvannamalai	Arkonam Walajapet Gudiyatham Arni Wandiwash Polur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	Tindivanam Villupuram Tirukkoyilur Vriddhachalam Cuddalore Chidambaram	Kallakurichi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	Krishnagiri Dharmapuri Omalur Salem Sankari Attur Namakkal	Hosur Harur Tiruchengode Rasipuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	Bhavani Gopichettipalayam Erode Avanashi Coimbatore Udumalpet	Dharapuram Palladam Pollachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri	...	...	Gudalur	Coonoor	Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	Dindigul Madurai	Palni Kodaikanal Periyakulam Nilakkottai Melur Tirumangalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Entertainment range per 1,000 total houses in urban areas of Madras State, taluk by taluk (contd.)

Name of District	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Above 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tiruchirapalli	...	Tiruchirapalli	Perambalur Lalgudi Karur Kulittalai	Udaiyarpalayam Musiri Alangudi	...	...	Tiruma-yam	...	...	...	...
Thanjavur	...	Sirkali Papanasam Nagapattinam Tiruthuraipundi Arantangi	Mayuram Kumbakonam Thanjavur Mannargudi Pattukkottai	Nannilam	Orathanad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramanatha-puram	...	Tirupattur Sivaganga Tiruvadanai Ramanathapuram Sattur	Paramakudi Mudukulathur Aruppukkottai Srivilliputtur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirunelveli	Sankaranayi-narkoil	Kovilpatti Srivaikuntam Tirunelveli Ambasamudram Tiruchendur	Shencottah Nanguneri	Tenkasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanyakumari	...	Vilavancode Agasteeswaram	Kalkulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses

State/ District	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchyat-ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.,	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Work-shop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
MADRAS	**T**	**68**	**932**	**862**	**841**	**7**	**14**	**2**	**20**	**4**	**10**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**24**
STATE	**R**	**71**	**929**	**880**	**863**	**7**	**10**	**1**	**11**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**N**	**22**
	U	**57**	**943**	**809**	**774**	**8**	**27**	**3**	**50**	**10**	**27**	**4**	**7**	**1**	**2**	**39**
Madras District	U	31	969	803	792	6	5	2	63	17	34	4	9	3	2	32
Chingleput	T	44	956	897	875	7	15	2	17	2	8	4	3	1	1	21
District	R	43	957	914	895	7	12	1	9	1	5	4	2	1	1	19
	U	51	949	825	792	8	25	6	51	6	20	4	7	1	2	27
North Arcot	T	57	943	880	852	10	18	1	18	4	11	4	3	1	1	20
District	R	58	942	901	876	9	16	1	9	2	5	4	2	1	N	17
	U	51	949	788	750	9	29	3	60	14	37	4	8	2	2	31
South Arcot	T	62	938	891	877	8	6	1	12	3	5	4	2	1	N	19
District	R	63	937	902	890	7	5	1	7	1	3	4	1	1	N	17
	U	58	942	810	785	9	16	4	48	12	24	4	8	1	2	29
Salem District	T	86	914	861	827	7	27	1	10	3	10	3	2	1	1	22
	R	91	909	870	850	6	14	1	4	2	6	3	1	1	N	21
	U	61	939	815	698	17	100	3	40	9	33	3	5	1	2	28

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/ District/	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchyat-ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.,	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Work-shop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Coimbatore District	T	69	931	874	843	10	21	1	13	3	11	3	2	1	1	22
	R	77	923	885	854	8	23	1	5	2	5	3	1	N	1	20
	U	48	952	846	815	15	16	2	33	7	27	3	5	2	2	25
Nilgiri District	T	119	881	814	804	8	2	2	15	6	10	5	3	2	3	21
	R	128	872	819	811	6	2	1	9	4	7	6	3	2	2	19
	U	105	895	808	795	11	2	3	24	8	14	4	4	3	3	24
Madurai District	T	62	938	869	853	7	9	3	23	3	10	3	4	1	1	21
	R	67	933	890	878	8	4	3	10	2	3	4	2	N	N	19
	U	54	946	825	799	6	20	4	50	6	23	3	6	1	2	26
Tiruchirapalli District	T	82	918	853	839	5	9	1	17	3	9	3	4	2	1	25
	R	87	913	865	852	5	8	1	8	2	5	4	3	1	N	24
	U	62	938	807	787	6	14	3	52	8	27	3	6	1	2	29
Thanjavur District	T	50	950	859	843	7	9	3	27	4	11	4	8	1	1	32
	R	49	951	878	865	7	6	2	18	3	6	4	7	1	1	31
	U	55	945	780	752	8	20	4	62	11	32	4	9	2	2	39
Ramanathapuram District	T	74	926	850	836	5	9	3	24	3	10	4	4	1	1	26
	R	71	929	876	868	5	3	2	14	2	4	5	3	1	N	22
	U	81	919	778	748	3	27	3	53	8	27	3	8	2	1	36
Tirunelveli District	T	84	916	838	812	5	21	3	26	3	9	4	5	1	1	26
	R	88	912	852	838	6	8	2	18	2	4	4	4	1	1	24
	U	73	927	810	757	4	49	4	45	7	19	4	6	1	1	30
Kanyakumari District	T	62	938	829	817	4	8	2	38	5	12	3	8	2	2	37
	R	64	936	839	831	4	4	1	32	3	9	3	9	2	1	37
	U	55	945	777	742	5	30	5	69	13	28	5	7	1	5	35

E -I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/ District/ Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.,	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Work-shop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
MADRAS STATE	**T**	**68**	**932**	**862**	**841**	**7**	**14**	**2**	**20**	**4**	**10**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**24**
	R	**71**	**929**	**880**	**863**	**7**	**10**	**1**	**11**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**N**	**22**
	U	**57**	**943**	**809**	**774**	**8**	**27**	**3**	**50**	**10**	**27**	**4**	**7**	**1**	**2**	**30**
MADRAS DISTRICT	**U**	**31**	**969**	**803**	**792**	**6**	**5**	**2**	**63**	**17**	**34**	**4**	**9**	**3**	**2**	**32**
Madras (C)	U	31	969	803	792	6	5	2	63	17	34	4	9	3	2	32
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT	**T**	**44**	**956**	**897**	**875**	**7**	**15**	**2**	**17**	**2**	**8**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**21**
	R	**43**	**957**	**914**	**895**	**7**	**12**	**1**	**9**	**1**	**5**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**19**
	U	**51**	**949**	**825**	**792**	**8**	**25**	**6**	**51**	**6**	**20**	**4**	**7**	**1**	**2**	**27**
Ponneri Taluk	T	33	967	914	897	7	10	1	14	2	5	4	3	2	1	21
	R	33	967	921	912	7	2	1	11	1	3	4	2	3	1	20
	U	31	969	832	726	7	99	6	57	8	22	3	7	2	1	31
Tiruvallur Taluk	T	37	963	909	897	9	3	2	14	2	7	4	3	1	1	20
	R	37	963	921	909	9	3	1	10	1	4	4	2	1	1	18
	U	39	961	745	728	9	8	8	75	14	43	6	12	3	4	51

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/ District/ Taluk/City Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings: Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweet meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Tiruttani Taluk	T	59	941	892	809	8	75	3	10	2	5	5	2	2	N	20
	R	58	942	902	836	8	58	1	6	2	4	5	2	2	N	18
	U	65	935	802	577	11	214	23	46	7	10	2	6	1	1	37
Sriperumbudur Taluk	T	37	963	908	898	6	4	2	16	2	8	3	3	1	1	19
	R	36	964	919	908	7	4	1	10	1	6	3	3	1	1	19
	U	43	957	847	841	5	1	6	45	7	21	2	7	1	1	20
Saidapet Taluk	T	58	942	871	859	7	5	3	28	2	10	3	5	1	1	18
	R	52	948	899	891	7	1	2	14	1	6	3	4	1	1	17
	U	64	936	840	824	6	10	4	44	3	13	3	6	1	2	20
Chingleput Taluk	T	34	966	902	888	5	9	3	15	2	9	4	3	1	1	26
	R	30	970	921	906	6	9	2	8	1	5	4	3	N	1	25
	U	54	946	788	777	5	6	10	56	12	31	5	7	2	2	33
Kanchipuram Taluk	T	42	958	880	855	9	16	2	25	3	13	4	4	1	1	25
	R	46	954	911	889	7	15	1	7	1	5	4	2	2	1	20
	U	35	965	815	786	13	16	4	61	6	31	4	7	N	2	35

E-1. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/ District/ Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schoo's and other educational institutions including training classes coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.,	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop *cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Kanchipuram (M)	U	29	971	813	779	15	19	5	63	6	34	4	8	N	2	36
Maduranthakam	T	50	950	910	898	6	6	1	10	2	4	4	2	1	N	16
Taluk	R	50	950	915	903	6	6	1	8	1	3	4	2	1	N	15
	U	44	956	849	838	6	5	5	39	9	11	4	6	1	1	31
NORTH ARCOT	**T**	**57**	**943**	**880**	**852**	**10**	**18**	**1**	**18**	**4**	**11**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**20**
DISTRICT	**R**	**58**	**942**	**901**	**876**	**9**	**16**	**1**	**9**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**N**	**17**
	U	**51**	**949**	**788**	**750**	**9**	**29**	**3**	**60**	**14**	**37**	**4**	**8**	**2**	**2**	**31**
Arkonam Taluk	T	52	948	877	833	8	36	1	17	3	10	5	3	2	N	30
	R	50	950	894	849	8	37	1	9	2	5	5	2	2	N	30
	U	61	939	791	749	6	36	2	56	9	32	4	9	2	1	33
Walajapet Taluk	T	61	939	865	838	9	18	1	20	4	13	5	4	2	1	24
	R	62	938	891	867	8	16	1	9	2	5	5	2	3	N	20
	U	57	943	782	748	9	25	4	57	9	37	5	10	2	2	35
Gudiyatham	T	55	945	887	860	9	18	1	17	3	10	5	3	1	1	17
Taluk	R	55	945	906	889	8	9	1	8	2	5	5	2	1	N	15
	U	53	947	814	750	13	51	2	51	9	30	5	7	2	1	26

E-I. (1) Distriribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/ District/ Taluk/City/ Town with Populationof 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses		Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharm-shalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes coaching & shop classes	Restau-rants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar)	Public-health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
				Total	Dwel-lings	Shop-*cum*-dwel-lings	Work-shop-*cum*-dwel-lings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Gudiyatham (M)	U	45	955	823	720	17	86	3	41	10	35	5	7	2	1	28
Tiruppattur Taluk	T	55	945	883	870	9	4	1	18	5	11	4	3	1	1	18
	R	54	946	911	900	8	3	1	6	1	4	4	2	1	N	16
	U	59	941	782	762	12	8	3	59	18	35	4	9	1	2	28
Vellore Taluk	T	50	950	851	830	10	11	3	34	8	23	4	5	1	1	20
	R	55	945	907	886	11	10	1	9	1	6	4	3	1	N	13
	U	43	957	770	747	9	14	5	72	17	47	4	7	1	3	31
Vellore (M)	U	36	964	744	716	11	17	8	84	22	56	4	6	1	3	36
Arni Taluk	T	66	934	866	832	8	26	N	19	4	13	3	4	2	1	22
	R	71	929	883	853	8	22	N	10	1	6	4	3	2	1	19
	U	39	961	783	725	10	48	1	61	16	49	3	11	2	1	34
Cheyyar Taluk	T	52	948	891	806	11	74	1	10	2	10	5	2	2	N	25
	R	54	946	898	827	11	60	1	7	1	7	5	1	2	N	24
	U	35	965	806	547	9	250	2	47	14	47	5	5	1	1	37

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/ District/ Taluk/City/ town with a population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.,	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Wandiwash Taluk	T	59	941	888	861	8	19	1	15	2	7	5	2	1	1	19
	R	60	940	895	870	8	17	N	12	1	6	5	2	1	N	18
	U	43	957	775	728	9	38	3	76	18	36	4	8	2	2	33
Polur Taluk	T	61	939	892	874	10	8	1	15	3	6	4	2	1	1	14
	R	60	940	906	887	11	8	1	9	1	3	4	2	1	N	13
	U	67	933	813	800	4	9	1	50	12	21	4	8	2	2	20
Chengam Taluk	T	59	941	901	878	15	8	1	10	1	4	4	2	1	N	17
	R	59	941	901	878	15	8	1	10	1	4	4	2	1	N	17
Tiruvannamalai Taluk	T	59	941	895	880	10	5	N	14	4	7	4	2	1	N	14
	R	62	938	913	898	11	4	N	6	1	3	4	1	1	N	9
	U	45	955	803	792	7	4	2	49	20	25	4	8	1	2	41
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT	T	**62**	938	891	877	8	6	1	12	3	5	4	**2**	1	N	19
	R	**63**	937	**902**	890	7	5	1	7	1	3	**4**	1	1	N	17
	U	**58**	**942**	810	785	**9**	**16**	**4**	48	12	**24**	**4**	8	1	**2**	**29**
Gingee Taluk	T	56	944	910	894	9	7	1	8	1	3	5	1	1	N	14
	R	56	944	910	894	9	7	1	8	1	3	5	1	1	N	14

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with a population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.,	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Tindivanam Taluk	T	68	932	886	876	6	4	1	11	2	4	4	2	1	N	21
	R	70	930	895	885	6	4	1	6	1	1	4	1	1	N	20
	U	46	954	816	799	7	10	3	51	15	23	4	8	1	1	32
Villupuram Taluk	T	58	942	895	884	8	3	1	13	3	7	4	2	1	1	15
	R	56	944	917	906	9	2	N	6	1	2	3	1	1	N	13
	U	73	927	768	756	8	4	4	57	16	33	4	9	1	3	32
Tirukkoyilur Taluk	T	83	917	873	863	6	4	1	10	2	3	4	1	1	1	21
	R	82	918	878	868	6	4	1	9	1	2	4	1	1	N	21
	U	90	910	782	775	5	2	3	39	16	25	3	8	1	3	30
Kallakurichi Taluk	T	86	914	875	866	7	2	1	8	3	3	3	1	2	N	18
	R	86	914	881	872	7	2	1	6	2	2	3	1	1	N	17
	U	87	913	799	779	16	4	3	39	15	15	4	6	2	1	29
Vriddhachalam Taluk	T	64	936	893	883	8	2	1	9	2	3	4	2	1	N	21
	R	64	936	898	889	7	2	1	6	2	2	4	2	1	N	20
	U	61	939	810	792	13	5	3	48	13	24	4	6	1	1	29

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/ District/ Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharm-Shalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathernig (Panchayatghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.,	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Work-shop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cuddalore Taluk	T	44	956	901	877	7	17	1	16	4	8	3	3	1	N	19
	R	41	959	927	905	6	16	N	6	1	4	3	2	1	N	15
	U	52	948	831	804	7	20	3	43	11	21	3	6	1	1	28
Cuddalore (M)	U	35	965	848	807	8	33	4	42	9	22	3	4	1	2	30
Chidambaram	T	42	958	897	879	8	10	2	17	3	8	4	5	1	1	20
Taluk	R	41	959	917	906	7	4	1	8	1	4	4	4	1	N	19
	U	48	952	811	769	10	32	6	53	10	26	4	11	1	2	28
SALEM DISTRICT	**T**	**86**	**914**	**861**	**827**	**7**	**27**	**1**	**10**	**3**	**10**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**22**
	R	**91**	**909**	**870**	**850**	**6**	**14**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**6**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**N**	**21**
	U	**61**	**939**	**815**	**698**	**17**	**100**	**3**	**40**	**9**	**33**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**28**
Hosur Taluk	T	79	921	871	855	10	6	2	11	2	4	5	1	1	1	23
	R	76	924	881	866	9	6	1	7	2	3	5	1	1	N	23
	U	107	893	739	714	17	8	10	68	14	20	3	5	2	2	30
Krishnagiri	T	74	926	881	871	8	2	2	8	3	5	4	1	1	1	20
Taluk	R	76	924	889	880	7	2	1	4	2	3	4	1	1	N	19
	U	58	942	789	761	18	10	6	50	19	31	3	4	1	3	36

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with Population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Work-shop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Harur Taluk	T	78	922	882	873	8	1	1	8	2	3	4	1	1	1	19
	R	79	921	885	877	7	1	1	7	1	2	4	1	1	N	19
	U	58	942	811	795	12	4	7	46	18	24	3	6	2	3	22
Dharmapuri	T	84	916	875	865	5	5	1	8	3	5	3	1	1	N	19
Taluk	R	81	919	885	877	5	3	1	5	2	3	3	1	1	N	18
	U	117	883	760	727	5	28	4	40	13	24	3	5	1	3	30
Omalur Taluk	T	88	912	863	849	4	10	N	6	2	8	3	2	1	N	27
	R	93	907	864	852	3	9	N	3	1	6	3	2	1	N	27
	U	54	946	856	823	10	23	4	26	6	22	2	4	1	2	23
Yercaud Taluk	T	193	807	743	739	4	N	3	7	5	5	4	1	1	2	36
	R	193	807	743	739	4	N	3	7	5	5	4	1	1	2	36
Salem Taluk	T	72	928	848	760	14	74	1	22	4	23	3	3	1	1	22
	R	90	910	873	843	6	24	N	4	2	10	2	1	1	N	17
	U	50	950	818	660	22	136	2	43	7	39	3	6	1	3	28
Salem (M)	U	48	952	810	650	23	137	2	47	8	41	3	6	2	3	30

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop *cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sankari Taluk	T	107	893	843	825	3	15	1	4	2	13	2	1	N	N	27
	R	109	891	848	830	3	15	1	2	1	9	2	1	N	N	27
	U	84	916	800	778	5	17	1	20	6	52	2	4	1	N	30
Tiruchengode Taluk	T	109	891	847	791	5	51	1	7	2	14	3	1	N	N	16
	R	121	879	848	817	3	28	1	2	1	11	2	N	N	N	14
	U	62	938	842	685	14	143	3	28	6	23	3	3	2	2	26
Rasipuram Taluk	T	80	920	862	737	7	118	1	10	2	11	2	1	1	1	29
	R	85	915	869	780	6	83	1	3	2	7	2	1	N	N	30
	U	57	943	828	538	16	274	3	39	5	32	3	4	2	2	25
Attur Taluk	T	66	934	890	876	10	4	1	9	3	5	2	1	N	1	22
	R	65	935	899	886	9	4	1	6	2	3	2	1	N	N	21
	U	74	926	805	783	15	7	4	43	13	23	3	3	1	2	29
Namakkal Taluk	T	104	896	849	830	5	14	2	8	2	7	3	2	N	1	22
	R	107	893	852	833		15	2	5	2	5	3	2	N	N	22
	U	60	940	814	795	13	6	5	49	7	27	3	5	1	3	26

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings: Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Work shop-*cum*-dwellings	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat-ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COIMBATORE	**T**	**69**	**931**	**874**	**843**	**10**	**21**	**1**	**13**	**3**	**11**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**22**
DISTRICT	**R**	**77**	**923**	**885**	**854**	**8**	**23**	**1**	**5**	**2**	**5**	**3**	**1**	**N**	**1**	**20**
	U	**48**	**952**	**846**	**815**	**15**	**16**	**2**	**33**	**7**	**27**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**25**
Bhavani Taluk	T	75	925	883	860	6	17	1	9	2	7	3	1	N	N	19
	R	76	924	890	868	5	17	1	5	1	5	3	1	N	N	18
	U	74	926	818	792	15	11	2	43	5	28	3	2	1	1	23
Gopichettipalayam	T	79	921	875	853	8	14	1	10	2	6	2	2	1	1	21
Taluk	R	78	922	885	864	7	14	1	6	2	4	3	1	N	N	20
	U	88	912	817	785	12	20	3	31	7	20	2	5	1	2	24
Erode Taluk	T	59	941	885	862	4	19	1	13	3	13	3	2	1	1	19
	R	64	936	896	870	3	23	1	6	2	9	2	2	N	1	17
	U	39	961	840	826	9	5	4	42	7	29	3	4	1	1	30
Erode (M)	U	39	961	810	793	11	6	5	55	8	35	4	4	1	2	37
Dharapuram	T	95	905	863	836	7	20	1	9	2	7	3	2	1	1	16
Taluk	R	100	900	868	841	6	21	1	5	1	5	3	1	1	1	14
	U	36	964	804	782	15	7	5	60	9	30	4	8	2	2	40

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Palladam Taluk	T	87	913	849	788	10	51	1	12	3	14	4	2	1	1	26
	R	101	899	859	797	7	55	1	3	1	6	4	1	N	N	24
	U	49	951	818	761	16	41	1	39	9	37	3	6	2	2	34
Tiruppur (M)	U	41	959	817	760	17	40	1	43	10	44	3	6	2	1	32
Avanashi Taluk	T	67	933	873	833	8	32	1	10	5	9	3	3	N	1	28
	R	71	929	890	845	7	38	N	3	1	5	3	1	N	N	26
	U	52	948	817	791	14	12	2	34	18	25	3	9	1	3	36
Coimbatore Taluk	T	59	941	862	837	11	14	3	20	4	21	3	3	1	2	22
	R	76	924	877	859	11	7	5	4	1	6	3	2	N	1	25
	U	49	951	854	824	12	18	2	30	6	30	3	4	1	2	19
Coimbatore (M)	U	43	957	834	799	12	23	2	41	9	32	3	5	1	3	27
Pollachi Taluk	T	46	954	905	871	20	14	1	10	2	7	4	2	1	1	21
	R	52	948	918	880	18	20	1	3	1	3	3	1	N	1	17
	U	37	963	887	857	24	6	1	20	4	13	4	4	2	3	25

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/ District/ Taluk/City/ Town with Population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Work-shop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Pollachi (M)	U	29	971	795	740	43	12	3	60	10	63	4	7	3	2	51
Valparai (P)	U	38	962	913	893	15	3	1	8	2	7	4	3	2	4	18
Udumalpet Taluk	T	64	936	883	855	17	11	1	13	2	6	3	2	N	1	25
	R	67	933	895	866	17	12	1	6	1	2	3	1	N	1	23
	U	41	959	807	784	18	5	2	64	10	27	3	7	1	2	36
NILGIRI DISTRICT	**T**	**119**	**881**	**814**	**804**	**8**	**2**	**2**	**15**	**6**	**10**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**21**
	R	**128**	**872**	**819**	**811**	**6**	**2**	**1**	**9**	**4**	**7**	**6**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**19**
	U	**105**	**895**	**808**	**795**	**11**	**2**	**3**	**24**	**8**	**14**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**24**
Gudalur Taluk	T	48	952	890	872	16	2	2	11	5	6	5	3	2	2	26
	R	39	961	908	889	16	3	2	6	3	3	7	3	N	1	28
	U	53	947	882	864	16	2	1	13	6	8	4	4	2	2	25
Ootacamund Taluk	T	143	857	794	785	7	2	2	15	6	9	5	3	2	2	19
	R	153	847	803	796	5	2	1	7	5	5	6	3	1	2	14
	U	125	875	778	766	10	2	3	28	9	15	5	3	4	3	27

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				*Hotels*, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop-classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health *centres*, doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
				Total	*Dwellings*	Shop-*cum*-dwel-*lings*	Work-shop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ootacamund (M)	U	128	872	766	753	11	2	3	31	10	17	4	3	5	4	29
Coonoor Taluk	T	119	881	807	799	6	2	2	18	6	12	5	4	3	3	21
	R	119	881	819	813	5	1	1	11	4	10	6	3	2	3	22
	U	120	880	790	779	8	3	3	28	8	16	4	5	3	3	20
MADURAI DISTRICT	**T**	**62**	**938**	**869**	**853**	**7**	**9**	**3**	**23**	**3**	**10**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**21**
	R	**67**	**933**	**890**	**878**	**8**	**4**	**3**	**10**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**N**	**N**	**19**
	U	**54**	**946**	**825**	**799**	**6**	**20**	**4**	**50**	**6**	**23**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**26**
Dindigul Taluk	T	57	943	875	864	6	5	3	17	3	10	4	3	N	1	27
	R	58	942	894	885	6	3	3	8	1	4	4	2	N	N	26
	U	54	946	800	781	8	11	4	55	11	32	3	7	N	2	32
Dindigul (M)	U	53	947	794	777	7	10	4	58	12	33	3	8	N	2	33
Palni Taluk	T	71	929	877	856	12	9	3	16	2	6	3	3	1	1	17
	R	74	926	890	869	11	10	2	9	2	3	3	2	N	N	15
	U	62	938	830	811	13	6	8	42	4	18	3	6	1	2	24

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/ District/ Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat-ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Kodaikanal Taluk	T	160	840	788	778	8	2	6	14	4	5	4	3	1	1	14
	R	89	911	877	864	11	2	4	8	2	2	3	1	1	1	12
	U	321	679	585	582	2	1	10	28	8	11	6	6	1	3	21
Periyakulam	T	53	947	884	871	9	4	3	23	3	8	3	4	1	1	17
Taluk	R	56	944	902	886	11	5	2	12	2	3	3	3	1	1	15
	U	48	952	854	844	8	2	3	43	5	14	3	6	1	1	22
Nilakkottai Taluk	T	62	938	879	868	7	4	3	18	3	7	3	4	N	1	20
	R	60	940	891	880	7	4	3	13	2	4	3	3	1	1	19
	U	74	926	787	778	4	5	4	59	9	23	3	9	1	2	29
Melur Taluk	T	93	907	846	841	4	1	4	18	2	5	4	4	1	1	22
	R	92	908	857	852	4	1	4	13	2	3	4	3	1	1	20
	U	98	902	754	746	5	3	3	60	6	24	4	10	1	3	37
Madurai Taluk	T	50	950	850	818	6	26	4	39	4	20	3	5	N	2	23
	R	74	926	883	873	7	3	3	8	2	4	4	2	N	1	19
	U	40	960	836	796	5	35	4	52	6	26	3	6	N	2	25

E-I. (1) Distriribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/ District/ Taluk/City/ Town with Population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharm-shalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Work-shop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Tiruchirapalli	T	64	936	829	815	7	7	3	42	6	20	3	4	1	2	26
Taluk	R	95	905	844	832	8	4	2	12	2	9	3	5	1	1	26
	U	46	954	821	805	6	10	4	59	7	26	3	4	1	3	26
Tiruchirapalli (M)	U	41	959	803	788	6	9	5	71	9	31	3	4	1	3	29
Kulathur Taluk	T	117	883	814	806	4	4	2	10	3	6	4	4	N	1	39
	R	117	883	814	806	4	4	2	10	3	6	4	4	N	1	39
Alangudi	T	64	936	859	846	6	7	1	23	4	12	4	7	1	1	24
Taluk	R	51	949	901	893	5	3	1	7	2	4	5	6	N	N	23
	U	89	911	777	754	8	15	1	54	7	27	3	9	3	2	28
Pudukottai (M)	U	88	912	783	757	9	17	1	54	6	27	3	7	3	2	26
Tirumayam	T	119	881	805	800	2	3	3	15	2	10	4	5	2	1	34
Taluk	R	116	884	817	813	2	2	3	12	2	6	4	4	1	1	34
	U	137	863	736	719	4	13	1	34	6	30	4	10	6	2	34

E -I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/ District/ Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
THANJAVUR	**T**	**50**	**950**	**859**	**843**	**7**	**9**	**3**	**27**	**4**	**11**	**4**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**32**
DISTRICT	**R**	**49**	**951**	**878**	**865**	**7**	**6**	**2**	**18**	**3**	**6**	**4**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**31**
	U	**55**	**945**	**780**	**752**	**8**	**20**	**4**	**62**	**11**	**32**	**4**	**9**	**2**	**2**	**39**
Sirkali Taluk	T	38	962	879	872	5	2	2	22	4	9	5	9	1	1	30
	R	37	963	891	883	5	3	1	18	3	6	5	9	2	N	28
	U	47	953	816	810	5	1	4	44	11	20	6	10	1	2	39
Mayuram Taluk	T	46	954	858	848	6	4	1	28	4	14	5	9	1	1	33
	R	46	954	873	865	6	2	1	21	3	8	5	8	1	1	33
	U	45	955	790	772	7	11	3	58	12	40	4	10	2	3	33
Mayuram (M)	U	46	954	773	752	9	12	3	64	13	42	4	11	2	4	38
Kumbakonam	T	50	950	836	788	9	39	3	35	5	19	4	7	1	1	39
Taluk	R	57	943	857	819	8	30	2	21	3	9	4	7	1	N	39
	U	35	965	788	717	13	58	4	65	11	43	4	7	2	3	38

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/ District/ Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop *cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Madurai (M)	U	35	965	835	792	5	38	3	56	6	28	3	6	N	2	26
Tirumangalam	T	66	934	885	875	6	4	3	14	2	5	4	1	N	N	20
Taluk	R	65	935	898	889	6	3	3	9	1	2	4	1	N	N	17
	U	71	929	783	773	2	8	4	58	9	23	4	7	1	1	39
TIRUCHIRA-	**T**	**82**	**918**	**853**	**839**	**5**	**9**	**1**	**17**	**3**	**9**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**25**
PALLI	**R**	**87**	**913**	**865**	**852**	**5**	**8**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**N**	**24**
DISTRICT	**U**	**62**	**938**	**807**	**787**	**6**	**14**	**3**	**52**	**8**	**27**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**29**
Perambalur Taluk	T	65	935	896	888	5	3	N	6	2	2	4	2	2	N	21
	R	65	935	900	893	5	2	N	4	1	2	4	2	2	N	20
	U	63	937	815	802	8	5	3	46	6	20	3	6	2	2	34
Udaiyarpalayam	T	64	936	881	861	6	14	1	11	3	5	4	3	2	1	25
Taluk	R	65	935	888	870	6	12	1	7	2	4	5	3	1	N	24
	U	60	940	801	753	3	45	2	53	11	22	3	8	3	3	34

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/ District/ Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweet meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Lalgudi Taluk	T	72	928	866	851	6	9	2	13	2	8	3	4	3	1	26
	R	71	929	875	860	7	8	2	9	2	6	3	3	3	1	25
	U	76	924	809	791	5	13	2	38	5	22	3	7	2	2	34
Musiri Taluk	T	102	898	841	817	6	18	1	13	2	7	3	3	3	1	24
	R	106	894	850	828	6	16	1		2	4	3	2	3	N	22
	U	81	919	794	756	9	29	1	4	6	25	3	6	3	2	35
Karur Taluk	T	77	923	862	850	5	7	1	13	4	13	4	3	2	1	20
	R	84	916	876	865	4	7	1	5	2	6	4	2	2	N	18
	U	52	948	812	798	6	8	2	41	12	37	3	7	2	2	30
Karur (M)	U	42	958	795	778	7	10	2	49	16	49	3	9	2	2	31
Kulittalai Taluk	T	96	904	855	847	4	4	1	11	2	5	3	3	N	1	23
	R	97	903	858	850	4	4	1	9	1	5	3	3	N	N	23
	U	71	929	797	784	5	8	2	51	15	20	3	7	2	2	30

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/ District/ Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arantangi Taluk	T	56	944	880	871	5	4	1	17	2	5	4	5	1	1	28
	R	50	950	897	888	6	3	1	11	1	3	4	5	1	N	27
	U	118	882	690	676	4	10	4	88	11	29	4	10	1	3	42
RAMANATHA-	**T**	**74**	**926**	**850**	**836**	**5**	**9**	**3**	**24**	**3**	**10**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**26**
PURAM	**R**	**71**	**929**	**876**	**868**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**14**	**2**	**4**	**5**	**3**	**1**	**N**	**22**
DISTRICT	**U**	**81**	**919**	**778**	**748**	**3**	**27**	**3**	**53**	**8**	**27**	**3**	**8**	**2**	**1**	**36**
Tirupattur Taluk	T	76	924	844	837	3	4	3	21	4	12	4	5	1	1	29
	R	68	932	877	873	2	2	3	10	2	5	4	3	N	1	27
	U	94	906	774	760	3	11	2	46	9	28	4	8	1	2	32
Sivaganga Taluk	T	54	946	883	877	4	2	1	17	3	6	4	4	1	1	26
	R	49	951	907	902	4	1	N	9	2	2	4	3	1	N	23
	U	84	916	760	751	5	4	3	59	10	25	3	10	1	1	44
Tiruvadanai Taluk	T	54	946	889	882	4	3	1	15	2	8	5	5	N	N	21
	R	46	954	908	901	5	2	1	9	1	4	5	4	N	N	22
	U	88	912	801	794	2	5	2	43	7	25	4	7	1	1	21

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/ District/ Taluk/City Town/with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop *cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Paramakudi Taluk	T	42	958	893	865	4	24	1	23	2	7	5	5	1	1	20
	R	41	959	922	917	4	1	N	7	1	2	5	4	N	1	17
	U	47	953	792	682	4	106	1	80	7	25	4	10	2	1	31
Ramanathapuram	T	72	928	850	843	6	1	4	29	4	8	4	6	1	1	21
Taluk	R	49	951	907	899	7	1	2	11	2	2	5	5	1	1	15
	U	121	879	729	723	4	2	7	65	9	21	3	9	1	2	33
Mudukulathur	T	78	922	865	858	5	2	1	18	2	4	5	4	N	N	23
Taluk	R	78	922	873	866	5	2	1	14	2	3	5	3	N	1	20
	U	72	928	766	753	6	7	1	65	4	22	6	9	2	1	52
Aruppukkottai	T	90	910	832	815	4	13	5	28	3	8	5	3	1	1	24
Taluk	R	95	905	846	840	4	2	5	18	2	5	5	2	1	N	21
	U	71	929	775	714	4	57	5	67	5	24	4	8	2	1	38
Aruppukkottai (M)	U	60	940	779	710	5	64	6	72	5	26	4	9	2	1	36

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/ District/ Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Work-shop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Kumbakonam (M)	U	27	973	778	721	13	44	5	71	12	50	4	7	2	4	40
Nannilam Taluk	T	57	943	841	830	7	4	3	27	4	10	4	9	1	1	43
	R	56	944	845	835	7	3	3	25	3	9	4	10	1	1	43
	U	62	938	773	755	9	9	1	48	17	29	4	11	3	2	50
Papanasam Taluk	T	54	946	858	837	9	12	3	24	3	9	4	8	1	1	35
	R	54	946	874	857	9	8	2	16	2	6	4	7	1	1	33
	U	54	946	778	730	11	37	2	64	10	26	4	13	1	2	46
Thanjavur Taluk	T	57	943	854	838	7	9	3	26	4	14	4	4	2	1	31
	R	54	946	897	886	8	3	2	9	1	4	4	3	1	1	24
	U	62	938	781	755	7	19	5	55	9	33	4	5	2	1	43
Thanjavur (M)	U	60	940	783	754	6	23	6	55	9	32	4	4	2	1	44
Orathanad	T	58	942	882	873	7	2	2	18	2	5	4	6	1	N	22
Taluk	R	57	943	890	881	7	2	2	14	1	3	4	6	1	N	22
	U	74	926	701	697	3	1	7	107	14	37	3	15	4	4	34

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/ District/ Taluk/City/ Town/with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchyatghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mannargudi	T	54	946	856	844	7	5	3	26	5	9	4	10	1	1	31
Taluk	R	54	946	874	864	7	3	3	17	3	5	4	9	1	1	29
	U	54	946	779	755	9	15	5	63	12	27	3	11	2	2	42
Nagapattinam	T	50	950	839	828	8	3	4	34	6	14	4	9	1	1	38
Taluk	R	48	952	865	855	8	2	3	22	3	8	4	9	1	1	36
	U	55	945	778	767	7	4	5	61	13	29	5	8	1	2	43
Nagapattinam(M)	U	54	946	790	779	8	3	4	56	11	29	5	7	1	2	41
Tiruthuraipundi	T	44	956	865	856	5	4	3	32	4	8	4	8	1	1	30
Taluk	R	41	959	885	874	6	5	3	21	2	5	5	7	1	1	29
	U	64	936	764	757	5	2	4	87	10	21	4	8	1	2	35
Pattukkottai Taluk	T	38	962	892	879	6	7	2	23	4	8	3	7	1	1	21
	R	33	967	909	895	6	8	1	17	3	5	4	7	N	N	21
	U	73	927	783	777	3	3	3	60	11	26	4	11	2	2	25

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat-ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Work shop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sattur Taluk	T	75	925	837	825	7	5	4	26	5	12	4	3	1	1	32
	R	87	913	857	843	9	5	5	16	1	4	5	2	1	N	22
	U	48	952	790	779	5	6	2	49	13	32	3	6	1	2	54
Virudunagar (M)	U	56	944	779	764	5	10	2	54	14	33	3	5	1	2	51
Srivilliputtur Taluk	T	96	904	811	783	4	24	2	32	3	16	3	5	1	1	30
	R	99	901	829	812	5	12	2	22	2	7	4	4	1	N	30
	U	92	908	787	745	2	40	2	44	6	27	3	7	2	1	29
Rajapalayam (M)	U	123	877	759	754	2	3	3	45	7	28	3	6	N	1	25
TIRUNELVELI	T	**84**	**916**	**838**	**812**	**5**	**21**	**3**	**26**	**3**	**9**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**26**
DISTRICT	R	**88**	**912**	**852**	**838**	**6**	**8**	**2**	**18**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**24**
	U	**73**	**927**	**810**	**757**	**4**	**49**	**4**	**45**	**7**	**19**	**4**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**30**
Sankaranayinarkoil	T	56	944	880	850	7	23	2	22	3	6	4	4	2	1	20
Taluk	R	58	942	889	870	8	11	2	16	2	4	5	3	2	N	19
	U	50	950	848	777	3	68	1	40	6	16	4	7	N	1	27

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/ District/ Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Kovilpatti Taluk	T	87	913	840	826	5	9	6	24	3	5	4	3	1	N	27
	R	88	912	849	837	5	7	6	18	2	3	5	2	1	N	26
	U	80	920	799	772	3	24	3	51	9	17	2	7	1	1	30
Srivaikuntam Taluk	T	87	913	824	815	4	5	1	30	6	12	4	4	N	1	31
	R	105	895	835	826	4	5	1	17	2	4	4	4	N	N	28
	U	64	936	809	802	3	4	3	46	11	22	3	4	1	2	35
Tuticorin (M)	U	47	953	824	819	4	1	4	43	12	23	3	3	1	2	38
Tirunelveli Taluk	T	78	922	823	773	4	46	4	36	5	15	4	5	1	1	28
	R	117	883	834	827	4	3	1	12	2	2	4	5	1	N	22
	U	45	955	813	726	4	83	8	56	7	26	4	5	1	2	33
Tirunelveli (M)	U	42	958	783	755	4	24	9	73	7	31	3	6	2	3	41

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (contd.)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with Population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings: Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Palayamcottai (M)	U	41	959	849	829	2	18	9	34	11	18	5	4	1	3	25
Tenkasi Taluk	T	88	912	840	799	5	36	1	26	3	7	3	8	2	1	21
	R	88	912	847	836	4	7	2	22	2	5	4	7	1	N	22
	U	85	915	817	666	7	144	1	42	4	16	3	12	3	1	16
Shencottah Taluk	T	100	900	808	787	3	18	3	32	4	11	2	10	1	1	28
	R	120	880	801	783	2	16	3	24	3	5	2	10	1	1	30
	U	50	950	823	797	3	23	2	53	8	25	2	11	2	1	23
Ambasamudram Taluk	T	106	894	811	767	5	39	3	28	3	9	4	5	1	1	29
	R	108	892	821	792	6	23	1	22	3	5	3	6	1	1	29
	U	103	897	795	732	3	60	5	37	5	15	4	4	1	1	30
Nanguneri Taluk	T	78	922	860	847	8	5	2	19	3	6	5	3	1	1	22
	R	75	925	869	856	8	5	2	16	3	5	5	2	1	1	21
	U	95	905	800	789	6	5	2	36	7	15	4	8	2	1	30
Tiruchendur Taluk	T	84	916	841	833	4	4	2	25	3	7	7	4	1	1	25
	R	78	922	867	861	4	2	1	16	2	3	5	2	1	1	24
	U	93	907	803	790	4	9	4	39	4	13	10	5	1	1	27

E-I. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (concld.)

State/ District/ Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourists homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinic, dispensaries etc.	Others
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop *cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
KANYAKUMARI	**T**	**62**	**938**	**829**	**817**	**4**	**8**	**2**	**38**	**5**	**12**	**3**	**8**	**2**	**2**	**37**
DISTRICT	**R**	**64**	**936**	**839**	**831**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**32**	**3**	**9**	**3**	**9**	**2**	**1**	**37**
	U	**55**	**945**	**777**	**742**	**5**	**30**	**5**	**69**	**13**	**28**	**5**	**7**	**1**	**5**	**35**
Vilavancode Taluk	T	62	938	835	824	5	6	1	36	5	9	3	12	2	2	33
	R	63	937	841	831	4	6	1	34	3	8	3	12	2	1	32
	U	44	956	724	714	10	N	5	90	29	24	6	15	1	4	58
Kalkulam Taluk	T	58	942	836	829	3	4	1	38	4	11	4	9	2	2	35
	R	54	946	847	841	4	2	1	35	3	10	3	9	2	2	34
	U	93	907	732	710	4	18	3	61	17	23	4	13	2	4	48
Thovala Taluk	T	92	908	810	799	6	5	5	28	4	10	3	5	1	2	40
	R	92	908	810	799	6	5	5	28	4	10	3	5	1	2	40
Agasteeswaram	T	59	941	821	801	4	16	3	41	6	17	4	4	1	3	41
Taluk	R	67	933	834	827	4	3	1	27	3	9	3	4	1	2	49
	U	46	954	797	755	4	38	6	68	10	30	4	4	1	5	29
Nagercoil (M)	U	46	954	797	755	4	38	6	68	10	30	4	4	1	5	29

E-I. (2) Proportion of 1,000 houses in the rural/urban areas to 1,000 houses in the State/District which are:

State/District	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as Workshop-*cum* dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADRAS STATE	**788**	**212**	**768**	**232**	**710**	**290**	**521**	**479**
Madras District	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000
Chingleput District	772	228	821	179	786	214	657	343
North Arcot District	830	170	836	164	817	183	710	290
South Arcot District	886	114	891	109	855	145	684	316
Salem District	892	108	870	130	639	361	444	556
Coimbatore District	802	198	726	274	596	404	784	216
Nilgiri District	619	381	577	423	426	574	462	538
Madurai District	724	276	700	300	718	282	308	692
Tiruchirapalli District	848	152	811	189	763	237	679	321
Thanjavur District	786	214	826	174	777	223	565	435
Ramanathapuram District	713	287	767	233	797	203	266	734
Tirunelveli District	725	275	708	292	759	241	267	733
Kanyakumari District	863	137	860	140	825	175	424	576

E-I. (2) Proportion of 1,000 houses in the rural/urban areas to 1,000 houses in the State/District/Taluk which are:

State/District/Taluk	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADRAS STATE	**788**	**212**	**768**	**232**	**710**	**290**	**521**	**479**
MADRAS DISTRICT	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT	**772**	**228**	**821**	**179**	**786**	**214**	**657**	**343**
Ponneri Taluk	926	74	936	64	924	76	197	803
Tiruvallur Taluk	932	68	948	52	936	64	846	154
Tiruttani Taluk	884	116	925	75	864	136	699	301
Sriperumbudur Taluk	814	186	850	150	881	119	955	45
Saidapet Taluk	478	522	548	452	551	449	133	867
Chingleput Taluk	772	228	877	123	865	135	903	97
Kanchipuram Taluk	735	265	702	298	550	450	662	338
Maduranthakam Taluk	938	62	934	66	930	70	938	62

E-I. (2) Proportion of 1000 houses in the rural/urban areas to 1,000 houses in the State/District/Taluk which are: (contd.)

State/District/Taluk	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT	**830**	**170**	**836**	**164**	**817**	**183**	**710**	**290**
Arkonam Taluk	805	195	852	148	879	121	837	163
Walajapet Táluk	774	226	786	214	737	263	670	330
Gudiyatham Taluk	800	200	818	182	698	302	406	594
Tiruppattur Taluk	762	238	807	193	701	299	593	407
Vellore Taluk	652	348	635	365	635	365	495	505
Arni Taluk	901	99	856	144	797	203	701	299
Cheyyar Taluk	948	52	948	52	936	64	743	257
Wandiwash Taluk	957	43	950	50	939	61	877	123
Polur Taluk	839	161	865	135	942	58	833	167
Chengam Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Tiruvannamalai Taluk	873	127	849	151	886	114	840	160
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT	**886**	**114**	**891**	**109**	**855**	**145**	**684**	**316**
Gingee Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Tindivanam Taluk	926	74	900	100	872	128	721	279
Villupuram Taluk	819	181	877	123	862	138	782	218
Tirukkoyilur Taluk	944	56	954	46	961	39	963	37
Kallakurichi Taluk	934	66	941	59	867	133	854	146
Vriddhachalam Taluk	943	57	946	54	903	97	860	140
Cuddalore Taluk	683	317	752	248	690	310	681	319
Chidambaram Taluk	784	216	834	166	763	237	362	638
SALEM DISTRICT	**892**	**108**	**870**	**130**	**639**	**361**	**444**	**556**
Hosur Taluk	902	98	940	60	869	131	898	102
Krishnagiri Taluk	938	62	931	69	811	189	700	300
Harur Taluk	969	31	962	38	936	64	837	163
Dharmapuri Taluk	881	119	929	71	919	81	490	510
Omalur Taluk	933	67	892	108	709	291	751	249
Yercaud Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Salem Taluk	686	314	606	394	254	746	171	829
Sankari Taluk	925	75	910	90	814	186	898	102
Tiruchengode Taluk	890	110	833	167	446	554	454	546
Rasipuram Taluk	874	126	870	130	626	374	584	416
Attur Taluk	896	104	918	82	862	138	830	170
Namakkal Taluk	959	41	932	68	817	183	969	31

E-I. (2) Proportion of 1,000 houses in the rural/urban areas to 1,000 houses in the State/District/Taluk which are: (contd.)

State/District/Taluk	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COIMBATORE DISTRICT	**802**	**198**	**726**	**274**	**596**	**404**	**784**	**216**
Bhavani Taluk	904	96	910	90	776	224	933	67
Gopichettipalayam Taluk	846	154	872	128	785	215	804	196
Erode Taluk	872	128	815	185	614	386	947	53
Dharapuram Taluk	971	29	928	72	840	160	974	26
Palladam Taluk	856	144	750	250	582	418	791	209
Avanashi Taluk	825	175	787	213	622	378	913	87
Coimbatore Taluk	489	511	391	609	359	641	200	800
Pollachi Taluk	663	337	588	412	506	494	830	170
Udumalpet Taluk	912	88	875	125	858	142	940	60
NILGIRI DISTRICT	**619**	**381**	**577**	**423**	**426**	**574**	**462**	**538**
Gudalur Taluk	262	738	328	672	333	667	359	641
Ootacamund Taluk	685	315	649	351	468	532	608	392
Coonoor Taluk	592	408	604	396	466	534	378	622
MADURAI DISTRICT	**724**	**276**	**700**	**300**	**718**	**282**	**308**	**692**
Dindigul Taluk	815	185	823	177	743	257	569	431
Palni Taluk	814	186	795	205	754	246	864	136
Kodaikanal Taluk	387	613	773	227	922	78	857	143
Periyakulam Taluk	672	328	647	353	712	288	768	232
Nilakkottai Taluk	859	141	894	106	922	78	860	140
Melur Taluk	887	113	905	95	885	115	737	263
Madurai Taluk	420	580	301	699	348	652	39	961
Tirumangalam Taluk	871	129	895	105	965	35	752	248
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT	**848**	**152**	**811**	**189**	**763**	**237**	**679**	**321**
Perambalur Taluk	950	50	954	46	921	79	909	91
Udaiyarpalayam Taluk	926	74	930	70	959	41	757	243
Lalgudi Taluk	847	153	866	134	896	104	787	213
Musiri Taluk	878	122	856	144	780	220	748	252
Karur Taluk	853	147	797	203	724	276	744	256
Kulittalai Taluk	963	37	953	47	934	66	914	86
Tiruchirapalli Taluk	540	460	370	630	410	590	213	787
Kulathur Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Alangudi Taluk	527	473	696	304	576	424	298	702
Tirumayam Taluk	839	161	874	126	767	233	471	529

E-I. (2) Proportion of 1,000 houses in the rural/urban areas to 1,000 houses in the State/District/Taluk which are: (concld.)

State/District/Taluk	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-*cum*-dwellings		Used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
THANJAVUR DISTRICT	**786**	**214**	**826**	**174**	**777**	**223**	**565**	**435**
Sirkali Taluk	801	199	848	152	842	158	904	96
Mayuram Taluk	823	177	835	165	778	222	474	526
Kumbakonam Taluk	786	214	719	281	592	408	534	466
Nannilam Taluk	929	71	941	59	914	86	831	169
Papanasam Taluk	843	157	862	138	806	194	522	478
Thanjavur Taluk	599	401	666	334	654	346	204	796
Orathanad Taluk	945	55	966	34	980	20	973	27
Mannargudi Taluk	811	189	833	167	755	245	493	507
Nagapattinam Taluk	668	332	720	280	694	306	592	408
Tiruthuraipundi Taluk	766	234	856	144	853	147	930	70
Pattukkottai Taluk	742	258	880	120	931	69	944	56
Arantangi Taluk	828	172	937	63	932	68	785	215
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT	**713**	**287**	**767**	**233**	**797**	**203**	**266**	**734**
Tirupattur Taluk	605	395	710	290	597	403	250	750
Sivaganga Taluk	752	248	863	137	799	201	643	357
Tiruvadanai Taluk	705	295	838	162	912	88	622	378
Paramakudi Taluk	755	245	827	173	766	234	27	973
Ramanathapuram Taluk	460	540	725	275	767	233	509	491
Mudukulathur Taluk	929	71	933	67	916	84	744	256
Aruppukkottai Taluk	842	158	825	175	792	208	135	865
Sattur Taluk	815	185	723	277	807	193	645	355
Srivilliputtur Taluk	588	412	591	409	771	229	293	707
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT	**725**	**275**	**708**	**292**	**759**	**241**	**267**	**733**
Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	809	191	805	195	902	98	364	636
Kovilpatti Taluk	841	159	839	161	896	104	571	429
Srivaikuntam Taluk	672	328	561	439	563	437	611	389
Tirunelveli Taluk	684	316	490	510	489	511	28	972
Tenkasi Taluk	793	207	822	178	695	305	145	855
Shencottah Taluk	850	150	700	300	660	340	617	383
Ambasamudram Taluk	607	393	615	385	728	272	368	632
Nanguneri Taluk	831	169	872	128	890	110	877	123
Tiruchendur Taluk	558	442	619	381	634	366	235	765
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT	**863**	**137**	**860**	**140**	**825**	**175**	**424**	**576**
Vilavancode Taluk	964	36	955	45	881	119	995	5
Kalkulam Taluk	847	153	918	82	909	91	534	466
Thovala Taluk	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Agasteeswaram Taluk	725	275	664	336	637	363	129	871

CHAPTER IV

CENSUS HOUSEHOLD AND ITS TENURE STATUS

Introduction

4 - 1. In the earlier Chapter, I have discussed the manner in which census houses are utilised in this State. In this Chapter, I propose to discuss the tenure status of households who reside in census houses. I may make it clear that in a few cases in rural Madras and in a somewhat large number of cases in urban Madras, more than one household will be occupying a census house.

Contents of table E-II

4 - 2. In Table E-II the tenure status of households has been exihibited. The tenure has been divided into two main categories. A third category of classification "partly owned and partly rented" was considered originally but as a result of pretest, this category was dropped. In actual tabulation, we have added a third column to indicate unspecified tenure because in some cases, the enumerator did not indicate the tenure status in the houselist.

Owned or rented: a dissertation

4 - 3. The classification 'owned' and 'rented' will, primafacie, appear to be simple. But on a detailed analysis, they present certain practical difficulties and the basis on which these difficulties have been solved will be indicated at this stage. A residence has been classified as 'owned' if the superstructure is the property of a person residing in that census house. It can happen that the land on which the superstructure stands is not owned by the resident. It can also happen that the superstructure has been constructed either by encroaching on Government land or on other people's land and that person is liable to be evicted at any time by any proceeding initiated by the Government under Land Encroachment Act or by due process in a Court of Law. It is also likely that the permission of an oral nature has been given to the owner of the house to build it by the owner of the land. There are also instances where some tribes and castes who live by moving from place to place carry the materials required for the construction of house from place to place. All these categories have been classified as 'owned'. The majority of the slums found in the City of Madras falls under this category because the superstructure is owned by the resident. The huts built by the tribes living in forest land fall under this category though the land is owned by the Forest Department. Nowadays such persons are not likely to be evicted from the place where they have constructed their residence. It, therefore, follows that ownership is much more realistic than we associate with it normally. For our definition, the ownership of the superstructure should, however, remain undisputed. We also find some difficulty in classifying shop-*cum*-dwelling and workshop-*cum*-dwelling in which the residence portion will be owned by one person and the shop or workshop rented by another and *vice-versa*. The classification in such cases will to some extent depend on the imagination of the enumerator, whether he considers the dwelling or the shop more important. These remarks apply to shop-*cum*-workshop also. This limited scope of the difinition 'owned' has to be understood, if a proper study of the tables is to be made. 'Rented' is more easy of definition. It also includes rent-free dwelling to which normally rent will be payable, but for which rent is not paid for certain considerations. All houses which are allotted to persons under certain conditions that

they will become their own after a number of years by a Co-operative Society or the State Government have been classified as 'owned' though they are technically only rented till the period of repayment is over.

Subsidiary tables to E-II

4 - 4. Two subsidiary tables, one for rural and the other for urban have been prepared. They are the tables suggested by Registrar General, India. In addition to these, we have prepared a third table to indicate the tenure status of rural houses because subsidiary table for rural does not indicate tenure status. The distribution of thousand houseshold by types of census dwelling houses is indicated in the first subsidiary table. In the second, the proportion of households in owned and rented houses by types per thousand is indicated.

Tenure status more significant in urban areas

4 - 5. The tenure status of a household is more significant in urban areas than in rural. The percentage of households residing in owned houses is 48% in urban while in rural it is as high as 90%. There are many reasons for the high proportion of owned houses in rural parts of the State. The land values are comparatively low and people have, therefore, a larger tract in which they can build their own houses. No tradition of building houses and renting them out has been developed. So the general tendency has been to allot a piece of land to any person who wishes to build his own house. Further, persons residing in the rural parts have been settled in the respective areas for a longer period and as such are likely to own their houses. The rural parts of Madras are also predominantly agrarian. In addition to this, cottage industries like handloom weaving are practised which are located in the house or based on the house. The agrarian community should always have a suitable place where they can store their articles. These factors are responsible for the larger percentage of owned houses prevalent in many rural parts of Madras State. While in urban areas land value is comparatively high, the people have migrated to the place only recently and have no inclination to settle down in the place because they have come in search of work.

District variation in owned houses

4 - 6. The proportion of households residing in owned houses in the various districts of Madras State is highest in Kanyakumari district with 89·3% households residing in owned houses. The lowest percentage of 26·1 is found in Madras City and then in Nilgiri. Except for these two districts, the figures of other districts vary from 73·7% to 89·3%. The general reasons for these variations are obvious. Nilgiri is a newly developed district in which a large number of plantations are found. Plantation workers generally live in houses constructed by the management. Again places like Ootacamund, Wellington and Coonoor have developed in recent years and this is due to the influx of enterprising people from plains to the hills. Along with them has come the tendency to build houses and rent them to others for occupation. This accounts for the lower percentage of owned houses in Nilgiri. Madras City is an area which has grown more appreciably in the last 30 years. The percentage of increase in population in the decade 1941-51 was 60·64 while the corresponding increase in the number of houses was only 10.38%. This has made people invest in buildings, so that they can be rented out at a profit to others. Also the floating population which depend on the City have no interest in owning property. The high cost of house site and building are also reasons which have weighed against building their own houses in Madras. This explains why the number of owned houses in Madras City is the lowest on record in the State.

4 - 7. The same tendency is observed in the rural sector of the districts also. The highest percentage of ownership in urban areas is 68·0 in Kanyakumari and the lowest 22·8 in Nilgiri district. The highest in rural is recorded in North Arcot with 93·2 and the lowest in Nilgiri with 43·6. One important point to be observed is that the number of owned houses in

urban sector is appreciably much less than in rural sector throughout the State. It is understandable because the urbanisation is of recent origin and people migrating to the towns hope to return to their native place and, therefore, do not care to settle down in the new place. Further, the cost of construction of a house in the rural sector is much less and the availability of land more and the land can be had for less money. For these reasons, the tendency to own houses in the rural sector is much more pronounced than in the urban sector. The subsidiary table E-II (1) gives the distribution of thousand households by types of houses in rural areas. They indicate the houses used as dwelling, shop-*cum*-dwelling, workshop–*cum*–dwelling and dwellings of other categories. This is more or less a reproduction of the tables presented in E-I. On an analysis, we find that out of 1,000 households, 981 households reside in pure dwellings, 6 in shop-*cum*-dwellings, 10 in workshop-*cum*-dwellings and 3 in dwellings intended for other uses. The proportion of households living in pure dwellings in all the districts is above 960. The lowest is recorded in Coimbatore and the highest is in Ramanathapuram. The districts of Coimbatore, North Arcot and Salem are below the State average thereby indicating that there are a number of household industries and household petty trade in these districts. As such, the number of combined dwellings is more. Normally one will be inclined to conclude that more the number of pure dwellings in any rural area, the less the possibility of overcrowding. It also indicates that non–agriculturists pursue their occupations by building their houses to suit the dual purpose of living and work. The proportion of shop-*cum*-dwellings varies from 4 in Kanyakumari and Ramanathapuram to 8 in Coimbatore, Nilgiri and North Arcot. The workshop-*cum*-dwelling varies from 2 in Nilgiri District to 24 in Coimbatore District. The other districts of importance are Salem with 15, North Arcot with 16, and Chingleput with 11. They generally indicate the preponderance of household industries.

Rural urban variation in owned houses

Households residing in workshop-*cum*-dwellings and people engaged in household industry : A correlation

4 - 8. A correlation between the households living in workshop-*cum*-dwellings and population engaged in household industry as per Primary Census Abstract will be of interest.

Statement IV—1

Proportion of households living in houses used as workshop-*cum*-dwellings per 1,000 households and proportion of workers in household industry per 1,000 workers in rural areas

State/District	Proportion per 1,000 households in workshop-*cum*-dwelling	Proportion per 1,000 workers engaged in household industries
MADRAS STATE	10	68
Chingleput	11	62
North Arcot	16	57
South Arcot	5	36
Salem	15	75
Coimbatore	24	124
Nilgiri	2	5
Madurai	4	34
Tiruchirapalli	7	45
Thanjavur	7	29
Ramanathapuram	3	49
Tirunelveli	8	131
Kanyakumari	4	226

4 - 9. The figures of all districts except Kanyakumari, North Arcot, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram are comparable. In these four districts, the household industries are not always run in houses in which participants live. They are often located in separate houses which are not used as dwellings.

Shop or workshop-*cum*-house dwellers higher in urban areas

4 - 10. The proportion of households living in dwellings combined with shop or workshop is higher in urban areas than in rural. There are 9 households out of 1,000 used as shop-*cum*-dwelling in urban as against 6 in rural. The highest proportion of shop-*cum*-dwelling in urban areas is registered in Salem and Coimbatore with a figure of 17 followed by 13 in Nilgiri district. The lowest is in Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari with 4. Workshop-*cum*-dwellings are also higher in urban compared to rural, there being 30 such households in urban as against 10 in rural. Though the urban figures are generally higher, Madras City records a low proportion of 7, the lowest being 2 in Nilgiri district. The highest is registered in Salem where 118 houses are combined as workshop-*cum*-dwellings and the next highest is in Tirunelveli where there are 65 workshop-*cum*-dwellings. The statement below presents a comparison of households found in shop-*cum*-dwellings and workshop-*cum*-dwellings between rural and urban areas.

Statement IV—2

Proportion of households living in houses used as shop-*cum*-dwellings and workshop-*cum*-dwellings per 1,000 households in rural and urban areas

	Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
MADRAS STATE	**9**	**6**	**30**	**10**
Madras	8	...	7	...
Chingleput	6	5	18	11
North Arcot	10	8	32	16
South Arcot	7	6	18	5
Salem	17	5	118	15
Coimbatore	17	8	19	24
Nilgiri	13	8	2	2
Madurai	7	5	23	4
Tiruchirapalli	5	5	12	7
Thanjavur	8	6	24	7
Ramanathapuram	4	4	32	3
Tirunelveli	4	5	66	8
Kanyakumari	4	4	37	4

Subsidiary table E-II—2

The subsidiary table E-II (2) exhibits data on the tenure status of the households residing in dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellin gs, workshop-*cum*-dwellings and in dwellings with other uses in urban areas. In Madras State, out of 1,000 households, 480 reside in owned and 516 in rented. No tenure status has been indicated for 4 households. Out of 480 owned households, 455 reside in houses used solely for dwelling, 4 in shop-*cum*-dwelling, 19 in workshop-*cum*-dwelling and 2 in dwellings with other uses. Distribution of 516 rented households is as follows:

Pure dwellings	496
Shop-*cum*-dwellings	5
Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	11
Dwellings with other uses	4

These figures show that the percentage of households living in combined dwellings is greater in the category of 'owned' than in 'rented', the percentage being 5·1 and 3·7 respectively.

Owned dwellings—Urban

4 - 11. The lowest proportion of households residing in owned houses is recorded in Nilgiri where 222 out of 1,000 live in owned dwellings. Madras City follows closely with 254. The highest proportion is recorded in Kanyakumari with 649. These districts are arranged in the descending order of owned households in pure dwellings and indicated below.

MADRAS STATE	455
Kanyakumari	649
North Arcot	586
Ramanathapuram	571
South Arcot	571
Thanjavur	566
Chingleput	556
Tirunelveli	545
Salem	490
Tiruchirapalli	478
Madurai	443
Coimbatore	384
Madras	254
Nilgiri	222

In 8 districts, the proportion of owned houses exceed the proportion of rented. But in the 5 districts of Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai, Nilgiri and Tiruchirapalli rented dwellings exceed owned. The greater the urbanisation, the greater the extent of immigration. The greater the immigration, the greater the number of people living in rented houses.

Workshop-*cum*-dwelling: Urban

4 - 12. Before we study the tenure status, it will be of interest to institute a correlation between households living in workshop-*cu*m-dwellings and the proportion of workers in household industries as per Primary Census Abstract. The ratio of columns 3–2 ranges from 2·7 in Salem to 11·3 in Chingleput. This may probably indicate approximately the extent of participation of working force in household industry in the various districts. For reasons which we have already indicated, it cannot give an absolute basis for comparison. In the urban areas of Madras State, out of 1,000 households, 30 live in workshop-*cum*-dwelling of which 19 occupy owned and 11 rented. This pattern of excess in owned workshop-*cum*-dwelling is noticed in all the districts except Madras, Nilgiri and Madurai. The highest proportion of owned occurs in Salem

district with 74 per thousand followed by Tirunelveli with 53, Kanyakumari with 27 and Ramanathapuram with 23. The lowest in 'owned' is recorded in Nilgiri with negligible proportion preceded by Madras with 2 and by Madurai and Tiruchirapalli, each with 8. The disparity between owned and (rented) is highest in Tirunelveli where there are 11 (rented) as against 53 owned. But the highest number of rented workshop-*cum*-dwelling occurs in Salem with 44 per 1,000 and the lowest in Nilgiri with 2.

Statement IV—3

Proportion of households living in workshop-*cum*-dwellings and proportion of workers in household industry in urban areas

District	Proportion of households living in workshop-*cum*-dwellings per 1,000 houses	Proportion of workers in household industry per 1,000 workers
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras	7	25
Chingleput	18	204
North Arcot	32	146
South Arcot	18	84
Salem	118	315
Coimbatore	19	60
Nilgiri	2	11
Madurai	23	94
Tiruchirapalli	12	73
Thanjavur	24	87
Ramanathapuram	32	210
Tirunelveli	65	221
Kanyakumari	37	175

Tenure status in select towns

4-13. The position regarding the tenure status in 28 towns is indicated in the following statement.

Statement IV—4

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in cities and big towns (in Madras state)

City/Town with population of 50,000 & above	Population	Dwellings			Shop-*cum*-dwellings			Workshop-*cum*-dwellings			Dwelling with other uses		
		Owned	Rented	Not Stated	Owned	Rented	Not Stated	Owned	Rented	Not Stated	Owned	Rented	Not Stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. Madras City	1,729,141	254	717	4	2	6	N	2	5	N	2	8	N
2. Madurai	424,810	252	689	2	4	4	N	14	32	0	1	2	N
3. Coimbatore	286,305	282	672	2	4	9	N	11	14	N	1	5	N
4. Tiruchirapalli	249,862	353	628	1	3	2	0	3	5	N	1	3	1
5. Salem	249,145	352	440	4	11	12	0	92	81	0	2	6	N
6. Tuticorin	124,230	309	683	2	1	1	0	N	1	0	1	2	N
7. Vellore	113,742	415	543	N	9	8	0	11	9	0	2	3	N
8. Thanjavur	111,099	445	515	3	2	1	0	12	13	0	3	6	N
9. Nagercoil	106,207	578	367	3	3	1	0	31	14	1	1	1	N
10. Dindigul	92,947	454	516	1	5	3	0	8	7	0	1	5	N
11. Kanchipuram	92,714	480	480	1	8	6	0	14	6	0	2	2	1
12. Kumbakonam	92,581	409	528	2	9	4	0	25	19	0	2	2	0
13. Tirunelveli	87,988	422	530	1	2	3	0	25	10	0	2	5	0
14. Valparai	80,023	18	954	6	2	11	N	N	3	0	1	5	0
15. Tiruppur	79,773	400	528	1	8	11	0	23	24	0	2	3	0
16. Cuddalore	79,168	527	421	4	3	2	0	19	17	N	3	4	N
17. Erode	73,762	318	658	2	5	5	0	2	3	0	3	4	0
18. Rajapalayam	71,203	713	277	1	1	2	0	4	1	0	0	1	N
19. Nagapattinam	59,063	560	426	0	5	2	0	1	3	0	1	2	0
20. Virudunagar	54,827	308	670	6	1	2	0	6	3	0	1	3	0
21. Pollachi	54,369	286	646	3	15	26	0	4	8	0	4	8	0
22. Mayuram	51,393	505	461	2	4	3	0	7	8	0	4	5	1
23. Palayamcottai	51,002	418	548	3	1	1	0	10	12	0	4	2	1
24. Karur	50,564	380	609	1	1	1	0	5	1	0	1	1	0
25. Pudukottai	50,488	507	466	0	3	5	0	11	4	0	1	3	0
26. Gudiyatham	50,384	587	309	2	13	4	0	36	41	0	4	4	0
27. Aruppukkottai	50,200	584	322	7	2	2	0	63	16	1	1	2	0
28. Ootacamund	50,140	146	824	6	3	11	0	1	1	0	3	5	N

N denotes negligible figures

The lowest proportion of households residing in owned houses is recorded in Valparai which is a hilly town with large number of plantation workers. Similarly, Ootacamund which is also a hill station has also recorded a very low proportion of households living in owned dwellings. Madurai and

Madras City rank next. The general trend noticed is that by and large the proportion of owned houses decreases, as the size of the City increases in terms of population. The cities and towns which fall below the mark of 400 owned houses per 1,000 are:-

Valparai	18
Ootacamund	146
Madurai	252
Madras	254
Coimbatore	282
Pollachi	286
Virudunagar	308
Tuticorin	309
Erode	318
Salem	352
Tiruchirapalli	353
Karur	380

Shop-*cum*-dwellings

4 - 14. The proportion of shop-*cum*-dwellings (both owned and rented) for the 28 towns ranges from 41 to 2. In 11, owned shop-*cum*-dwellings exceed rented, but in the case of 3 major cities of Madras, Salem and Coimbatore, rented exceed owned.

Workshop-*cum*-dwellings

4 - 15. The largest number of workshop-*cum*-dwellings recorded is 173 in Salem and the lowest is 1 in Tuticorin. In 13, owned workshop-*cum*-dwelling exceed rented. But in the major cities of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore, rented exceed owned. We cannot make any useful comments regarding any difference in enterprise and venturesomeness of people in the field of industry and commerce based on the tenure status of workshops. However, we have added a statement showing the percentage of workers other than in categories, I, II and IV and the percentage of total households living in rented houses.

Statement IV—5

Percentage of workers engaged in categories other than Cultivation, Agricultural labour and Household Industry and percentage of households living in rented houses

Name of town	Percentage of workers other than in categories I, II and IV	Percentage of total households living in rented houses
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Madras city	97·5	73·6
2. Madurai	86·7	72·7
3. Coimbatore	91·2	70·0
4. Tiruchirapalli	90·2	63·8
5. Salem	61·7	53·9
6. Tuticorin	98·6	68·7
7. Vellore	90·2	56·3

Percentage of workers engaged in categories other than Cultivation, Agricultural Labour and Household Industry and percentage of households living in rented houses

Name of town	Percentage of workers other than in categories I, II and IV	Percentage of total households living in rented houses
1	2	3
8. Thanjavur	83·4	53·5
9. Nagercoil	72·2	38·3
10. Dindigul	87·8	53·1
11. Kanchipuram	48·8	49·4
12. Kumbakonam	82·7	55·3
13. Tirunelveli	78·8	54·8
14. Valparai	99·8	97·3
15. Tiruppur	83·5	56·6
16. Cuddalore	79·8	44·4
17. Erode	93·7	67·0
18. Rajapalayam	64·2	28·1
19. Nagapattinam	93·2	43·3
20. Virudunagar	93·0	67·8
21. Pollachi	89·6	68·8
22. Mayuram	88·2	47·7
23. Palayamcottai	81·1	56·3
24. Karur	89·2	61·2
25. Pudukottai	91·9	47·8
26. Gudiyatham	47·1	35·8
27. Aruppukkottai	32·6	34·2
28. Ootacamund	82·3	84·1

Occupational and spatial mobility are large in categories other than agriculture and household industry. Rented houses are greater wherever workers of categories III and V to IX live. The greater the percentage of workers in these categories, the greater the percentage of households living in rented houses.

4 - 16. No subsidiary table was designed by Registrar General to indicate tenure status in rural areas for the reason that such data would be of significance only in urban sector.

Tenure status in rural sector

However, in order to have a general idea of the tenure status in rural areas and to know how it compares with that in urban, we have prepared 3 statements. (1) A comparative statement showing the distribution of 1,000 census houses and the type of census houses and tenure status both in urban and rural areas (2) A statement showing the percentage of owned shop-*cum*-dwellings to total shop-*cum*-dwellings and (3) A similar statement for workshop-*cum*-dwellings.

Statement IV—6

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in rural and urban areas for the State and districts

State/District	R/U	Dwelling				Shop-*cum*-dwelling				Workshop-*cum*-dwelling				Dwelling with other uses			
		Total	Owned	Rented	Not Stated	Total	Owned	Rented	Not Stated	Total	Owned	Rented	Not Stated	Total	Owned	Rented	Not Stated
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
MADRAS STATE	**R**	**981**	**888**	**89**	**4**	**6**	**4**	**2**	**N**	**10**	**9**	**1**	**N**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**N**
	U	**955**	**455**	**496**	**4**	**9**	**4**	**5**	**N**	**30**	**19**	**11**	**N**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**N**
Madras	U	975	254	717	4	8	2	6	N	7	2	5	N	10	2	8	N
Chingleput	R	982	910	67	5	5	4	1	N	11	10	1	N	2	1	1	N
	U	973	556	414	3	6	3	3	N	18	12	5	1	3	1	2	N
North Arcot	R	974	909	63	2	8	7	1	N	16	15	1	N	2	1	1	N
	U	953	586	365	2	10	6	4	0	32	21	11	0	5	2	3	N
South Arcot	R	987	900	82	5	6	4	2	N	5	4	1	N	2	1	1	N
	U	967	571	391	5	7	4	3	0	18	11	7	N	8	3	5	N
Salem	R	977	901	72	4	5	4	1	N	15	13	2	N	3	2	1	N
	U	859	490	366	3	17	9	8	0	118	74	44	N	6	2	4	N
Coimbatore	R	964	837	124	3	8	6	2	N	24	20	4	N	4	2	2	N
	U	958	384	571	3	17	7	10	N	19	10	9	N	6	2	4	N
Nilgiri	R	983	433	496	54	8	2	6	0	2	N	2	0	7	1	6	N
	U	975	222	707	46	13	3	10	0	2	N	2	N	10	3	6	1
Madurai	R	988	882	100	6	5	4	1	N	4	3	1	N	3	2	1	N
	U	967	443	522	2	7	4	3	N	23	8	15	0	3	1	2	N
Tiruchirapalli	R	984	904	77	3	5	3	2	0	7	6	1	N	4	2	2	N
	U	979	478	499	2	5	2	3	0	12	8	4	N	4	1	3	N
Thanjavur	R	981	871	109	1	6	5	1	N	7	6	1	0	6	3	3	N
	U	961	566	393	2	8	5	3	N	24	15	9	0	7	3	4	N
Ramanathapuram	R	991	916	69	6	4	3	1	N	3	3	N	N	2	1	1	N
	U	962	571	388	3	4	2	2	0	32	23	9	N	2	N	2	N
Tirunelveli	R	985	889	93	3	5	4	1	N	8	7	1	N	2	1	1	N
	U	928	545	381	2	4	2	2	N	65	53	11	1	3	1	2	N
Kanyakumari	R	989	920	64	5	4	3	1	N	4	4	N	0	3	2	1	N
	U	956	649	304	3	4	3	1	0	37	27	10	N	3	1	2	N

N denotes negligible figures.

In tenure status, Nilgiri is a class by itself. The reason for this is its abundance of estates where labour is provided with free or rented accommodation. Towns like Ootacamund, Coonoor and Wellington are summer resorts which attract migrants from outside the district who do not wish to settle down there permanently in view of the peculiar climatic conditions. Further, building materials are difficult to get and the cost of labour high and there is much less tendency to build houses for their own use. It may, however, be observed that the native people of the Nilgiri own their own houses. It is only the estate workers and Cordite Factory workers who live in rented houses. In their cases, houses are provided by the management. In the urban areas including Madras City, the highest proportion of pure own dwelling (649) is recorded in Kanyakumari and the lowest (222) in Nilgiri. The intermediary range is 384 in Coimbatore and 586 in North Arcot District. In rural areas, the proportion of owned dwellings is nearly double the urban. The lowest proportion of 433 is recorded in Nilgiri. The proportion for other districts is much higher ranging between 837 in Coimbatore and 920 in Kanyakumari.

Special features of the Nilgiri

Statement IV—7

Percentage of households living in owned houses used as shop-*cum*-dwellings in rural and urban areas

State / District	No. of owned shop-*cum*-dwellings for every 100 shop-*cum*-dwellings in	
	Rural areas	Urban areas
MADRAS STATE	75·6	46·5
Chingleput	77·0	51·4
North Arcot	85·8	59·7
South Arcot	73·1	56·3
Salem	75·2	53·7
Coimbatore	70·0	40·7
Nilgiri	31·6	22·8
Madurai	74·2	58·5
Tiruchirapalli	67·2	46·8
Thanjavur	75·4	66·2
Ramanathapuram	84·1	48·0
Tirunelveli	84·8	59·1
Kanyakumari	74·8	66·7

Note: excludes households whose tenure status has not been stated.

4-17. The ownership in rural areas ranges from 31·6 to 85·8. As already indicated, Nilgiri is an exception to the rule. In urban areas, range is between 22·8 and 66·7. In rural areas the proportion of owned shop-*cum*-dwellings exceed that in urban areas in every district. Some reasons can be given for this. 1. Greater mobility in urban areas and consequent unsettled character of business people. 2. Higher cost of building materials and labour. In a village, a shop which is generally of a petty nature can be located in the front portion of any house, but in a town, it has to be located in a bazaar or on a main road. This is an important reason for the greater number of owned shop-*cum*-dwelling in rural areas than in urban areas. For the same

Tenure status of shop-*cum*-dwellings

reason, business people take out and rent houses on the main road or bazaar street and locate their shops in the front portion. In the back portion they themselves live or rent it to their assistants or clerks. The lowest proportion is recorded in the rural and urban areas of Nilgiri District. We have given reasons for such low proportions previously. Coimbatore has also recorded lower percentage. This is due to the fact that rural areas of Coimbatore have more urban characteristics than similar areas in other districts, and the cost of living in urban areas is much higher resulting in higher rental value.

Statement IV—8

Percentage of households living in owned workshop-*cum*-dwellings in rural and urban areas

State/District	No. of owned workshop-*cum*-dwellings for every 100 workshop-*cum*-dwellings in	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
MADRAS STATE	**85·7**	**63·8**
Chingleput	86·5	68·9
North Arcot	89·8	65·5
South Arcot	85·9	59·6
Salem	87·1	62·5
Coimbatore	82·7	50·3
Nilgiri	16·7	14·3
Madurai	83·0	34·2
Tiruchirapalli	84·0	65·6
Thanjavur	81·8	62·1
Ramanathapuram	80·9	71·8
Tirunelveli	91·1	83·6
Kanyakumari	91·5	72·8

Note: Excludes households whose tenure status has not been stated.

Tenure status of workshop-*cum*-dwellings

4-18. The proportion of owned workshop-*cum*-dwelling is highest in Kanyakumari rural (91·5) and lowest in Nilgiri (16·7). In urban areas, lowest is in Nilgiri, 14·3 and highest in Tirunelveli 83·6. The State average for rural is 85·7 as against 63·8 among urban areas. Nilgiri District has recorded the lowest proportion both in rural and urban. The general tendency we have observed is that ownership is less in urban areas than in rural areas and that there is more stability in life in the rural sector than in the urban sector. Migration to urban areas still remains a passing phase in the life of an individual. His life is still rooted in the rural area and he prefers to own property in the rural sector.

Picture in other States: Rural areas

4-19. It will be of interest to compare the distribution of 1,000 census houses by types in rural areas in Madras State with similar distribution in other States. The figures for pure dwellings range from 948 in Madhya Pradesh to 997 in Uttar Pradesh. Madras has recorded 981. The figures for the neighbouring States are ;

Andhra Pradesh	984
Kerala	995
Mysore	988

Among the southern States, Madras has recorded a lower proportion. The figures vary from 1 in Uttar Pradesh to 14 in Assam. Madras has registered 6. The figures for the other States are :

Shop-*cum*-dwellings

Andhra Pradesh	3
Kerala	4
Mysore	2

Madras leads the southern States.

Workshop-*cum*-dwellings

4 - 20. Figures for workshop-*cum*-dwellings fall within the range of 1 in Uttar Pradesh and Kerala and 44 in Madhya Pradesh. Madras has recorded 10. The neighbouring States have recorded :

Andhra Pradesh*	12
Kerala	1
Mysore	9

Madras figure is comparatively high.

Dwellings with other uses : Comparision with other States

4 - 21. The figures range from negligible in Kerala to 4 in Gujarat. Madras has recorded 3. The figures for the neighbouring States are :

Andhra Pradesh	1
Mysore	1

Statement IV—9

E-II. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses in rural areas in the States

State	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	984	3	12	1
2. Assam	983	14	2	1
3. Bihar	975	7	17	1
4. Gujarat	987	5	4	4
5. Jammu & Kashmir	969	5	23	3
6. Kerala	995	4	1	N
7. Madhya Pradesh	948	6	44	2
8. Madras	981	6	10	3
9. Maharashtra	975	5	18	2
10. Mysore	988	2	9	1
11. Orissa	996	1	2	1
12. Punjab	990	5	2	3
13. Rajasthan	996	2	2	...
14. Uttar Pradesh	997	1	1	1
15. West Bengal	990	5	2	3

N denotes negligible figures.

Tenure status of various types of houses in Urban areas: Comparison with other States

4 - 22. Let us now compare the distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas in Madras State with similar distribution in other States. Statistics are available for all States. The statement below facilitates such a comparison.

Statement IV—10

E-II. (2) Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas in the States

State	Dwelling			Shop-*cum*-dwelling			Workshop-*cum*-dwelling			Dwelling with other uses		
	Total	Owned	Rented	Total	Owned	Rented	Total	Owned	Rented	Total	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra Pradesh	983	595	388	7	4	3	8	6	2	2	1	1
2. Assam	829	819	10	1	1	...	168	164	4	2	1	1
3. Bihar	947	534	413	27	15	12	20	14	6	6	2	4
4. Gujarat	978	384	594	5	2	3	9	5	4	8	2	6
5. Jammu & Kashmir	966	695	271	11	5	6	13	10	3	10	4	6
6. Kerala	994	715	279	3	1	2	3	2	1	N	N	N
7. Madhya Pradesh	946	405	541	17	10	7	36	26	10	1	N	1
8. Madras	951	455	496	9	4	5	30	19	11	6	2	4
9. Maharashtra	964	290	674	11	3	8	17	9	8	8	1	7
10. Mysore	976	459	517	5	2	3	16	9	7	3	2	1
11. Orissa	973	605	368	16	7	9	2	1	1	9	4	5
12. Punjab	981	527	454	10	3	7	5	2	3	4	2	2
13. Rajasthan	991	592	399	4	2	2	4	3	1	1	N	1
14. Uttar Pradesh	983	514	469	4	2	2	8	7	1	5	1	4
15. West Bengal	953	332	621	29	4	25	8	1	7	10	2	8

N denotes negligible figures.

Dwellings

4 - 23. The figures range from 829 in Assam to 994 in Kerala. Madras has recorded 951. Other southern States of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have recorded 983 and 976 respectively. Madras holds the last rank in the southern zone.

Shop-*cum*-dwelling

4 - 24. The figures range between 1 in Assam and 29 in West Bengal. Madras has recorded 9. Madras leads the other southern States, figures for Andhra Pradesh and Mysore being 7 and 5 respectively.

Workshop-*cum*-dwelling

4 - 25. The lowest proportion of 2 is recorded in Orissa and highest of 168 in Assam. Madras is the leader among the southern States:

Madras	30
Mysore	16
Andhra Pradesh	8
Kerala	3

Dwellings with other uses

4 - 26. The range is from negligible in Kerala to 10 in Jammu and Kashmir. Among the southern States, Madras has recorded 6, followed by Mysore 3 and Andhra Pradesh 2.

Pure Dwellings (Owned)

4 - 27. Owned dwellings range between 290 in Maharashtra and 819 in Assam. Madras has recorded 455. The neighbouring States have recorded higher figures than Madras.

Andhra Pradesh	595
Kerala	715
Mysore	459

Shop-*cum*-dwelling (Owned)

4 - 28. The proportion ranges from 1 in Assam and Kerala to 15 in Bihar. Madras has recorded 4. Other southern States have recorded - Andhra Pradesh 4 and Mysore 2.

Workshop-*cum*-dwelling (Owned)

4 - 29. Assam records 164. The last position goes to Orissa and West Bengal with 1. The proportion of 19 recorded by Madras is fairly high. The figures recorded by other southern States are:

Andhra Pradesh	6
Kerala	2
Mysore	9

Dwellings with other uses (Owned)

4 - 30. The figures range from negligible in Kerala, Madhaya Predesh and Rajasthan to 4 in Orissa and Jammu and Kashmir. Madras has recorded 2. The figures for Andhra Pradesh and Mysore are 1 and 2 respectively.

E-II. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of census houses in rural areas

(Based on 20% sample)

State / District	Households in census houses used as			
	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
MADRAS STATE	**981**	**6**	**10**	**3**
Chingleput District	982	5	11	2
North Arcot District	974	8	16	2
South Arcot District	987	6	5	2
Salem District	977	5	15	3
Coimbatore District	964	8	24	4
Nilgiri District	983	8	2	7
Madurai District	988	5	4	3
Tiruchirapalli District	984	5	7	4
Thanjavur District	981	6	7	6
Ramanathapuram District	991	4	3	2
Tirunelveli District	985	5	8	2
Kanyakumari District	989	4	4	3

E-II. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of census houses in rural areas

(Based on 20% sample)

State/District/Taluk	Households in census houses used as			
	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
MADRAS STATE	**981**	**6**	**10**	**3**
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT	**982**	**5**	**11**	**2**
Ponneri Taluk	988	8	2	2
Tiruvallur Taluk	990	6	3	1
Tiruttani Taluk	926	7	64	3
Sriperumbudur Taluk	992	2	4	2
Saidapet Taluk	990	6	1	3
Chingleput Taluk	982	7	9	2
Kanchipuram Taluk	981	4	14	1
Maduranthakam Taluk	995	3	2	N
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT	**974**	**8**	**16**	**2**
Arkonam Taluk	947	9	40	4
Walajapet Taluk	972	8	18	2
Gudiyatham Taluk	982	7	9	2
Tiruppattur Taluk	988	7	3	2
Vellore Taluk	981	8	9	2

E-II. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of census houses in rural areas (contd.)

(Based on 20% sample)

State/District/Taluk	Households in census houses used as			
	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
Arni Taluk	965	8	25	2
Cheyyar Taluk	934	9	55	2
Wandiwash Taluk	977	5	17	1
Polur Taluk	987	8	5	N
Chengam Taluk	981	10	7	2
Tiruvannamalai Taluk	983	10	6	1
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT	**987**	**6**	**5**	**2**
Gingee Taluk	981	10	7	2
Tindivanam Taluk	988	6	4	2
Villupuram Taluk	986	9	3	2
Tirukkoyilur Taluk	989	6	3	2
Kallakurichi Taluk	987	9	2	2
Vriddhachalam Taluk	991	4	2	3
Cuddalore Taluk	980	4	15	1
Chidambaram Taluk	995	3	1	1
SALEM DISTRICT	**977**	**5**	**15**	**3**
Hosur Taluk	983	8	6	3
Krishnagiri Taluk	994	3	1	2
Harur Taluk	990	7	1	2
Dharmapuri Taluk	994	4	2	N
Omalur Taluk	986	3	9	2
Yercaud Taluk	991	5	0	4
Salem Taluk	965	6	26	3
Sankari Taluk	982	3	14	1
Tiruchengode Taluk	965	2	32	1
Rasipuram Taluk	898	8	92	2
Attur Taluk	975	11	4	10
Namakkal Taluk	978	4	15	3
COIMBATORE DISTRICT	**964**	**8**	**24**	**4**
Bhavani Taluk	973	6	19	2
Gopichettipalayam Taluk	979	6	12	3
Erode Taluk	975	2	21	2
Dharapuram Taluk	968	7	23	2
Palladam Taluk	931	7	59	3
Avanashi Taluk	952	5	39	4
Coimbatore Taluk	972	11	7	10

E-II. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of census houses in rural areas (contd.)

(Based on 20% sample)

State/District/Taluk	Households in census houses used as			
	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
Pollachi Taluk	954	17	21	8
Udumalpet Taluk	964	17	12	7
NILGIRI DISTRICT	**983**	**8**	**2**	**7**
Gudalur Taluk	973	21	4	2
Ootacamund Taluk	983	8	1	8
Coonoor Taluk	984	6	2	8
MADURAI DISTRICT	**988**	**5**	**4**	**3**
Dindigul Taluk	985	7	3	5
Palni Taluk	976	10	9	5
Kodaikanal Taluk	988	9	2	1
Periyakulam Taluk	988	7	3	2
Nilakkottai Taluk	988	5	4	3
Melur Taluk	997	1	1	1
Madurai Taluk	993	3	2	2
Tirumangalam Taluk	995	2	2	1
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT	**984**	**5**	**7**	**4**
Perambalur Taluk	986	5	2	7
Udaiyarpalayam Taluk	975	6	14	5
Lalgudi Taluk	987	3	7	3
Musiri Taluk	975	5	17	3
Karur Taluk	988	3	6	3
Kulittalai Taluk	991	3	4	2
Tiruchirapalli Taluk	981	9	5	5
Kulathur Taluk	981	10	4	5
Alangudi Taluk	990	4	2	4
Tirumayam Taluk	995	1	1	3
THANJAVUR DISTRICT	**981**	**6**	**7**	**6**
Sirkali Taluk	986	5	3	6
Mayuram Taluk	987	6	3	4
Kumbakonam Taluk	953	9	32	6
Nannilam Taluk	985	6	3	6
Papanasam Taluk	981	7	7	5
Thanjavur Taluk	987	6	2	5

E-II. (1) Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of census houses in rural areas (concld.)

(Based on 20% sample)

State/District/Taluk	Households in census houses used as			
	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
Orathanad Taluk	987	7	2	4
Mannargudi Taluk	982	7	4	7
Nagapattinam Taluk	982	9	3	6
Tiruthuraipundi Taluk	984	5	5	6
Pattukkottai Taluk	979	5	8	8
Arantangi Taluk	993	3	3	1
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT	**991**	**4**	**3**	**2**
Tirupattur Taluk	991	4	2	3
Sivaganga Taluk	994	3	1	2
Tiruvadanai Taluk	993	4	2	1
Paramakudi Taluk	995	3	1	1
Ramanathapuram Taluk	991	5	2	2
Mudukulathur Taluk	992	5	2	1
Aruppukkottai Taluk	993	3	2	2
Sattur Taluk	989	5	5	1
Srivilliputtur Taluk	983	3	12	2
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT	**985**	**5**	**8**	**2**
Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	979	8	11	2
Kovilpatti Taluk	986	6	7	1
Srivaikuntam Taluk	991	3	5	1
Tirunelveli Taluk	991	4	3	2
Tenkasi Taluk	986	4	8	2
Shencottah Taluk	976	4	18	2
Ambasamudram Taluk	962	10	24	4
Nanguneri Taluk	991	4	4	1
Tiruchendur Taluk	994	4	1	1
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT	**989**	**4**	**4**	**3**
Vilavancode Taluk	986	4	7	3
Kalkulam Taluk	990	4	3	3
Thovala Taluk	983	8	6	3
Agasteeswram Taluk	993	3	3	1

N denotes negligible figures.

E - II. (2) Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas

(Based on 20% sample)

State/District	Dwellings			Shop-*cum*-dwellings			Workshop-*cum*-dwellings			Dwellings with other uses		
	Owned	Rented	Not Stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MADRAS STATE	**455**	**496**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**N**	**19**	**11**	**N**	**2**	**4**	**N**
Madras District	254	717	4	2	6	N	2	5	N	2	8	N
Chinglepat District	556	414	3	3	3	N	12	5	1	1	2	N
North Arcot District	586	365	2	6	4	0	21	11	0	2	3	N
South Arcot District	571	391	5	4	3	0	11	7	N	3	5	N
Salem District	490	366	3	9	8	0	74	44	N	2	4	N
Coimbatore District	384	571	3	7	10	N	10	9	N	2	4	N
Nilgiri District	222	707	46	3	10	0	N	2	N	3	6	1
Madurai District	443	522	2	4	3	N	8	15	0	1	2	N
Tiruchirapalli District	478	499	2	2	3	0	8	4	N	1	3	N
Thanjavur District	566	393	2	5	3	N	15	9	0	3	4	N
Ramanathapuram District	571	388	3	2	2	0	23	9	N	N	2	N
Tirunelveli District	545	381	2	2	2	N	53	11	1	1	2	N
Kanyakumari District	649	304	3	3	1	0	27	10	N	1	2	N

E-II. (2) Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas

(Based on 20% sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings			Shop-*cum*-dwellings			Workshop-*cum*-dwellings			Dwellings with other uses		
	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated
MADRAS STATE	**455**	**496**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**N**	**19**	**11**	**N**	**2**	**4**	**N**
MADRAS DISTRICT	**254**	**717**	**4**	**2**	**6**	**N**	**2**	**5**	**N**	**2**	**8**	**N**
Madras (C)	254	717	4	2	6	N	2	5	N	2	8	N
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT	**556**	**414**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**N**	**12**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**N**
Ponneri Taluk	650	233	0	2	0	0	85	24	0	4	2	0
Tiruvallur Taluk	480	510	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Tiruttani Taluk	592	306	0	2	4	0	60	13	14	5	4	0
Sriperumbudur Taluk	653	317	23	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Saidapet Taluk	515	467	1	2	2	N	4	6	0	1	2	0
Chingleput Taluk	582	411	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Kanchipuram Taluk	535	431	1	7	5	0	13	4	0	2	2	N
Kanchipuram (M)	480	480	1	8	6	0	14	6	0	2	2	1
Maduranthakam Taluk	782	204	5	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0

E-II. (2) Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas (contd.)

(Based on 20% sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings			Shop-*cum* dwellings			Workshop-*cum*-dwellings			Dwellings with other uses		
	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT	**586**	**365**	**2**	**6**	**4**	**0**	**21**	**11**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**N**
Arkonam Taluk	448	495	1	6	1	0	34	9	0	3	3	0
Walajapet Taluk	654	303	1	6	2	0	21	9	0	1	3	0
Gudiyatham Taluk	626	306	2	11	3	0	22	25	0	2	3	N
Gudiyatham (M)	587	309	2	13	4	0	36	41	0	4	4	0
Tiruppattur Taluk	582	384	5	4	9	0	2	5	0	5	4	0
Vellore Taluk	508	456	1	8	6	0	10	7	0	1	3	N
Vellore (M)	415	543	N	9	8	0	11	9	0	2	3	N
Arni Taluk	587	356	0	3	3	0	34	14	0	1	2	0
Cheyyar Taluk	499	186	2	9	3	0	215	78	0	3	5	0
Wandiwash Taluk	672	271	2	4	4	0	41	4	0	0	0	2
Polur Taluk	789	190	1	1	2	0	11	2	0	1	2	1
Tiruvannamalai Taluk	651	334	2	2	1	0	2	3	0	1	3	1
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT	**571**	**391**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**11**	**7**	**N**	**3**	**5**	**N**
Tindivanam Taluk	706	260	3	5	4	0	5	5	0	4	8	N
Villupuram Taluk	482	491	6	5	7	0	N	2	0	2	5	0
Tiukkoyilur Taluk	609	368	4	4	0	0	0	2	0	5	8	0
Kallakurichi Taluk	687	280	8	13	0	0	3	2	0	2	5	0
Vriddhachalam Taluk	646	330	1	2	6	0	1	1	0	9	4	0
Cuddalore Taluk	535	431	3	2	2	0	12	10	N	1	4	N
Cuddalore (M)	527	421	4	3	2	0	19	17	N	3	4	N
Chidambaram Taluk	553	386	7	5	5	0	24	11	0	2	6	1
SALEM DISTRICT	**490**	**366**	**3**	**9**	**8**	**0**	**74**	**44**	**N**	**2**	**4**	**N**
Hosur Taluk	634	328	1	16	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	1
Krishnagiri Taluk	654	312	1	10	4	0	8	1	0	2	8	0
Harur Taluk	685	282	0	15	6	0	3	3	0	3	0	3
Dharmapuri Taluk	617	353	3	3	1	0	18	3	2	0	0	0
Omalur Taluk	472	488	1	5	5	0	15	10	N	N	3	1
Salem Taluk	378	418	4	11	12	0	94	75	0	2	6	N
Salem (M)	352	440	4	11	12	0	92	81	0	2	6	N
Sankari Taluk	792	173	6	5	2	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
Tiruchengode Taluk	563	254	4	8	4	0	136	25	0	3	3	0
Rasipuram Taluk	398	272	1	12	10	0	208	97	0	1	1	0
Attur Taluk	634	353	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Namakkal Taluk	663	318	1	5	5	0	3	1	0	1	3	0

E-II. (2) Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas (contd.)

(Based on 20% sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings			Shop-*cum*-dwellings			Workshop-*cum*-dwellings			Dwellings with other uses		
	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COIMBATORE DISTRICT	**384**	**571**	**3**	**7**	**10**	**N**	**10**	**9**	**N**	**2**	**4**	**N**
Bhavani Taluk	578	391	2	14	3	0	3	4	0	3	2	0
Gopichettipalayam Taluk	534	430	1	6	8	0	7	9	1	0	4	0
Erode Taluk	420	561	2	4	4	0	2	2	0	2	3	0
Erode (M)	318	658	2	5	5	0	2	3	0	3	4	0
Dharapuram Taluk	561	402	1	20	5	0	3	2	0	4	2	0
Palladam Taluk	466	464	2	9	9	0	27	19	0	1	3	0
Tiruppur (M)	400	528	1	8	11	0	23	24	0	2	3	0
Avanashi Taluk	515	444	6	7	8	0	7	6	0	2	5	0
Coimbatore Taluk	358	595	3	5	9	N	12	13	N	1	4	N
Coimbatore (M)	282	672	2	4	9	N	11	14	N	1	5	N
Pollachi Taluk	233	721	4	9	19	N	2	4	0	2	6	0
Pollachi (M)	286	646	3	15	26	0	4	8	0	4	8	0
Valparai (P)	18	954	6	2	11	N	N	3	0	1	5	0
Udumalpet Taluk	443	497	28	9	11	0	3	3	0	2	4	0
NILGIRI DISTRICT	**222**	**707**	**46**	**3**	**10**	**0**	**N**	**2**	**N**	**3**	**6**	**1**
Gudalur Taluk	258	603	110	2	13	0	0	2	0	4	8	0
Ootacamund Taluk	145	824	6	5	9	0	1	1	0	3	6	N
Ootacamund (M)	146	824	6	3	11	0	1	1	0	3	5	N
Coonoor Taluk	265	675	36	2	9	0	N	2	1	3	6	1
MADURAI DISTRICT	**443**	**522**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**N**	**8**	**15**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**N**
Dindigul Taluk	468	501	1	5	3	0	8	8	0	1	5	N
Dindigul (M)	454	516	1	5	3	0	8	7	0	1	5	N
Palni Taluk	624	348	2	9	5	0	3	3	0	3	3	0
Kodaikanal Taluk	298	678	14	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	0
Periyakulam Taluk	636	353	N	4	2	N	2	N	0	1	2	N
Nilakkottai Taluk	612	376	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	3	1
Melur Taluk	622	362	1	1	1	0	4	1	0	2	6	0
Madurai Taluk	285	662	2	3	3	N	13	29	0	1	2	N
Madurai (M)	252	689	2	4	4	N	14	32	0	1	2	N
Tirumangalam Taluk	668	317	3	2	N	0	5	3	0	1	1	0
TRIUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT	**478**	**499**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**8**	**4**	**N**	**1**	**3**	**N**
Perambalur Taluk	750	221	9	4	6	0	0	3	0	1	6	0
Udaiyarpalayam Taluk	720	214	0	2	1	0	50	6	0	4	2	1

E-II. (2) Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas (contd.)

(Based on 20 % sample)

State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings			Shop-*cum*-dwellings			Workshop-*cum*-dwellings			Dwellings with other uses		
	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	21	13
Lalgudi Taluk	526	460	3	1	1	0	7	0	0	1	1	N
Musiri Taluk	679	277	N	4	3	0	24	9	0	N	4	N
Karur Taluk	521	467	1	2	1	0	4	1	0	1	2	0
Karur (M)	380	609	1	1	1	0	5	1	0	1	1	0
Kulittalai Taluk	510	459	8	1	3	0	9	2	0	1	6	1
Tiruchirapalli Taluk	355	627	1	3	3	0	3	5	N	1	2	N
Tiruchirapalli (M)	353	628	1	3	2	0	3	5	N	1	3	1
Alangudi Taluk	539	435	2	3	5	0	9	4	0	1	2	0
Pudukottai (M)	507	466	0	3	5	0	11	4	0	1	3	0
Tirumayam Taluk	609	369	3	1	4	0	0	8	0	3	3	0
THANJAVUR DISTRICT	**566**	**393**	**2**	**5**	**3**	**N**	**15**	**9**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**N**
Sirkali Taluk	708	278	0	3	2	0	1	1	0	3	4	0
Mayuram Taluk	582	389	1	4	2	0	7	7	0	3	4	1
Mayuram (M)	505	461	2	4	3	0	7	8	0	4	5	1
Kumbakonam Taluk	464	451	1	8	4	0	45	23	0	2	2	0
Kumbakonam (M)	409	528	2	9	4	0	25	19	0	2	2	0
Nannilam Taluk	746	222	1	9	1	0	11	3	0	3	4	0
Papanasam Taluk	620	311	0	8	5	1	32	16	0	2	5	0
Thanjavur Taluk	471	487	6	3	2	0	10	11	0	3	7	N
Thanjavur (M)	445	515	3	2	1	0	12	13	0	3	6	N
Orathanad Taluk	518	464	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
Mannargudi Taluk	631	329	1	9	5	0	13	5	0	5	2	0
Nagapattinam Taluk	571	413	1	4	2	0	1	3	0	1	3	1
Nagapattinam (M)	560	426	0	5	2	0	1	3	0	1	2	0
Thiruthuraipundi Taluk	748	236	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	5	3	0
Pattukkottai Taluk	636	352	1	1	1	0	2	3	0	1	3	0
Arantangi Taluk	591	377	0	7	2	0	7	5	0	0	11	0
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT	**571**	**388**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**23**	**9**	**N**	**N**	**2**	**N**
Tirupattur Taluk	531	453	N	1	2	0	N	10	0	1	2	0
Sivaganga Taluk	530	453	6	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	3	N
Tiruvadanai Taluk	607	381	2	1	3	0	1	3	0	0	2	0
Paramakudi Taluk	597	278	1	2	2	0	60	57	0	1	2	0

E-II. (2) Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwelling by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas (concld.)

(Based on 20% sample)

State/District/ Taluk City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings			Shop-*cum*-dwellings			Workshop-*cum*-dwellings			Dwellings with other uses		
	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ramanathapuram Taluk	604	381	5	3	3	0	1	2	0	.0	1	0
Mudukulathur Taluk	703	270	0	9	6	0	4	4	0	0	4	0
Aruppukkottai Taluk	608	309	6	3	1	0	55	14	1	1	2	0
Aruppukkottai (M)	584	322	7	2	2	0	63	16	1	1	2	0
Sattur Taluk	342	642	4	2	2	0	4	2	0	N	2	N
Virudunagar (M)	308	670	6	1	2	0	6	3	0	1	3	0
Srivilliputtur Taluk	703	242	1	2	1	0	47	3	N	0	1	N
Rajapalayam (M)	713	277	1	1	2	0	4	1	0	0	1	N
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT	**545**	**381**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**N**	**53**	**11**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**N**
Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	693	206	11	3	N	0	66	18	N	N	3	0
Kovilpatti Taluk	434	527	4	1	2	0	24	5	0	0	2	1
Srivaikuntam Taluk	381	607	2	1	2	0	4	1	0	N	2	N
Tuticorin (M)	309	683	2	1	1	0	N	1	0	1	2	N
Tirunelveli Taluk	425	451	2	2	2	0	88	21	4	2	3	N
Tirunelveli (M)	422	530	1	2	3	0	25	10	0	2	5	0
Palayamcottai (M)	418	548	3	1	1	0	10	12	0	4	2	1
Tenkasi Taluk	596	206	N	6	1	0	161	24	2	2	1	1
Shencottah Taluk	636	335	0	1	1	0	23	2	0	1	1	0
Ambasamudram Taluk	583	328	1	2	2	N	72	10	0	1	1	0
Nanguneri Taluk	760	220	N	4	2	0	7	1	N	2	4	0
Tiruchendur Taluk	754	227	1	2	1	0	9	2	0	1	2	1
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT	**649**	**304**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**27**	**10**	**N**	**1**	**2**	**N**
Vilavancode Taluk	781	190	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	4	15	0
Kalkulam Taluk	833	138	1	2	0	0	23	1	0	0	2	0
Agasteeswaram Taluk	578	367	3	3	1	0	31	14	1	1	1	N
Nagercoil (M)	578	367	3	3	1	0	31	14	1	1	1	N

N denotes negligible figures.

CHAPTER V

CENSUS HOUSE—ITS ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Introducing Table E-III

5·1. This is an important Chapter in which the economic significance of the Census houses will be discussed based on the Table E-III. Table E-III had a limited scope originally. This Table is based on columns 5 to 8 of the houselist. They were to be filled in only in cases where the Census house was used as an establishment, workshop or factory, i.e., where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing was undertaken or where goods were made or manufactured and sold. In all other cases, 'X' was to be written in columns 5-8 of the houselist form. In col. 5, name of establishment or proprietor was written and in column 6, name of product, repair or servicing undertaken. In column 7 was recorded average number of persons employed daily during the previous week including the proprietor or members of his household. In column 8, the kind of fuel or power was to be indicated, if machinery was used in such production, servicing or repair. In all other cases, a 'nil' return was made. E-III was intended to exhibit Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power used and size of employment. It would, therefore, mean that such factories and workshops which employed machinery would be included in this Table as using power.

Scope of Table E-III

5-2. The scope of the Table was considerably widened during tabulation. All establishments listed in column 5 were coded and classified though it meant that the original purpose for which the Table was intended was departed from. It enabled us to have a classification of workshops and factories based on the use of power, but as the original entries regarding fuel were made only in cases where machinery was used it could result in fuel not being stated even in cases fuel was actually used. This complete tabulation would no doubt help us to discuss the dispersal of establishments, factories and workshops in the State classified by industries and occupation. It would be a useful discussion. But it would not give us a complete picture of the use of power in various occupations and industries, such information being limited to those in which machinery was an integral part. At the same time, it would give us an idea of the manpower employed in the various industries, workshops and establishments.

Contents of E-III

5-3. Table E-III shows the Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and size of employment. It was prepared on a full count basis. We have already explained in the earlier Chapter how a factory is to be distinguished from a workshop. Regarding the exhibition of power, it has to be pointed out that power was elicited only in cases where a machinery was actually used in the workshop or factory. As such, in those cases where no machinery and power was used, such cases would not be exhibited in the table, but would be group be grouped under "no fuel".

Classification of Industry

5-4. Industry has been classified based on the Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activity prepared by the Government of India for being used by its various Fact Finding Agencies. Code numbers have been devised for each industrial group on what is known as the 3-digit system. It is closely related to international usage as recommended by the International Labour Organisation.

Industry distinct from occupation

5 - 5. To understand the Table, it is necessary to distinguish between the concept of industy and of occupation. Industry means the sector of economic activity in which the earner is engaged i.e. textile industry, automobile industry and so on whereas occupation describes the exact function which an individual performs in that sector, viz. fitter, carpenter. In the three digit code, the first digit represents the division under which that activity is classified. Each division is then divided into a number of major groups which are indicated by the second digit. Each major group is again sub-divided into number of minor groups which are indicated by the third digit.

5 - 6. For the purpose of this Table, we are concerned with the division 2 and 3 i. e. manufacturing. The major groups and minor groups that comprise this division and their description are reproduced below.

Division 2 & 3: Manufacturing

Major Group (Code)	S. No.		Minor Group (Code)
20.		FOODSTUFFS:	
	1.	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	200
	2.	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	201
	3.	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy	202
	4.	Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits	203
	5.	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	204
	6.	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	205
	7.	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	206
	8.	Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil)	207
	9.	Production of hydrogenated oil (Vanaspati)	208
	10.	Production of other food products such as sweet-meat and condiments, muri, *murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate,* toffee, lozenge	209
21.		BEVERAGES:	
	1.	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	210
	2.	Production of country liquor	211
	3.	Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice	212
	4.	Production of other liquors not covered above	213
	5.	Production of aerated and mineral water	214
	6.	Production of ice	215
	7.	Production of ice cream	216
	8.	Production of tea in factories	217
	9.	Processing of coffee in curing works	218
	10.	Production of other beverages	219
22.		TOBACCO PRODUCTS:	
	1.	Manufacture of bidi	220
	2.	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	221
	3	Manufacture of cigarette & cig. tobacco	222
	4.	Manufacture of hookah tobacco	223
	5.	Manufacture of snuff	224
	6.	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco	225
	7.	Manufacture of other tobacco products	226
23.		TEXTILES - *Cotton*:	
	1.	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	230
	2.	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	231
	3.	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	232
	4.	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	233
	5.	Cotton weaving in power looms	234
	6.	Cotton weaving in handlooms	235

Division 2 & 3: Manufacturing (contd.)

Major Group (Code)	S. No.		Minor Group (Code)
	7.	Manufacture of Khadi textiles in hand-looms	236
	8.	Printing of cotton textile	237
	9.	Manufacturing of cotton nets	238
	10.	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	239
24.		TEXTILE - Jute :	
	1.	Jute pressing and baling	240
	2.	Jute spinning and weaving	241
	3.	*Dyeing and bleaching of jute*	242
	4.	Printing of jute textile	243
	5.	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	244
25.		TEXTILE - Wool :	
	1.	Wool baling and pressing	250
	2.	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	251
	3.	Wool spinning and weaving in mill	252
	4.	Wool spinning other than in mills	253
	5.	Wool weaving in power loom	254
	6.	Wool weaving in handloom	255
	7.	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile	256
26.		TEXTILE - Silk :	
	1.	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	260
	2.	Dyeing and bleaching of silk	261
	3.	Spinning of silk other than in mills	262
	4.	Weaving of silk textile by power loom	263
	5.	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	264
	6.	Printing of silk textile	265
	7.	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	266
27.		TEXTILE - MISCELLANEOUS :	
	1.	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products	270
	2.	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	271
	3.	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	272
	4.	Making of textile garments including rain coats and headgear	273
	5.	Manufacture of madeup textile goods *except wearing apparel such as curtains,* pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags	274
	6.	Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin	275
	7.	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling	276
	8.	Manufacture of coir and coir products	277
	9.	Manufacture of umbrellas	278
	10.	Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above	279
28.		MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND WOODEN PRODUCTS :	
	1.	Sawing and planing of wood	280
	2.	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	281
	3.	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	282
	4.	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures	283
	5.	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys artwares	284
	6.	Manufacture of veneer and plywood	285
	7.	Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest	286
	8.	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	287
	9.	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	288
	10.	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	289

Division 2 & 3 : Manufacturing (contd.)

Major Group (Code)	S. No.		Minor Group (Code)
29.		PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS:	
	1.	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	290
	2.	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade	291
	3.	Manufacture of products such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp	292
30.		PRINTING AND PUBLISHING:	
	1.	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	300
	2.	Printing and publishing of books	301
	3.	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	302
	4.	All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry	303
31.		LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS:	
	1.	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	310
	2.	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	311
	3.	Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur	312
	4.	Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by code No. 311, 312) such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	313
	5.	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	314
	6.	Repair of all other leather products except footwear	315
32.		RUBBER, PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS:	
	1.	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	320
	2.	Manufacture of rubber footwear	321
	3.	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose	322
	4.	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat	323
	5.	Production of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries	324
	6.	Production of coaltar and coke in coke oven	325
	7.	Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere	326
33.		CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS:	
	1.	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified	330
	2.	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	331
	3.	Manufacture of fertilisers	332
	4.	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fireworks	333
	5.	Manufacture of matches	334
	6.	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	335
	7.	Manufacture of soda and other washing and cleaning compounds	336
	8.	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)	337
	9.	Manufacture of common salt	338
	10.	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats)	339
34.		NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS OTHER THAN PETROLEUM AND COAL:	
	1.	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	340

Division 2 & 3: Manufacturing (contd.)

Major Group (Code)	S. No.		Minor Group (Code)
	2.	Manufacture of cement and cement products	341
	3.	Manufacture of lime	342
	4.	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	343
	5.	Manufacture of stonewares other than images	344
	6.	Manurfacture of stone images	345
	7.	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products	346
	8.	Manufacture of asbestos products	347
	9.	Manufacture of mica products	348
35.	1.	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	350
	2.	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	351
	3.	Manufacture of porcelain and its products	352
	4.	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads	353
	5.	Manufacture of glass apparatus	354
	6.	Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues	355
	7.	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by code No. 355	356
	8.	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above	357
	9.	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	359
36.		BASIC METALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS EXCEPT MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT:	
	1.	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	360
	2.	Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms	361
	3.	Manufacture of armaments	362
	4.	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate	363
	5.	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	364
	6.	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	365
	7.	Manufacture of aluminium products	366
	8.	Manufacture of metal products (other than iron brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	367
	9.	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	368
	10.	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (this will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	369
37.		MACHINERY (ALL KINDS OTHER THAN TRANSPORT) AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT:	
	1.	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	370
	2.	Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers other than electrical equipment such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors	371
	3.	Manufacture of machine tools	372
	4.	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	373
	5.	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers	374
	6.	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	375
	7.	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	376
	8.	Manufacture of all kinds of battery	377
	9.	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	378
	10.	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above	379
38.		TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT:	
	1.	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives	380
	2.	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramway and other rail road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363	381

Division 2 & 3: Manufacturing (contd.)

Major Group (Code)	S. No.		Minor Group (Code)
	3.	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines)	382
	4.	Manufacture of motor vehicles engines parts and accessories	383
	5.	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	384
	6.	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear	385
	7.	Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines	386
	8.	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aero-engines	387
	9.	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	388
	10.	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	389
39.		MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:	
	1.	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, opthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies	390
	2.	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies	391
	3.	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	392
	4.	Manufacture of Jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	393
	5.	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments	394
	6.	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, pen-holder, fountain pen	395
	7.	Manufacture of sports goods	396
	8.	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	399

5 - 7. The power used has been classified as

Classification of power used

a. Electricity
b. Liquid fuel
c. Coal, wood and bagasse
d. Other power
e. No power

It should be understood "No power" includes those cases in which power is used without machinery.

5 - 8. The width ranges and the size of employment adopted in tabulation are given below:

Size of employment

1. 1 person
2. 2-5 persons
3. 6-9 persons
4. 10-19 persons
5. 20-49 persons
6. 50-99 persons
7. 100 persons and above and
8. No. not stated

5 - 9. The total number of persons employed in different industries have been calculated by the following method. The product of the number of factories by the mid-point employment

of each range has been summed up. The mid-point has been worked out on the following principle. The first and last numbers have been added and divided by 2. Thus, the mid-point used is 3·5 in the range 2 to 5 persons, 7·5 in the range 6 to 9 persons, 14·5 in the range 10 to 19 persons, 34·5 in the range 20 to 49 persons and 74·5 in the range 50 to 99 persons. For units employing more than 100 persons, original houselists have been perused and actual number of persons employed in each unit computed. No doubt, the information will be approximate. But it will form a useful guide for the purpose of discussion in this report. The units as in Table E. II have been adopted for this table also. In order to economise in printing, we have not, however, presented taluk figures in this report. The table relates both to small-scale manufacturing, repairing, processing or service establishments, workshops and large-scale factories. Details of the products manufactured, processed or repaired under the 3 digit code of I.S.I.C. along with the number of workshops and factories and their distribution according to difference in sizes of employment using various kinds of fuel or power have been furnished.

Total employments method of calculation

5 - 10. This is perhaps the first time when information on the total number of workshops and factories in the country classified on the above basis has been made available to the reader. This information will also be useful to the Ministries dealing with the industry as well as fuel and power. This Table will provide a frame for the collection of all basic industrial statistics.

E-III : Its uses

5 - 11. Three subsidiary tables have been prepared. E. III-1 shows the number of workshops and factories according to division and major groups and selected minor groups to 1000 workshops and factories in the State as well as the districts with rural/urban break-up. Minor groups which have recorded a proportion of 1 and more have been picked out and shown as selected minor groups. E.III-2 shows the distribution of thousand workshops and factories with each kind of fuel used by size of employment in the State, district, rural and urban, City and Town with population of 50,000 and above. E.III-3 shows the distribution of thousand workshops and factories in each division, major group and selected minor groups by kind of fuel used for the same units as in E.III-2.

Subsidiary tables to E-III

5 - 12. At the outset, we wish to give a general idea of the importance of industries in the State based on the number of Factories and Workshops classified according to the product manufactured, processed, repaired or serviced. Our discussion will be first based on E.III-I. No attempt has been made in E.III table to present data for the whole State. They have been presented for rural and urban tracts separately. As such, our analysis will be made separately for the two sectors. In the urban sector of the State, out of every thousand workshops—

Important industries in urban sector

406 are under minor group 235 - Handlooms.

110 are under minor group 273 - Making of textile garments.

73 are under minor group 393 - Manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc.

56 are under minor group 388 - Repairing of bicycles, and tricycles.

40 are under minor group 200 - Processing of foodgrains.

32 are under minor group 369 - Manufacture of sundry hardwares.

24 are under minor group 264 - Weaving of silk textile by handloom.

21 are under minor group 220 - Manufacture of bidi.

16 are under minor group 384 - Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.

12 are under minor group 205 - Production of bread, biscuits, etc.

12 are under minor group 302 - All other types of printing like engraving, lithography.

In the rural sector, the break-up is as follows:

Important industries in rural sector

489 are under minor group 235 - Handlooms.

62 are under minor group 369 - Manufacture of sundry hardwares.

56 are under minor group 393 - Jewellery.

54 are under minor group 200 - Processing of foodgrains.

53 are under minor group 273 - Making of textile garments.

52 are under minor group 388 - Repairing of bicycles and tricycles.

32 are under minor group 350 - Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.

27 are under minor group 264 - Weaving of silk textile by handloom.

27 are under minor group 288 - Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves etc.

19 are under minor group 282 - Manufacture of structural wooden goods.

10 are under minor group 220 - Manufacture of bidi.

5 - 13. We give another statement indicating the number of workers employed in these industries.

Statement V—1

Number of units and number of workers in important industries in the State

Description	Code No.	Proportion for No. of units		Actual No. of units		Actual No. of workers	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Handloom	235	406	489	43,228	41,857	130,228	108,933
Tailoring	273	110	53	11,748	4,537	11,398	2,618
Jewellery	393	73	56	7,797	4,777	24,254	11,596
Cycle repairs	388	56	52	5,937	4'477	6,119	3,212
Foodgrains	200	40	54	4,229	4,607	25,651	22,097
Sundry hardware	369	32	62	3,438	5,283	16,164	11,000
Silk Handloom	264	24	27	2,567	2,326	8,508	7,679
Bidi Manufacturing	220	21	10	2,257	871	20,085	8,050
Motor Vehicles	384	16	1	1,653	69	22,492	1,094
Bakery	205	12	3	1,269	271	4,461	984
Printing	302	12	1	1,314	43	15,069	270
Pottery	350	6	32	620	2,773	1,672	7,076
Cork bamboo	288	5	27	513	2,282	1,463	4,974
Carpentry	282	7	19	704	1,647	2,543	3,317
Total		**820**	**886**	**87,274**	**75,820**	**290,107**	**192,900**
Total for all the industries in the State				**106,576**	**85,588**	**532,595**	**282,463**

Note: The No. of workers shown above excludes those employed in census houses used as factories and workshops for which the number of persons working have not been returned.

Handloom—its major share

5 - 14. It will be seen that 14 minor groups account for a substantial portion of factories and workshops in the State, i.e., 820 out of 1,000 in urban sector and 886 out of 1,000 in rural sector. It is also seen that 290,107 workers out of 532,595 in urban sector, nearly fifty four per cent and 192,900 out of 282,463 workers i.e., sixty eight per cent in rural sector are employed in these industries. The coverage of the rural sector is much more complete than in the urban sector. The predominant position is held both in rural and urban sectors by Handloom accounting for 406 units in urban sector and 489 units out of 1,000 in rural sector. If we add to this the number of units covered by silk weaving (264) the figures for which are 24 in urban sector and 27 in rural sector, it will be seen that nearly half the establishments in Madras State are covered by handloom weaving.

Other important industries

5 - 15. The next important occupation is manufacturing of sundry hardwares in the rural and making of textile garments (273) in the urban sector. Tailoring and jewellery manufacture constitute the important occupations both in the urban and rural sectors. Repairing of bicycles forms an important occupation in rural and urban sectors. Manufacture of sundry hardwares which accounts for 32 units in urban and 62 in rural sector is much more important in the rural sector. Bidi manufacturing is another cottage industry which is more popular in urban sector than rural.

Exclusive rural and urban industries

5 - 16. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles (384); Production of bread etc., (205) and All other types of Printing (302) are activities in urban sector which are not found predominant in rural while pottery (350) and manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane and leaves (288) is exclusively a rural industry practiced as a Cottage industry.

Dispersal of industries

5 - 17. We have also worked out two statements showing the dispersal of industries in the various districts. They indicate the prevalence of factories and workshops under various classifications both in the rural and urban sectors broken up into district figures. Only those minor groups which have more than 100 units in a particular district have been listed. We propose to examine how each of the minor groups which we have indicated above is a predominant industry in the urban and rural sectors of the State as practised in different districts. The most predominant industry is handloom-cotton accounting for 41,857 units. It is found in all districts except Nilgiri. In the rural sector, the maximum number is found in Coimbatore followed by Salem. The number of units exceed 3,000 in Chingleput and Tiruchirapalli districts and exceed 5,000 in North Arcot District and 2,000 in Tirunelveli. The lowest number is recorded in Kanyakumari with 521 and Thanjavur with 837. Handloom is a cottage industry found both in the rural and urban sectors. In the urban sector, 43,228 units are found, of which 12,716 are concentrated in Salem. The next district of importance is Tirunelveli with 9,703 units and Ramanathapuram and Madurai with 4,358 and 4,276 units. The number recorded is less in Kanyakumari and the lowest in Madras City with 549.

Making of textile garments

5 - 18. Making of textile garments is found in all districts of the State both in the rural and urban sectors. In the urban sector the maximum is recorded in Madras City with 2,863 units followed by Coimbatore, 1,353 and Madurai, 1,118. In the rural sector, North Arcot District has recorded the highest number followed by Thanjavur 682. The lowest is recorded in Nilgiri District, 121.

Jewellery

5 - 19. Jewellery making (393) is found in all districts of the State except Nilgiri. The highest number of units in the rural sector is recorded in Tiruchirapalli which is considered to be a centre of Jewellery making followed by Tirunelveli with 642 units. The lowest is recorded by Chingleput District. In the urban sector, it is found in all districts except Nilgiri. Tiruchirapalli has 1,009 units which is more than that of Madras City, 927. The next highest numbers are recorded by Thanjavur and Tirunelveli. The lowest number is recorded in Kanyakumari District. The coverage of these two industries which form the backbone of the economic activity of the people next to handlooms and account for a large number of skilled workers is spread over all the districts with the exception of Nilgiri. Nilgiri does not have more than 100 units which is not surprising considering that the Nilgiri has a low population of 4 lakhs and the district has been developed only recently.

Repairing of bicycles

5 - 20. Repairing of bicycles (388) is found in all districts (rural) except Nilgiri. The maximum number is found in Thanjavur District followed by Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore. In the urban sector, this is found in all districts except Nilgiri and Kanyakumari. Maximum number of units is, however, found in Coimbatore District followed by Madras City.

Manufacture of sundry hardware

5 - 21. Manufacture of sundry hardwares (369) is found in all districts of the State except Nilgiri in the rural sector and Nilgiri and Kanyakumari in the urban sector. The maximum number of units is found in the rural sector in Coimbatore accounting for 1,025 out of 5,283 units. In the urban sector the maximum is found in Madurai with 515.

Bidi making

5 - 22. Manufacture of bidi (220) is found in North Arcot and Tirunelveli districts in the rural sector and in Madras, North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli in the urban sector. Bidi rolling is a very important industry in Tirunelveli District. It is also significant in North Arcot District.

Repair & service of motor vehicles

5 - 23. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles (384) is found in the districts of Madras, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli in the urban sector. It is not a predominant industry in the rural sector of Madras State. In the urban sector, Madras leads with 350 units followed by Coimbatore with 267 and Madurai with 175.

Bakeries

5 - 24. Production of bread, biscuits etc., (205): The industry is concentrated in Madras City, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, North Arcot, Madurai and Nilgiri. They indicate more the urban characteristics of these districts. This is not found in any appreciable number in the rural sector.

Printing

5 - 25. All other types of Printing like lithography, engraving etc., (302): They are concentrated in Madras City and the urban areas of Madurai, Salem, Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram. There is no concentration in rural sector.

Pottery

5 - 26. Pottery (350) is an industry predominant in rural sector. They are found in all districts except Nilgiri, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari. The soil in Nilgiri, Kanyakumari and Ramanathapuram is not as suitable as in other districts for the development of this household industry. This is practised as a traditional craft in many parts of the State.

Cork & bamboo products

5 - 27. Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo etc., (288) is another industry predominantly found in the rural sector in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli. This is a local handicraft in which articles are manufactured from raw materials locally available like bamboo, cane and leaves. This industry is not found in the urban parts of the State except in Tirunelveli District.

Disposal of other industries

5 - 28. We have tried to give a general background of the pattern of workshops and factories and their coverage in different parts of the State. There are certain industries which are not covered by this discussion but which still play a prominent part in the economy of certain districts. They are briefly indicated below :

5 - 29. *Production of indigenous sugar (202), is found in rural sector of the districts* of Coimbatore and Kanyakumari. Production of edible fats and oil (207) is found in the rural sector of the district of Coimbatore and in the urban sector of Madras, North Arcot, Madurai and Ramanathapuram. Production of aerated and mineral water (214) is found in North Arcot and Thanjavur rural areas and in the urban areas of Chingleput and Thanjavur. Manufacture of Khadi textiles in handlooms (236) is found in Coimbatore rural areas. Manufacture of carpet (270) is found in the rural sector of the districts of Salem and Coimbatore. Manufacture of made-up textile goods (274) is found in the district of North Arcot and in urban Coimbatore and Tirunelveli. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures (281) is found in the districts of North Arcot, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur rural and in Madras City. Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as beams, posts (282) is found in all districts except Chingleput, Nilgiri and Kanyakumari rural and in Salem and Ramanathapuram urban. Manufacture of shoes and leather foot-wear (311) is found in Tiruchirapalli rural and in Madras. Manufacture of brass and bell metal products (365) is found in Coimbatore rural and in the urban North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli. Manufacture of other transport equipments such as animal drawn and hand-drawn vehicles (389) is found in Coimbatore rural. Production of other food products such as sweatmeat and condiments etc., (209) are found in the urban areas of Coimbatore and Madurai.

Statement V—2

Factories and workshops whose total exceeds 100 in the rural areas of districts by minor groups of Indian Standard Industrial classification code

Standard Industrial Classification Code Number	Chingleput	North Arcot	South Arcot	Salem	Coimbatore	Nilgiri	Madurai	Tiruchirapalli	Thanjavur	Ramanathapuram	Tirunelveli	Kanyakumari	Total of columns 2 to 13	Total No. of units in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
200	540	546	361	446	294	...	212	443	1,025	234	331	142	4,574	4,607
202	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	266	307
207	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	422
214	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	264	724
217	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	121
220	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	...	674	871
230	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	234
235	3,948	5,998	2,028	10,153	10,401	...	1,311	3,319	837	1,232	2,109	521	41,857	41,857
236	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	553
264	110	519	...	768	159	...	...	...	689	...	...	...	2,245	2,326
270	...	...	...	410	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	633
273	214	686	217	446	493	121	299	406	682	287	323	363	4,537	4,537
274	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	482
281	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	107	126	...	...	...	399	827
282	...	107	164	113	199	...	116	178	355	107	236	...	1,575	1,647
288	109	441	190	168	...	...	146	154	588	...	387	...	2,183	2,282
311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	114	385
334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	116	156
350	158	390	230	345	327	...	134	371	368	...	309	...	2,632	2,773
365	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	475
366	137	323	310	609	1,025	...	432	438	934	376	474	213	5,271	5,283
388	139	376	270	489	623	...	364	645	844	271	273	183	4;477	4,477
389	...	...	...	...	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	540
393	175	345	263	489	323	...	271	1,058	596	305	642	298	4,765	4,777

Statement V—3

Factories and workshops whose total exceeds 100 in the urban areas of districts by minor groups of Indian Standard Industrial classification code

Standard Industrial Classification Code No.	Madras City	Chingleput	North Arcot	South Arcot	Salem	Coimbatore	Nilgiri	Madurai	Tiruchirapalli	Thanjavur	Ramanathapuram	Tirunelveli	Kanyakumari	Total of columns 2 to 13	Total No. of Units in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
200	382	246	428	213	377	395	...	462	306	505	414	364	...	4,092	4,229
205	237	...	113	...	...	154	106	113	...	139	...	...	...	862	1,269
207	155	...	103	...	...	...	...	104	...	...	114	...	...	476	885
209	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	204	678
214	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	267	978
220	218	...	490	...	148	...	...	...	239	...	...	987	...	2,082	2,257
230	...	...	...	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	389
233	...	...	...	...	164	115	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	435	759
235	549	2,112	2,242	1,024	12,716	2,959	...	4,276	1,473	1,078	4,358	9,703	738	43,228	43,228
263	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	243
264	...	...	315	...	610	...	...	...	...	1,302	...	...	160	2,387	2,567
270	...	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	308	...	...	...	...	415	425
271	...	...	...	...	...	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	274
273	2,863	448	975	495	669	1,353	218	1,118	780	1,141	711	796	181	11,748	11,748
274	...	...	182	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	428	506
281	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	575
282	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	228	704
288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	...	193	513
289	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	257
301	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	445
302	276	...	...	...	146	116	...	167	...	123	106	...	...	934	1,314
310	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	271
311	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	741
350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	126	620
365	...	...	162	...	...	226	...	110	...	...	...	229	...	727	1,185
367	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	633
368	258	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	192	...	...	...	594	945
369	407	101	216	151	240	294	...	515	278	344	377	403	...	3,326	3,438
384	350	...	106	...	141	267	...	175	138	...	...	116	...	1,293	1,653
388	781	208	559	275	510	835	...	597	626	600	370	491	...	5,852	5,937
392	181	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	847
393	927	217	507	347	709	760	...	738	1,009	925	587	897	150	7,773	7,797
399	437	...	125	...	...	148	...	142	110	...	...	...	...	962	1,338

Dispersal of predominant industries in districts: Chingleput

5-30. We will now examine how the predominant industries get themselves dispersed among the various taluks in each district both in the rural and urban sectors.

5 - 31. 'Handloom weaving' has a major share among the different types of industrial units. In the rural areas next in importance is the minor group 200 'processing of foodgrains'. In the urban areas, the second place is held by the minor group 273 'making of textile garments'. In the rural areas, the third place is occupied by the minor group 273 'making of textile garments'. In the urban areas, the third place goes to 200 'processing of foodgrains'. Thus it may be seen that the minor groups 200, 235 and 273 are of significance at the district level both in the rural and urban areas.

5 - 32. The statement given below furnishes the taluk-war break-up for the industrial units coming under the predominant minor groups.

Rural areas

5 - 33. The salient features may now be referred to: Out of 3,948 units under 'handloom weaving (cotton)' 2,500 units are located in Tiruttani Taluk. Kanchipuram is noted for 264 'weaving of silk by handloom'. 288—out of 109 units, Kanchipuram claims 76 units:

Chingleput - Rural

Code No.	Total Units 100 and over	Ponneri	Tiruvallur	Tiruttani	Sriperum-budur	Saidapet	Chingle-put	Kanchi-puram	Maduran-thakam
200	540	58	81	34	72	72	70	67	86
235	3,948	63	89	2,500	163	39	398	489	207
264	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...
273	214	7	38	23	22	40	38	34	12
288	109	...	...	6	5	...	8	76	14
350	158	20	53	20	4	2	10	18	31
369	137	11	16	10	23	19	11	17	30
388	139	6	23	5	22	31	19	15	18
393	175	29	20	26	15	5	36	12	32

Urban areas

5 - 34. 'Processing of foodgrains' (200): Kanchipuram and Saidapet have recorded significant figures of 95 and 60. 'Handloom weaving' (235); Tiruttani accounts for 1,073 units out of a total of 2,112 units in the district.

5 - 35. The picture that emerges is that Maduranthakam is backward in industries. Next comes Ponneri. Tiruttani has only 'handloom weaving'. Saidapet, Chingleput and Kanchipuram present rather a bright picture.

Chingleput - Urban

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Ponneri	Tiruvallur	Tiruttani	Sriperum-budur	Saidapet	Chingle-put	Kanchi-puram	Maduran-thakam
200	246	14	18	11	11	60	27	95	10
214	123	9	13	1	17	30	12	40	1
235	2,112	448	...	1,073	5	313	49	222	2
273	448	5	78	6	70	107	31	147	4
369	101	2	4	6	7	39	12	25	6
388	208	6	9	3	22	56	16	86	10
393	217	8	16	9	13	32	28	96	15

North Arcot

5 - 36. 'Handloom weaving' is of first importance both in rural and urban areas. The second rank is held by 273 'making of textile garments'. The industries next in importance are 200 'Processing of foodgrains' and 388 'repairing of bicycles'.

Rural areas

5 - 37. The special features observed are these : 'Bidi making' (220): Tiruppattur tops the list with 76 units. 'Handloom weaving' (235): Arkonam and Cheyyar have recorded considerable figures. 'Silk weaving' (264): Cheyyar is the only taluk which accounts for more than 90% of the units existing in the district. Cheyyar is the only taluk which has recorded considerable figures under 282 'Wooden structural goods', 288 'Manufacture of materials out of bamboo, cane etc.' and 350 'Manufacture of earthen pottery'.

North Arcot - Rural

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Arkonam	Walaja-pet	Gudi-yatham	Tiruppa-ttur	Vellore	Arni	Cheyyar	Wandi-wash	Polur	Chengam	Tiruvan-namalai
200	546	61	66	56	45	49	42	64	58	41	37	27
214	104	11	9	9	11	5	7	28	12	4	5	3
220	217	5	10	59	76	47	10	5	1	...	4	...
235	5,998	1,580	804	376	78	131	622	1,164	725	245	110	163
264	519	...	...	...	...	...	30	486	3	...	...	...
273	686	66	90	90	94	84	44	61	42	33	69	13
274	157	...	...	7	11	139	...	...	...	...	...	...
281	166	4	...	6	...	...	...	22	26	43	32	33
282	107	...	1	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...
288	441	...	...	10	29	30	...	232	5	...	98	37
350	390	21	28	36	11	35	2	193	12	12	26	14
369	323	14	24	13	28	25	14	92	31	28	26	28
388	376	36	41	36	32	51	27	41	40	33	29	10
393	345	14	25	20	23	28	11	68	33	42	61	20

Urban areas

5 - 38. The first rank under the minor group 220—'bidi making' goes to Vellore having 257 units out of 490 for the district. 235—'Cotton weaving in handlooms': Cheyyar and Gudiyatham account for more than 50% of the handloom units in the district. 273—'Making of textile garments'—Vellore records fairly high figures. 'Manufacture of brass and bell metal products' (365), and 'Repairing of bicycles' (388), and 'Manufacture of Jewellery' (393)—Vellore is the only taluk which has recorded high figures.

5 - 39. The position is that Vellore taluk leads other taluks. Tiruppattur and Walajapet present a fairly good picture.

North Arcot - Urban

Code No.	Total units 100 and above	Arkonam	Walajapet	Gudiyatham	Tiruppattur	Vellore	Arni	Cheyyar	Wandiwash	Polur	Tiruvannamalai
200	428	37	86	40	63	64	30	17	12	34	45
205	113	9	15	7	19	43	7	2	4	3	4
207	103	2	22	15	16	21	5	2	3	5	12
220	490	7	52	65	96	257	...	4	1	...	8
235	2,242	300	244	718	1	72	115	743	8	41	...
264	315	...	121	2	2	...	178	8	...	4	...
273	975	78	133	129	118	313	42	58	16	49	39
274	182	...	2	1	65	3	1	12	98	...	...
289	130	7	13	13	38	32	4	5	1	10	7
310	116	...	34	27	36	11	1	...	...	7	...
365	162	2	9	...	4	125	4	1	5	2	10
369	216	16	17	17	34	59	14	5	8	15	31
384	106	2	10	2	10	58	2	...	3	2	17
388	559	37	81	53	95	157	37	20	17	35	27
393	507	30	36	55	68	184	65	21	9	11	28
399	125	4	15	11	4	79	7	1	1	2	1

South Arcot

5 - 40. The important industries are 235—'Handloom weaving', 273—'Making of textile garments', 393—'Manufacture of jewellery' and 200—'Processing of foodgrains'.

Rural areas

5 - 41. The special features are—Chidambaram has recorded the highest figure of 93 under 200. This is the only fertile taluk in the district fed by the river Coleroon. Naturally, we find more industrial units engaged in processing of foodgrains, especially paddy. Cuddalore has recorded 1,180 units out of 2,028 for the district under 235. Tirukkoyilur is of some importance under 288—'Basket making'. Chidambaram shows 105 units under 369—'Manufacturing of sundry hardwares'. Chidambaram Taluk presents comparatively a better picture than the rest of the district.

South Arcot - Rural

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Gingee	Tindivanam	Villupuram	Tirukkoyilur	Kallakurichi	Vriddhachalam	Cuddalore	Chidambaram
200	361	50	38	29	51	20	27	53	93
235	2,028	236	142	67	113	73	76	1,180	141
273	217	31	21	23	27	23	26	31	35
282	164	52	...	15	6	...	21	18	52
288	190	27	17	5	110	2	...	...	29
350	230	31	35	16	26	8	23	30	61
369	310	49	10	40	15	32	23	36	105
388	270	29	19	32	36	25	37	37	55
393	263	41	18	27	49	26	40	39	23

Urban areas

5 - 42. Chidambaram and Cuddalore are the only 2 taluks which have recorded more than 50% of the units under each minor group. Barring the above two taluks, Villupuram is the only taluk which has recorded an appreciable figure of 102 under 273.

South Arcot - Urban

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Tindi-vanam	Villu-puram	Tiruk-koyilur	Kalla-kurichi	Vriddha-chalam	Cuddalore	Chidam-baram
200	213	42	25	18	22	10	52	44
235	1024	51	...	...	1	...	523	449
273	495	35	102	39	14	24	159	122
369	151	12	23	7	9	14	47	39
388	275	26	44	19	12	16	87	71
393	347	36	64	22	20	20	80	105

Salem

5 - 43. At the district level important industries are 235 - 'Handloom weaving (Cotton) 8, 264—'Silk handloom weaving', 393—'Manufacture of jewellery' and 273—'Manufacture of textile garments'.

Rural areas

5 - 44. The special features noticed are : Rasipuram Taluk accounts for more than 1/3 of the handloom units in the district. Next comes Tiruchengode followed by Salem and Namakkal. Sankari Taluk is noted for the manufacture of silk weaving and carpet weaving. Hosur Taluk is of importance in the manufacture of sundry hardware etc. Namakkal records the highest figure of 139 under cycle-repairing. Salem, the district headquarters taluk, shows the highest figure of 111 units under jewellery.

Salem - Rural

Code No.	Total units 100 and above	Hosur	Krishna-giri	Harur	Dharma-puri	Omalur	Yercaud	Salem	San-kari	Tiru-chen-gode	Rasi-puram	Attur	Namak-kal
200	446	17	51	22	38	27	...	104	26	11	33	22	95
235	10,153	48	1	8	92	935	...	1,686	660	1,838	3,535	31	1,319
264	768	7	...	...	...	6	...	162	358	174	2	...	59
270	410	4	...	...	...	58	...	140	205	2	1	...	...
273	446	68	74	26	72	28	13	31	13	12	10	42	57
282	113	4	6	1	3	13	1	38	7	...	...	...	40
288	168	16	...	6	...	12	...	42	...	24	...	7	61
350	345	30	67	3	53	12	...	32	18	19	9	49	53
369	609	204	41	12	44	38	1	42	54	34	25	40	74
388	489	19	83	24	63	35	...	29	24	49	7	17	139
393	489	66	44	15	38	22	...	111	27	16	22	48	80

5-45. Salem accounts for more than 50% of the handloom weaving units in the district. The second and third ranks are held by Rasipuram and Tiruchengode. Salem is the only taluk which is of importance in all the remaining minor groups. Namakkal deserves mention with reference to repairing of bicycles. The figures establish beyond doubt that most of the industries are concentrated in and around Salem City.

Urban areas

Salem—Urban

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Hosur	Krishna-giri	Harur	Dharma-puri	Omalur	Salem	Sankari	Tiru-chen-gode	Rasi-puram	Attur	Namak-kal
200	377	11	32	4	29	20	185	16	22	19	24	15
220	148	7	10	2	3	4	95	12	1	9	4	1
230	137	...	...	...	...	3	122	...	1	9	2	...
233	164	...	...	...	1	12	110	6	15	20	...	...
235	12,716	8	5	...	198	273	7,682	271	1,862	2,398	1	18
263	210	2	...	...	...	10	182	...	15	1	...	...
264	610	18	2	...	...	2	554	...	30	3	...	1
270	107	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...
273	669	14	34	11	17	46	402	14	36	42	18	35
282	108	1	11	...	3	...	51	3	20	15	2	2
302	146	...	3	...	5	2	74	1	7	53	...	1
369	240	7	11	...	14	7	116	7	14	8	15	41
384	141	2	9	4	10	1	78	...	5	5	5	22
388	510	13	46	14	23	30	227	5	40	34	18	60
393	709	15	40	7	24	17	491	9	32	37	26	11

Coimbatore

5-46. At the district level, the industries in the order of importance are cotton handloom weaving, making of textile garments, bicycle-repairing and jewellery. In rural areas manufacture of sundry hardware n. e. c. is also of some significance.

Rural areas

5-47. The salient features are: Palladam, Erode and Avanashi are noted for cotton handloom weaving; Palladam and Gopichettipalayam for Khadi weaving. Tiruppur is an important khadi centre in the State. Bhavani accounts for more than 90% of the units under carpet making. In the making of textile garments, Coimbatore and Pollachi are of importance. In the making of earthen ware, Palladam is of importance. Manufacture of sundry hardware n. e. c. is pronounced in Palladam and Pollachi. Repairing of bicycles is of importance in Erode, Dharapuram and Coimbatore. In the manufacture of transport equipment, Erode leads with 94 units. In jewellery making also Erode has recorded an appreciable figure of 115.

Coimbatore - Rural

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Bhavani	Gopi-chetti-palayam	Erode	Dhara-puram	Palladam	Avanashi	Coimba-tore	Pollachi	Udumal-pet
200	294	32	38	80	18	21	20	33	24	28
202	112	...	6	8	28	32	34	1	2	1
207	144	3	7	19	5	69	18	15	7	1
230	136	3	14	24	27	20	21	18	3	6
235	10,401	516	783	2,059	1,342	2,823	1,728	257	611	282
236	480	1	137	26	60	244	5	1	4	2
264	159	144	1	4	...	10	...	...	...	...
270	215	208	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
273	493	14	35	52	32	39	27	122	117	55
282	199	3	22	23	43	10	9	26	38	25
350	327	7	27	18	37	118	50	4	54	12
365	103	1	...	...	...	81	15	2	2	2
369	1,025	63	121	103	125	184	60	72	181	116
388	623	70	78	175	92	53	25	90	28	12
389	297	8	20	94	11	29	6	49	231	29
393	323	34	40	115	26	34	16	14	44	...

5 - 48. Processing of food-grains is of importance in Coimbatore, Erode and Pollachi taluks. Bakery products are also of importance in Coimbatore. In cotton handloom weaving, Coimbatore accounts for more than 60% of the units in the district and Palladam accounts for a little more than 1/5 of the units in the district. Palladam leads in hosiery articles—making, by recording 219 units out of 223 in the district. Tiruppur town which is in Palladam Taluk is an important banian making centre. Making of textile garments is a prominent occupation in Coimbatore. Manufacture of textile goods like curtains, bedding materials etc., is concentrated in Bhavani Taluk. Palladam is famous for brass and bell metal products. Coimbatore Taluk records appreciable figures under, (1) plating and welding of metal products, (2) manufacture of sundry hardwares, (3) repairing of motor vehicles and bicycles, (4) assembling and repairing of watches and clocks and (5) manufacturing of jewellery. Besides Coimbatore, Erode and Palladam are of some importance under repairing of cycles. Pollachi and Erode record appreciable figures under jewellery.

Urban areas

Coimbatore - Urban

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Bhavani	Gopichetti-palayam	Erode	Dhara-puram	Palladam	Avanashi	Coimbat-tore	Pollachi	Udumalpet
200	395	11	26	76	15	35	37	111	70	14
205	154	1	5	26	11	10	8	68	18	7
209	102	...	...	3	10	16	37	14	10	12
233	115	7	...	36	1	42	1	26	2	...
235	2,959	12	244	35	1	673	99	1,880	15	...
271	223	...	1	...	...	219	...	2	1	...
273	1,353	7	45	109	54	177	81	685	146	49

Coimbatore - Urban (contd)

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Bhavani	Gopichetti-palayam	Erode	Dhara-puram	Palladam	Avanashi	Coimba-tore	Pollachi	Udumalpet
274	140	124	1	1	...	12	1	1	...	...
302	116	3	...	22	...	24	...	55	9	3
365	226	7	1	1	3	204	1	4	3	2
368	144	1	2	11	...	...	1	126	3	...
369	294	4	20	26	8	33	19	144	26	14
384	267	1	11	23	6	24	36	131	25	10
388	835	13	51	92	29	106	71	397	41	35
392	110	2	4	13	3	8	10	51	12	7
393	760	15	39	93	27	13	25	444	82	22
399	148	1	1	13	1	21	8	68	33	2

Nilgiri

5 - 49. Processing of tea and making of textile garments are the two important industries in rural areas. Bakery products and making of textile garments are important industries in the urban areas. Ootacamund and Coonoor have 80% of the units. Gudalur Taluk is comparatively backward.

Nilgiri - Rural

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Gudalur	Ootacamund	Coonoor
217	112	2	36	74
273	121	4	42	75

Nilgiri - Urban

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Gudalur	Ootacamund	Coonoor
205	106	5	52	49
273	218	28	87	103

Madurai

5 - 50. At the district level, the important industries are cotton handloom weaving, making of textile garments and making of jewellery. In the rural areas, manufacturing of sundry hardwares is also of significance.

Rural areas

5 - 51. Dindigul Taluk is noted for the manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, leaves etc.

Madurai - Rural

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Dindigul	Palni	Kodai-kanal	Periya-kulam	Nilak-kottai	Melur	Madurai	Tiruman-galam
200	212	20	7	3	52	47	25	41	17
235	1,311	138	363	...	297	235	9	71	198
273	299	68	34	7	67	50	33	22	18
282	116	15	35	2	47	5	12	...	...
288	146	85	6	1	2	8	...	27	17
350	134	30	8	...	15	11	4	19	47
369	432	107	112	10	80	16	38	29	40
388	364	121	56	...	34	46	62	32	13
393	271	70	37	1	77	25	16	12	33

Urban areas

5 - 52. Madurai and Dindigul taluks have the major share in many of the industries viz. processing of foodgrains, production of edible fats and oils, handloom weaving, textile garments-making, manufacture of sundry hardwares, repairing of bicycles and manufacturing of jewellery. Madurai records more than 75% of the units in the district under cotton-dyeing, bleaching and printing works, and more than 60% under repairing and servicing of vehicles. Besides Madurai and Dindigul, Periyakulam is the only taluk which records appreciable figures under textile garments and jewellery. Kodaikanal and Melur are backward. Madurai is of special significance in handloom weaving accommodating 3,914 units out of a total of 4,276 for the district. Members of the Sourashtra community who constitute a bulk of the population of the City are traditional weavers.

Madurai - Urban

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Dindigul	Palni	Kodai-kanal	Periya-kulam	Nilak-kottai	Melur	Madurai	Tiruman-galam
200	462	72	31	1	89	23	16	199	31
205	113	17	6	3	17	2	2	58	8
207	104	42	...	...	11	3	3	40	5
209	102	25	5	...	22	2	...	38	10
233	156	18	2	...	10	...	...	126	...
235	4,276	179	62	...	51	2	...	3,914	68
273	1,118	131	77	20	162	56	41	542	89
302	167	18	5	...	18	...	...	126	...
365	110	9	2	...	16	28	1	52	2
369	515	121	22	1	76	20	23	240	12
384	175	27	6	3	26	1	...	111	1
388	597	107	37	1	59	25	32	321	15
393	738	98	29	5	132	39	19	352	64
399	142	15	4	1	19	3	...	100	...

Tiruchirapalli

5 - 53. At the district level, the important industries are handloom weaving, jewellery-making and bicycle-repairing. In the urban areas, making of textile garments is also of importance.

Rural areas

5 - 54. The special features are: Musiri and Udaiyarpalayam taluks account for more than 2/3rds of the handloom weaving units in the district. Lalgudi and Kulittalai taluks are important in the manufacturing of jewellery, silverwares etc.

Tiruchirapalli - Rural

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Perambalur	Udaiyarpalayam	Lalgudi	Musiri	Karur	Kulittalai	Tiruchirapalli	Kulathur	Alangudi	Tirumayam
200	443	15	40	81	47	37	57	73	37	21	35
235	3,319	26	1,044	206	1,284	427	224	39	62	1	6
273	406	18	33	63	43	39	58	87	24	7	34
281	107	...	14	39	53	...	1	...	...	...	...
282	178	27	38	...	...	21	34	12	32	3	11
288	154	...	3	1	40	41	61	8	...	...	...
311	114	32	9	13	...	45	4	3	2	5	1
350	371	18	7	24	29	23	45	23	54	84	64
369	438	36	81	53	50	59	54	26	31	17	31
388	645	31	74	88	73	102	95	69	40	44	29
393	1,058	37	67	279	81	47	209	140	132	16	50

Urban areas

5 - 55. Tiruchirapalli, the headquarters taluk, shows predominance in all the important industries in the district except handloom weaving and manufacture of carpets. Musiri and Udaiyarpalayam taluks record fairly high figures under handloom-weaving. Karur is the only taluk specialising in carpets and accounts for cent per cent of the carpet manufacturing units in the district.

Tiruchirapalli - Urban

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Perambalur	Udaiyarpalayam	Lalgudi	Musiri	Karur	Kulittalai	Tiruchirapalli	Alangudi	Tirumayam
200	306	6	14	36	30	36	9	110	46	19
220	239	...	...	...	2	2	...	235	...	...
235	1,473	3	348	110	522	48	41	213	129	59
270	308	...	...	...	...	308	...	...	...	...
273	780	12	34	67	72	117	10	355	71	42
369	278	6	5	10	17	43	11	138	32	16
384	138	3	2	...	7	9	1	85	31	...
388	626	21	34	43	54	86	17	225	99	47
393	1,009	13	29	33	74	83	21	662	58	36
399	110	...	...	8	6	20	3	59	11	3

Thanjavur

5 - 56. At the district level, 264— 'Handloom weaving of silk textile', 235—'Cotton weaving in handloom' and 273—'Making of textile garments' assume importance. Besides, 200—'Processing of food grains' is of particular significance in the rural areas.

5 - 57. Kumbakonam is noted for 235—'Cotton weaving in handloom', 264—'Handloom weaving of silk textiles' and 350—'Manufacture of earthen pottery'.

Rural areas

Nannilam is noted for the predominance of 281—'Manufacture of wooden furniture' and Pattukkottai is noted for 288—'Manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, leaves etc'.

Thanjavur - Rural

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Sirkali	Mayuram	Kumbakonam	Nannilam	Papanasam	Thanjavur	Orathanad	Mannargudi	Nagapattinam	Tiruthuraipundi	Pattukkottai	Arantangi
200	1,025	58	139	112	161	79	57	40	88	86	64	101	40
214	160	6	27	17	22	10	1	3	17	19	25	11	2
235	837	6	13	649	7	79	50	...	6	19	8	...	...
264	689	...	...	680	3	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...
273	682	50	127	80	86	37	40	14	34	66	77	46	25
281	126	...	...	1	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...
282	355	9	47	75	...	25	19	33	58	15	58	...	16
288	588	...	1	99	31	169	19	...	1	7	11	250	...
350	368	7	24	111	36	18	17	...	33	5	75	23	19
369	934	47	89	101	127	68	48	54	75	67	107	80	71
388	844	72	115	119	151	63	53	34	47	89	62	21	18
393	596	23	54	88	76	58	29	9	60	34	55	75	35

5 - 58. Kumbakonam and Thanjavur taluks record higher proportions in each of the predominant industries. Both are pilgrim centres. Thanjavur is also the headquarters of the district.

Urban areas

Kumbakonam is an important commercial centre. Metal industries are also of importance here.

Thanjavur - Urban

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Sirkali	Mayuram	Kumbakonam	Nannilam	Papanasam	Thanjavur	Orathanad	Mannargudi	Nagapattinam	Tiruthuraipundi	Pattukkottai	Arantangi
200	505	25	65	69	19	34	112	7	31	58	35	33	17
205	139	6	27	11	8	2	33	1	10	27	5	5	4
214	144	8	27	12	4	7	25	3	13	21	11	6	7
235	1,078	...	84	601	8	66	207	1	108	1	...	2	...
264	1,302	...	2	767	17	239	277	...	...	...	...	...	...
273	1,141	44	128	239	32	61	243	23	78	181	61	39	12
302	123	5	14	45	5	1	21	2	...	23	...	4	3
368	192	3	8	130	1	...	22	1	6	20	...	1	...
369	344	8	45	52	12	21	55	3	65	37	17	17	12
388	600	24	98	112	19	52	156	7	26	56	17	28	5
393	925	9	137	201	16	36	209	14	82	92	48	71	10

Ramanathapuram

5 - 59. The following are the important industries in the district: 235—'Cotton weaving in handloom", 273—'Making of textile garments' and 393—'Manufacture of jewellery'.

Rural areas

5 - 60. Sattur is the only taluk where 334—'Manufacture of matches' exists. More than 90% of 235—'Cotton weaving in handloom' is recorded in the taluks of Srivilliputtur and Sattur.

Ramanathapuram - Rural

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Tiru-pattur	Sivaganga	Tiruva-danai	Parama-kudi	Ramanatha-puram	Mudu-kulathur	Aruppuk-kottai	Sattur	Srivilli-puttur
200	234	56	32	38	27	11	10	23	9	28
235	1,232	2	3	...	...	...	18	62	277	870
273	287	68	18	36	28	12	21	61	14	29
282	107	20	...	18	7	3	21	29	...	9
334	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...
369	376	57	31	45	27	8	53	82	30	43
388	271	92	9	40	7	7	27	32	6	51
393	205	36	29	46	17	31	59	31	30	26

Urban areas

5 - 61. 235—'Cotton weaving in handloom' is more predominant in the taluks of Srivilliputtur and Paramakudi. Sattur Taluk occupies first place in 200—'Processing of foodgrains' and 302—'Printing including lithography'. Mudukulathur shows itself to be the backward taluk in the district. Virudunagar and Sivakasi towns are situated in Sattur Taluk. Virudunagar is a famous commercial centre. Sivakasi is known for its litho printing works.

Ramanathapuram - Urban

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Tirupat-tur	Sivaganga	Tiruva-danai	Parama-kudi	Ramanatha-puram	Mudu-kulathur	Aruppuk-kottai	Sattur	Srivilli-puttur
200	414	58	31	20	34	31	11	22	142	65
207	114	18	5	4	8	3	...	5	54	17
235	4,358	243	1	4	1,102	1	...	830	119	2,058
273	711	160	59	56	65	100	33	35	93	110
282	120	16	19	8	4	19	...	1	23	30
302	106	8	...	...	5	6	...	1	72	14
369	377	46	32	52	41	31	6	32	70	87
388	370	107	60	31	21	6	14	20	45	66
393	587	111	37	53	71	59	34	35	102	85

Tirunelveli

5 - 62. At the district level, 235—'Cotton weaving in handloom', 393—'Manufacture of jewellery etc'., and 220—'Manufacture of bidi' are the predominant industries. In urban areas, 273—'Making of textile garments' is also a predominant one.

Rural areas

5 - 63. More than 1/4th of the units under 235—'Cotton weaving in handlooms' are situated in Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk and another 1/5th in Ambasamudram Taluk. Ambasamudram has also recorded appreciable figures under 200—'Processing of food grains'; 220—'Manufacture of bidi', 288—'Manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, leaves etc.' and 393—'Manufacture of jewellery etc.,' indicating more prosperity. It is the most fertile taluk in the district being at the upper reaches of the Tambraparni. Mukkudal which is in this taluk is famous for its bidi-making. Pattamadai and the surrounding villages are known far and wide for 'Korai mat-weaving'.

Tirunelveli - Rural

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Sankara-nayinar-koil	Kovilpatti	Srivai-kuntam	Tirunel-veli	Tenkasi	Shencot-tah	Amba-samudram	Nangu-neri	Tiruchen-dur
200	331	30	7	44	32	43	19	86	40	30
220	457	...	...	...	...	56	...	401	...	...
235	2,109	570	363	147	12	208	165	407	235	22
273*	323	15	45	30	10	58	11	62	70	22
282	236	41	24	31	23	78	...	...	28	11
288	387	26	35	1	...	5	42	277	1	...
350	309	34	61	40	16	62	3	63	24	6
369	474	34	81	32	44	94	5	25	115	44
388	273	30	39	37	7	64	3	17	51	25
393	642	57	82	63	30	98	31	108	102	71

Urban areas

5 - 64. 235—'Cotton textiles manufacture' is prominent in the taluks of Sankaranayinarkoil, Tirunelveli, Tenkasi and Ambasamudram and account for more than 75% of the total number of units in the district. 220—'Manufacture of bidi' is an important industry in Tirunelveli Taluk. 273—'Making of textile garments etc.,' is important in the taluks of Srivaikuntam, Tirunelveli and Ambasamudram. 288—'Materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves etc.,' is prominent in Tirunelveli and significant in Ambasamudram. 365—'Manufacture of brass and bell metal products' is significant in Tirunelveli while, 369—'Manufacture of sundry hardware' in Srivaikuntam. 388—'Repairing of Bicycles etc.,' is prominent in Tirunelveli and to a lesser extent in Ambasamudram and Srivaikuntam. 393—'Manufacture of jewellery etc.,' is important in Tirunelveli, Tiruchendur, Srivaikuntam and Ambasamudram.

Tirunelveli - Urban

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Sankara-nayinar-koil	Kovilpatti	Srivai-kuntam	Tirunel-veli	Tenkasi	Shencot-tah	Amba-samudram	Nangu-neri	Tiruchen-dur
200	364	20	17	111	81	19	16	69	12	19
220	987	...	...	2	961	7	...	16	1	...
235	9,703	1,261	433	116	2,761	2,785	103	2,059	5	179
273	796	30	56	146	199	59	47	135	37	87
274	106	...	...	1	105	...	...	...	...	...
288	193	...	1	1	100	2	1	87	1	...
350	126	1	...	5	44	23	15	12	2	24
365	229	32	4	11	143	17	2	16	...	4
369	403	30	43	107	54	23	33	50	24	39
384	116	4	8	27	60	3	7	2	...	5
388	491	34	50	75	133	34	3	79	33	50
393	897	27	48	163	249	48	18	117	47	180

Kanyakumari

5 - 65. 235—'Cotton weaving in handloom' is the only significant industry in this district.

Rural areas

5 - 66. 202—'Production of indigenous sugar', gur from sugar cane or palm is noticed only in the taluk of Vilavancode. This taluk has also recorded high figure under 235—'Cotton weaving in handloom'. More number of workshops and factories under 273—'Making of textile garments' and 393—'Manufacture of jewellery' are observed in Kalkulam Taluk.

Kanyakumari - Rural

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Vilavancode	Kalkulam	Thovala	Agasteeswaram
200	142	6	58	23	55
202	154	154	...	...	...
235	521	318	122	4	77
273	363	70	158	39	96
369	213	70	62	24	57
388	183	33	72	25	53
393	298	77	128	31	62

Urban areas

5 - 67. The following are the only four predominant industries in the district: 235—'Cotton weaving in handloom', 264—'Handloom weaving of silk textile" 273—'Making of textile garments', 393—'Manufacture of jewellery'. All the four industries are concentrated only in Agasteeswaram Taluk in which lies Nagercoil, the district headquarters.

Kanyakumari - Urban

Code No.	Total units 100 and over	Vilavancode	Kalkulam	Agasteeswaram
235	738	1	94	643
264	160	...	...	160
273	181	18	49	114
393	150	15	21	114

Industrial establishments by minor groups

5 - 68. Regarding minor groups including those which have recorded less than 100 units we have devised a special inset table grouping them into width ranges district by district. The actual number of units in each minor group has been indicated within brackets. It may be taken that minor groups which have recorded more than 50 units are of some significance.

Statement V—4

No. of units by Minor group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code classified by ranges for districts (only those units which are less than 100 have been listed)

Size of Industry in terms of No. of factories and workshops	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification							
				1. MADRAS CITY - URBAN				
10 and less		206 (4),	208 (2),	210 (1),	219 (1),	221 (7),	230 (1),	231 (1),
	232 (1),	234 (9),	236 (1),	237 (1),	239 (4),	263 (1),	264 (7),	266 (1),
	270 (1),	275 (8),	276 (10),	277 (5),	278 (10),	283 (6),	286 (7),	290 (3),
	291 (2),	310 (6),	312 (6),	322 (1),	323 (9),	326 (6),	332 (3),	333 (5),
	334 (2),	341 (7),	342 (5),	343 (8),	344 (3),	345 (8),	347 (1),	353 (3),
	354 (5),	355 (2),	356 (7),	359 (2),	361 (5),	362 (2),	373 (4),	374 (4),
	375 (8),	376 (8),	377 (7),	380 (7),	381 (3),	382 (2),	385 (7),	386 (4),
	394 (10),	396 (2).						
11 to 25		215 (14),	216 (18),	272 (19),	279 (24),	280 (25),	284 (15),	300 (20),
	314 (13),	330 (12),	339 (20),	340 (11),	370 (13),	371 (13),	372 (15),	378 (19),
	383 (19).							
26 to 50		224 (45),	233 (27),	274 (33),	288 (32),	289 (33),	292 (50),	331 (34),
	335 (47),	336 (35),	337 (31),	350 (27),	357 (27).	363 (41),	364 (40),	379 (40),
	390 (48),	391 (34),	395 (32).					
51 to 75		209 (69),	214 (63),	282 (55),	287 (69),	313 (52),	320 (58),	389 (60).
76 to 99		218 (98),	303 (79),	360 (79),	365 (86),	366 (99).		
				2. CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT - RURAL				
10 and less		206 (4),	209 (3),	216 (1),	218 (1),	221 (7),	224 (3),	230 (8),
	231 (3),	232 (2),	234 (2),	238 (1),	277 (1),	280 (1),	283 (1),	284 (1),
	290 (1),	301 (1),	302 (1),	303 (1),	311 (10),	330 (2),	331 (2),	332 (2),
	335 (3),	336 (2),	338 (1),	342 (2),	343 (8),	355 (2),	359 (1),	363 (2),
	364 (1),	366 (3),	367 (2),	368 (7),	379 (7),	381 (1),	385 (1),	392 (4),
	395 (1),	399 (4).						
11 to 25		205 (23),	310 (13),	360 (20),	365 (24),	384 (15),	389 (15).	
26 to 50		207 (26),	220 (47),	233 (28),	272 (31),	281 (34),	282 (48),	313(29).
51 to 75		340 (51).						
76 to 99		214 (99).						

No. of units by Minor group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code classified by ranges for districts (contd.)

Size of Industry in terms of No. of factories and workshops	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification
	3. CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT URBAN
10 and less	206 (1), 209 (7), 215 (8), 216 (1), 219 (2), 221 (7), 224 (5), 230 (5), 231 (2), 234 (3), 237 (1), 244 (1), 260 (1), 261 (1), 262 (1), 272 (1), 277 (2), 279 (4), 280 (8), 284 (1), 286 (1), 287 (1), 288 (6), 300 (1), 301 (4), 303 (1), 313 (2), 320 (4), 323 (3), 331 (2), 332 (4), 333 (1), 344 (3), 335 (5), 336 (5), 337 (2), 339 (3), 340 (6), 341 (7), 345 (1), 353 (1), 354 (3), 357 (1), 360 (2), 363 (1), 374 (3), 377 (2), 378 (2), 379 (10), 383 (1), 385 (1), 389 (9), 391 (1), 394 (5), 395 (2).
11 to 25	281 (11), 282 (20), 311 (15), 342 (15), 350 (12), 365 (24), 366 (15), 367 (16), 368 (22).
26 to 50	205 (50), 207 (50), 218 (31), 233 (29), 302 (33), 384 (36), 392 (28), 399 (29).
51 to 75	220 (55), 264 (74), 310 (55).
76 to 99	...
	4. NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT - RURAL
10 and less	201 (1), 202 (3), 206 (4), 208 (1), 215 (1), 224 (4), 230 (5) 231 (2), 232 (2), 234 (1), 236 (2), 239 (5), 277 (7), 280 (2), 283 (2), 290 (1), 302 (1), 313 (3), 330 (1), 331 (2), 332 (2), 334 (3), 335 (2), 336 (2), 341 (1), 342 (4), 345 (2), 351 (1), 361 (6), 365 (8), 367 (1), 368 (9), 370 (1), 371 (1), 373 (1), 378 (1), 384 (5), 387 (1), 392 (2).
11 to 25	205 (14), 233 (11), 314 (15), 340 (22), 389 (24).
26 to 50	207 (49), 209 (27), 255 (39), 399 (33).
51 to 75	289 (67), 310 (70), 311 (66), 360 (56).
76 to 99	

No. of units by Minor group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code classified by ranges for districts (contd.)

Size of Industry in terms of No. of factories and workshops	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification
	5. NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT - URBAN
10 and less	201 (2), 202 (1), 204 (1), 215 (7), 216 (1), 219 (4), 221 (2), 222 (1), 224 (3), 225 (6), 231 (7), 233 (4), 234 (1), 238 (10), 244 (4), 253 (1), 266 (5), 270 (1), 271 (1), 272 (2), 277 (6), 284 (3), 287 (1), 292 (1), 301 (8), 303 (9), 320 (10), 326 (1), 331 (7), 332 (1), 335 (6), 336 (10), 337 (1), 339 (1), 340 (2), 341 (5), 344 (1), 357 (5), 360 (1), 364 (1), 366 (2), 367 (2), 374 (1), 375 (2), 377 (6), 379 (4), 380 (1), 382 (1), 383 (3), 386 (8), 389 (5), 390 (1), 391 (2).
11 to 25	218 (14), 239 (13), 255 (23), 263 (19), 280 (21), 281 (12), 314 (14), 333 (11), 334 (17), 378 (21), 395 (23).
26 to 50	237 (45), 282 (27), 342 (30), 368 (34).
51 to 75	288 (59), 311 (65), 392 (62).
76 to 99	209 (81), 214 (99), 302 (86), 350 (77).
	6. SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT - RURAL
10 and less	202 (4), 204 (1), 205 (8), 218 (2), 222 (2), 230 (1), 231 (4), 232 (2), 233 (2), 236 (1), 240 (1), 244 (2), 255 (9), 264 (2), 266 (2), 278 (1), 280 (5), 284 (2), 290 (1), 302 (5), 315 (1), 320 (2), 331 (1), 336 (1), 340 (1), 341 (7), 343 (2), 351 (1), 353 (1), 360 (7), 363 (4), 367 (4), 374 (1), 378 (3), 379 (1), 382 (1), 384 (4), 386 (7), 389 (10), 392 (4), 394 (1).
11 to 25	209 (17), 310 (17), 311 (19), 368 (11).
26 to 50	281 (37), 289 (35), 399 (29).
51 to 75	207 (52), 214 (67), 365 (56).
76 to 99	
	7. SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT - URBAN
10 and less	202 (1), 209 (10), 215 (8), 216 (2), 220 (5), 221 (6), 225 (4), 230 (1), 231 (9), 237 (1), 239 (1), 241 (1), 264 (2), 270 (1), 277 (2), 279 (1), 287 (1), 288 (1), 289 (4), 303 (3), 310 (2), 313 (5), 322 (1), 331 (1), 332 (6), 333 (3), 334 (1), 335 (1), 336 (8), 341 (5), 345 (1), 351 (1), 356 (3), 360 (1), 363 (1), 366 (2), 367 (6), 371 (2), 374 (3) 377 (2), 378 (3), 379 (4), 386 (1), 389 (8), 390 (1), 394 (4).

No. of units by Minor group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code classified by ranges for districts (contd.)

Size of Industry in terms of No. of factories and workshops	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification
	7. SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT - URBAN (contd.)
11 to 25	218 (18), 233 (21), 282 (23), 301 (17), 320 (21), 383 (19).
26 to 50	207 (47), 280 (33), 281 (30), 311 (30), 350 (44), 365 (40), 368 (26) 392 (37), 399 (39).
51 to 75	205 (57), 214 (60), 302 (53).
76 to 99	384 (76).
	8. SALEM DISTRICT - RURAL
10 and less	201 (3), 206 (3), 215 (3), 216 (1), 222 (2), 225 (3), 232 (5), 238 (1), 251 (1), 261 (2). 262 (4), 280 (1), 284 (1), 290 (1), 301 (3), 302 (2), 312 (2), 330 (1), 333 (8), 334 (4), 335 (3), 336 (7), 339 (1), 341 (4), 342 (7), 343 (1), 353 (1), 357 (1), 362 (1), 364 (1), 367 (5), 368 (9), 370 (1), 371 (6). 374 (3), 379 (2), 390 (1), 392 (5).
11 to 25	202 (12), 218 (24), 221 (21), 230 (11), 255 (11), 263 (21), 289 (11), 310 (20), 311 (23), 313 (13), 314 (13), 340 (19), 360 (23), 384 (13), 399 (23).
26 to 50	205 (27), 220 (38), 231 (37), 233 (30), 234 (30), 236 (49), 274 (47). 277 (29), 365 (38), 389 (39).
51 to 75	207 (53), 214 (60).
76 to 99	209 (84), 281 (79).
	9. SALEM DISTRICT - URBAN
10 and less	202 (1), 204 (2), 206 (2), 213 (1), 216 (3), 219 (1), 225 (4), 226 (4), 232 (6), 236 (5), 237 (2), 238 (1), 243 (1), 244 (2), 255 (1), 260 (5), 261 (9), 266 (1), 272 (3), 275 (1), 280 (6), 284 (5), 287 (4), 291 (1), 292 (5), 300 (2), 312 (1), 313 (1), 314 (6), 320 (9), 321 (1), 330 (2), 333 (4), 334 (3), 335 (7), 339 (2), 340 (7), 342 (4), 343 (3), 344 (2), 345 (2), 354 (2), 357 (1), 360 (1), 362 (1), 366 (1), 370 (1), 374 (3), 377 (2), 378 (3), 379 (7), 382 (4), 383 (4), 394 (1), 395 (1), 396 (1).
11 to 25	215 (13), 274 (18), 277 (13), 279 (15), 303 (12), 310 (20), 323 (13), 336 (20), 341 (14).
26 to 50	218 (46), 221 (28), 239 (28), 262 (29), 271 (42), 281 (29), 288 (47), 289 (32), 301 (26).
51 to 75	205 (67), 209 (68), 214 (68), 231 (53), 311 (63), 350 (70), 365 (52), 367 (53), 368 (56), 389 (62), 392 (53).
76 to 99	207 (77), 234 (94), 399 (93).

No. of units by Minor group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code classified by ranges for districts (contd.)

Size of Industry in terms of No. of factories and workshops	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification
	10. COIMBATORE DISTRICT - RURAL
10 and less	212 (1), 215 (2), 216 (4), 221 (1), 223 (2), 237 (4), 239 (1), 263 (2), 279 (1), 284 (7), 290 (1), 291 (1), 301 (6), 302 (5), 303 (1), 313 (1), 320 (1), 321 (1), 323 (1), 331 (1), 332 (8), 333 (2), 334 (5), 336 (6), 340 (7), 343 (1), 345 (1), 357 (2), 362 (1), 363 (2), 367 (9), 374 (4), 375 (1), 379 (7), 381 (2), 382 (1), 383 (1), 384 (9), 386 (2), 392 (5), 395 (4).
11 to 25	201 (13), 218 (18), 232 (24), 283 (11), 310 (23), 341 (19), 342 (14), 360 (14), 368 (13).
26 to 50	205 (32), 220 (38), 226 (48), 231 (40), 277 (30), 289 (33).
51 to 75	209 (53), 214 (67), 225 (57), 234 (54), 274 (68), 311 (64), 399 (52).
76 to 99	206 (84), 233 (77), 255 (79), 281 (99), 288 (76).
	11. COIMBATORE DISTRICT - URBAN
10 and less	202 (8), 219 (1), 222 (2), 225 (10), 226 (2), 236 (9), 237 (7), 239 (5), 255 (2), 260 (2), 261 (1), 263 (6), 264 (2), 266 (4), 270 (3), 272 (2), 277 (3), 278 (1), 279 (2), 283 (4), 286 (2), 300 (3), 313 (2), 314 (2), 315 (1), 321 (1), 322 (1), 323 (10), 331 (6), 332 (4), 333 (2), 334 (1), 337 (1), 339 (2), 340 (2), 342 (4), 343 (1), 344 (1), 353 (1), 361 (2), 362 (2), 364 (2), 366 (1), 370 (4), 371 (2), 372 (10), 375 (1), 376 (2), 377 (9), 381 (2), 382 (6), 383 (2), 385 (6), 390 (6), 391 (1), 394 (2), 395 (7).
11 to 25	206 (24), 215 (18), 216 (12), 221 (12), 232 (19), 244 (17), 280 (13), 282 (21), 284 (11), 287 (20), 292 (11), 303 (23), 341 (19), 360 (13), 363 (13), 373 (13), 378 (11), 379 (13).
26 to 50	217 (31), 231 (26), 234 (46), 289 (26), 301 (29), 310 (29), 320 (33), 335 (28), 336 (27), 350 (49), 367 (43), 374 (30).
51 to 75	207 (68), 288 (66).
76 to 99	214 (79), 218 (94), 220 (85), 230 (97), 281 (77), 311 (89), 389 (92).

No. of units by Minor group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code classified by ranges for districts (contd.)

Size of Industry in terms of No. of factories and workshops	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification
	12. NILGIRI DISTRICT - RURAL
10 and less	204 (3), 209 (1), 214 (3), 222 (1), 223 (1), 231 (2), 261 (1), 270 (1), 281 (2), 288 (3), 311 (4), 322 (1), 323 (2), 331 (1), 348 (4), 365 (1), 368 (4), 384 (3), 389 (1), 392 (1), 395 (2).
11 to 25	335 (11), 369 (12), 393 (12), 399 (17).
26 to 50	200 (33).
51 to 75	205 (67), 218 (65).
76 to 99	...
	13. NILGIRI DISTRICT - URBAN
10 and less	203 (1), 204 (9), 207 (1), 278 (3), 280 (1), 281 (10), 282 (4), 287 (9), 301 (8), 302 (8), 310 (1), 313 (2), 314 (1), 315 (2), 320 (2), 322 (1), 335 (2), 337 (7), 362 (1), 365 (1), 367 (5), 368 (4), 370 (2), 372 (1), 377 (2), 378 (2), 379 (1), 380 (1), 382 (1), 389 (2), 392 (10), 399 (9).
11 to 25	214 (13), 218 (25), 369 (23), 388 (18), 393 (24).
26 to 50	200 (38), 217 (27), 311 (32), 384 (48).
51 to 75	...
76 to 99	...
	14. MADURAI DISTRICT - RURAL
10 and less	201 (1), 202 (10), 205 (6), 209 (5), 215 (2), 216 (1), 217 (3), 224 (1), 226 (1), 230 (9), 231 (10), 232 (1), 234 (6), 236 (5), 239 (2), 255 (2), 262 (1), 264 (6), 270 (1), 274 (5), 280 (3), 289 (2), 302 (2), 313 (2), 330 (1), 333 (1), 334 (7), 335 (3), 341 (2), 342 (2), 344 (1), 353 (3), 360 (7), 363 (9), 366 (8), 367 (9), 368 (4), 374 (1), 378 (1), 379 (1), 384 (5), 386 (1), 392 (2), 399 (9).
11 to 25	206 (17), 207 (21), 233 (16), 277 (17), 310 (14), 311 (24), 340 (19), 365 (25).
26 to 50	214 (27), 389 (29).
51 to 75	281 (71).
76 to 99	218 (78).

No. of units by Minor group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code classified by ranges for districts (contd.)

15. MADURAI DISTRICT - URBAN

Size of Industry in terms of No. of factories and workshops	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification
10 and less	202 (1), 206 (4), 213 (2), 216 (10), 220 (2), 221 (8), 222 (1), 224 (2), 226 (1), 232 (2), 236 (1), 237 (2), 244 (2), 263 (1), 270 (4), 271 (2), 272 (4), 277 (2), 278 (4), 279 (4), 283 (9), 284 (6), 290 (1), 291 (3), 292 (9), 300 (2), 310 (5), 312 (3), 314 (1), 326 (2), 332 (1), 333 (4), 334 (2), 337 (5), 339 (2), 340 (4), 344 (2), 353 (1), 360 (4), 361 (5), 363 (4), 364 (5), 370 (3), 372 (1), 373 (2), 374 (2), 375 (1), 377 (1), 379 (10), 380 (2), 381 (1), 382 (1), 383 (3), 385 (10), 391 (1), 394 (1), 395 (4), 396 (2).
11 to 25	215 (16), 225 (14), 262 (12), 266 (23), 274 (24), 287 (16), 288 (25), 289 (20), 301 (14), 313 (17), 320 (11), 323 (13), 331 (11), 336 (22).
26 to 50	230 (38), 231 (26), 234 (43), 239 (36), 280 (33), 281 (36), 303 (47), 341 (31), 342 (29), 343 (29), 350 (47), 366 (31), 389 (43).
51 to 75	264 (66), 282 (64), 335 (51), 368 (64).
76 to 99	214 (92), 218 (76), 311 (81), 367 (79), 392 (86).

16. TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT - RURAL

Size of Industry in terms of No. of factories and workshops	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification
10 and less	201 (1), 202 (7), 204 (1), 206 (3), 215 (2), 218 (5), 221 (2), 224 (1), 225 (1), 231 (8), 232 (6), 233 (8), 234 (3), 236 (7), 253 (2), 270 (5), 277 (6), 280 (1), 289 (5), 290 (2), 291 (1), 301 (2), 302 (2), 314 (2), 320 (1), 323 (1), 330 (1), 331 (2), 333 (4), 334 (2), 336 (4), 339 (1), 340 (4), 341 (5), 342 (1), 345 (2), 353 (2), 366 (1), 367 (3), 370 (1), 384 (7), 392 (3).
11 to 25	205 (15), 207 (25), 209 (22), 230 (12), 274 (12), 312 (14), 343 (23), 368 (13), 389 (17), 399 (14).
26 to 50	310 (28), 365 (26).
51 to 75	214 (53), 220 (64), 264 (70).
76 to 99	...

No. of units by Minor group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code classified by ranges for districts (contd.)

Size of Industry in terms of No. of factories and workshops	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification
	17. TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT - URBAN
10 and less	201 (1), 202 (1), 204 (1), 206 (4), 210 (1), 215 (10), 216 (5), 223 (1), 224 (6), 225 (1), 226 (9), 230 (3), 231 (4), 234 (3), 239 (7), 241 (1), 264 (8), 271 (4), 272 (1), 274 (3), 277 (6), 279 (2), 280 (10), 281 (10), 283 (4), 284 (1), 287 (8), 300 (1), 303 (10), 313 (1), 314 (2), 323 (1), 330 (1), 331 (2), 332 (1), 333 (2), 334 (2), 335 (7), 341 (9), 342 (2), 345 (2), 357 (2), 363 (4), 364 (2), 366 (10), 372 (1), 376 (1), 377 (4), 378 (8), 379 (8), 380 (2), 382 (2), 386 (1), 387 (1), 394 (3), 395 (4).
11 to 25	222 (19), 301 (19), 310 (12), 320 (18), 336 (12), 343 (15), 344 (14), 350 (25).
26 to 50	218 (45), 221 (49), 233 (35), 282 (46), 288 (42), 311 (46), 367 (30), 389 (37).
51 to 75	207 (66), 209 (69), 365 (61), 368 (58), 392 (75).
76 to 99	205 (77), 214 (80), 302 (95).
	18. THANJAVUR DISTRICT - RURAL
10 and less	202 (2), 204 (4), 206 (2), 209 (6), 215 (1), 218 (5), 224 (1), 225 (2), 230 (2), 231 (9), 233 (2), 236 (2), 244 (1), 262 (1), 277 (5), 280 (3), 283 (3), 284 (2), 292 (1), 300 (1), 301 (5), 302 (9), 310 (5), 311 (9), 330 (1), 331 (1), 332 (5), 334 (3), 335 (4), 337 (1), 338 (2), 342 (4), 343 (2), 344 (4), 345 (10), 363 (1), 378 (1), 379 (1), 384 (1), 394 (6), 395 (1).
11 to 25	289 (18), 333 (23), 336 (14), 340 (14), 341 (11), 367 (18), 368 (14), 392 (16).
26 to 50	207 (27), 221 (30), 399 (34).
51 to 75	205 (56), 389 (57).
76 to 99	274 (90), 365 (89).

No. of units by Minor group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code classified by ranges for districts *(contd.)*

Size of Industry in terms of No. of factories and workshops	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification
	19. THANJAVUR DISTRICT - URBAN
10 and less	204 (3), 206 (1), 216 (4), 222 (2), 223 (2), 224 (6), 225 (4), 226 (3), 230 (3), 231 (6), 232 (1), 234 (5), 236 (5), 237 (4), 239 (3), 244 (4), 250 (3), 260 (1), 262 (4), 263 (2), 277 (6), 278 (1), 284 (9), 287 (1), 289 (8), 291 (2), 292 (1), 300 (1), 310 (7), 313 (1), 320 (6), 322 (2), 323 (6), 331 (4), 332 (1), 333 (10), 334 (1), 337 (3), 338 (1), 340 (1), 342 (3), 344 (9), 345 (2), 351 (1), 364 (2), 366 (5), 372 (2), 373 (2), 374 (5), 375 (3), 377 (3), 378 (8), 383 (1), 386 (1), 387 (2), 390 (2), 394 (10), 395 (3).
11 to 25	215 (12), 220 (20), 233 (16), 261 (11), 280 (15), 288 (25), 301 (22), 303 (14), 335 (25), 339 (17), 341 (11), 343 (11), 363 (14), 379 (14).
26 to 50	209 (49), 336 (28), 350 (38), 360 (28).
51 to 75	207 (64), 218 (71), 221 (54), 311 (65), 367 (58), 389 (53).
76 to 99	281 (77), 282 (90), 365 (84), 384 (94), 392 (99), 399 (86),
	20. RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT - RURAL
10 and less	202 (1), 204 (1), 205 (3), 206 (2), 207 (5), 215 (6), 218 (4), 221 (4), 224 (4), 230 (5), 232 (2), 234 (8), 239 (1), 271 (1), 274 (2), 280 (2), 288 (4), 302 (6), 311 (5), 333 (10), 335 (1), 339 (2), 340 (7), 341 (9), 342 (4), 344 (2), 367 (7), 379 (1), 382 (1), 384 (2), 392 (3), 395 (1).
11 to 25	209 (11), 231 (20), 233 (22), 360 (15), 365 (13), 368 (11), 389 (21),
26 to 50	214 (37), 281 (35), 399 (30).
51 to 75	...
76 to 99	350 (84).
	21. RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT - URBAN
10 and less	204 (6), 206 (2), 217 (1), 221 (5), 223 (1), 224 (9), 225 (4), 226 (3), 232 (9), 234 (4), 236 (8), 239 (1), 244 (1), 261 (1), 262 (10), 263 (4), 265 (3), 272 (1), 276 (1), 277 (2), 279 (6), 280 (7), 283 (2), 284 (2), 287 (3), 289 (3), 292 (5), 301 (5), 313 (10), 320 (5), 323 (2), 331 (10), 333 (6), 336 (4), 337 (1), 339 (3), 340 (6), 342 (4), 343 (6), 344 (1), 345 (2), 353 (1), 360 (3), 363 (1), 364 (2), 366 (2), 370 (1), 374 (1), 377 (5), 378 (1), 379 (4), 382 (2), 383 (1), 385 (2), 386 (1), 394 (1).

No. of units by Minor group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code classified by ranges for districts (contd.)

Size of Industry in terms of No. of factories and workshops	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification
	21. RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT - URRAN (contd.)
11 to 25	215 (11), 216 (11), 264 (21), 281 (20), 288 (11), 310 (11), 335 (11), 341 (13), 389 (23), 395 (20).
26 to 50	205 (50), 303 (44), 311 (43), 350 (48), 368 (41), 392 (42), 399 (50).
51 to 75	209 (51), 230 (72), 334 (64), 367 (51), 384 (62).
76 to 99	214 (84), 218 (95), 231 (79), 233 (95), 365 (80).
	22. TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT - RURAL
10 and less	202 (2), 206 (3), 207 (8), 210 (1), 215 (1), 217 (3), 218 (8), 224 (7), 225 (3), 231 (9), 232 (3), 236 (5), 244 (1), 264 (3), 270 (1), 277 (2), 279 (2), 280 (1), 283 (1), 287 (8), 289 (3), 291 (1), 301 (3), 302 (10), 303 (1), 310 (10), 314 (9), 330 (1), 331 (1), 332 (1), 335 (2), 336 (4), 339 (3), 341 (3), 342 (3), 363 (1), 368 (8), 370 (1), 375 (1), 379 (1), 384 (2), 389 (8), 392 (4), 394 (1), 399 (5).
11 to 25	201 (12), 205 (15), 209 (20), 233 (12), 274 (20), 313 (14), 333 (17), 334 (15), 340 (15), 367 (16).
26 to 50	214 (42), 230 (34), 311 (40), 338 (34).
51 to 75	281 (52), 360 (55).
76 to 99	365 (83).
	23. TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT - URBAN
10 and less	201 (1), 204 (7), 206 (1), 215 (10), 216 (7), 217 (3), 219 (1), 223 (2), 225 (4), 232 (1), 234 (5), 236 (5), 241 (1), 244 (2), 266 (2), 271 (2), 272 (2), 278 (1), 280 (5), 283 (2), 287 (1), 290 (3), 291 (1), 292 (1), 310 (7), 315 (1), 322 (4), 323 (6), 326 (2), 330 (2), 331 (9), 335 (8), 336 (9), 337 (2), 339 (4), 341 (9), 342 (4), 343 (2), 344 (1), 345 (4), 357 (3), 361 (9), 363 (5), 364 (4), 366 (2), 370 (4), 373 (2), 377 (2), 378 (5), 379 (5), 381 (2), 383 (4), 394 (2), 395 (5).
11 to 25	221 (11), 224 (15), 231 (11), 239 (16), 240 (16), 277 (17), 284 (13), 301 (23), 303 (24), 320 (14), 340 (13), 360 (24), 386 (21).
26 to 50	207 (34), 230 (32), 311 (40), 334 (31), 368 (39), 389 (47).
51 to 75	209 (61), 214 (66), 218 (73), 367 (65), 392 (53), 399 (57).
76 to 99	205 (84), 233 (78), 281 (77), 282 (98), 302 (79).

No. of units by Minor group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code classified by ranges for districts (concld.)

24. KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT - RURAL

Size of Industry in terms of No. of factories and workshops	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification
10 and less	205 (5), 209 (1), 214 (5), 215 (1), 217 (3), 218 (2), 220 (10), 225 (1), 226 (1), 231 (3), 234 (1), 236 (2), 272 (1), 278 (1), 280 (1), 283 (1), 289 (6), 290 (8), 303 (4), 310 (1), 311 (7), 313 (1), 320 (1), 323 (3), 333 (2), 334 (1), 335 (9), 336 (10), 337 (4), 338 (6), 341 (1), 342 (5), 345 (1), 356 (2), 365 (9), 367 (6), 370 (1), 375 (3), 377 (1), 378 (5), 382 (1), 384 (3), 386 (2), 392 (4), 394 (1), 395 (2), 399 (6).
11 to 25	207 (12), 230 (11), 277 (18), 281 (19), 282 (24), 288 (16), 301 (11), 389 (22).
26 to 50	322 (26), 340 (33).
51 to 75	204 (68), 350 (57).
76 to 99	274 (81).

25. KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT - URBAN

Size of Industry in terms of No. of factories and workshops	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification
10 and less	207 (2), 209 (9), 214 (7), 215 (2), 218 (6), 220 (8), 231 (10), 232 (2), 277 (9), 288 (6), 289 (1), 292 (1), 303 (2), 313 (3), 320 (6), 331 (1), 334 (2), 336 (1), 339 (1), 341 (2), 342 (9), 368 (7), 372 (2), 378 (5), 379 (4), 389 (3), 394 (1), 395 (1).
11 to 25	205 (22), 233 (19), 281 (16), 311 (20), 340 (15), 367 (13), 392 (11), 399 (13).
26 to 50	280 (27), 282 (28), 302 (26), 365 (30), 384 (44).
51 to 75	350 (57), 388 (67).
76 to 99	200 (99), 369 (89).

Statement

Factories and workshops numbering 100 and above in big cities and

(Arranged in descending order

Minor group of Indian Standard Industrial

City/Town	Population	200	205	207	220	230	233	235	264	270	271
1. MADRAS CITY	1,729,141	382	237	155	218	...	...	549	...	...	...
2. Madurai	424,810	185	...	...	...	...	125	3720	...	...	...
3. Coimbatore	286,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	1120	...	...	...
4. Tiruchirapalli	249,862	...	...	...	231	...	...	189	...	...	...
5. Salem	249,145	171	...	...	...	122	106	6760	530	107	...
6. Tuticorin	124,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Vellore	113,742	...	...	...	196	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Thanjavur	111,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	277	...	...
9. Nagercoil	106,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	643	160	...	...
10. Dindigul	92,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	...
11. Kanchipuram	92,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	...	...
12. Kumbakonam	92,581	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	572	...	...
13. Tirunelveli	87,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	...	...	...
14. Valparai	80,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Tiruppur	79,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	573	...	...	219
16. Cuddalore	79,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	...	...	...
17. Erode	73,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Rajapalayam	71,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	...	...	...
19. Nagapattinam	59,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Virudunagar	54,827	120	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	...
21. Pollachi	54,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Mayuram	51,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Palayamcottai	51,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	...	...	...
24. Karur	50,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	...
25. Pudukottai	50,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	...
26. Gudiyatham	50,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	718	...	...	...
27. Aruppukkottai	50,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	827	...	...	...
28. Ootacamund	50,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

towns by Minor groups of Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code

of Population)

Classification and No. of factories and workshops

273	281	301	302	311	365	367	368	369	384	388	392	393	399
2863	170	270	276	152	...	212	258	407	350	781	181	927	437
522	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	221	107	302	...	348	...
518	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	108	128	316	...	439	...
278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	167	...	502	...
392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	209	...	458	...
123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	...
212	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	109	...	138	...
194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	145	...
114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...
115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	103	...	...	...
120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
199	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	168	...
114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

5—69. The types of industries which are common to a number of cities and towns are: 235, 273, 369, 388 and 393.

Industrial establishments in Select towns

235—This industry is found in all the cities and towns except Tuticorin, Vellore, Valparai, Erode, Nagapattinam, Pollachi, Mayuram, Karur and Ootacamund.

273—Towns with less than 100 units are found in Valparai, Erode, Rajapalayam, Virudunagar, Pollachi, Mayuram, Palayamcottai, Pudukottai, Gudiyatham, Aruppukkottai and Ootacamund.

369—Madras City, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Salem and Dindigul have recorded more than 100 units.

388—In addtion to the cities mentioned against 369, Vellore and Thanjavur have recorded higher figures.

393—It is found in the first 9 cities arranged in the order of population and in Kumbakonam, Tirunelveli and Mayuram.

200—It is found in Madras, Madurai, Salem and Virudunagar.

205, 207, 281, 301, 311, 367, 392 and 399 - These industries are found only in Madras City.

5—70. The data presented in the above previous statements have their own limitations for they do not take into account the size of the respective industries in terms of number of persons employed in each of them. The statements that follow will enable us to assess the predominant minor groups based on the size of employment. We must at this stage record a word of caution. As can be seen from the main table, in some cases enumerators have not taken pains to ascertain the number of persons employed in each establishment and record the figure in the appropriate column. The proportion of such cases is high in every district. Subject to this reservation, we will analyse the data available with us. We have presented 3 tables explaining the data. In this discussion, an assumption has been made that any minor group which can provide employment for more than 500 persons in any district has a bearing on its economy.

Industry by size of employment: A district wise discussion

5 - 71. Both in the urban and rural sectors, minor groups 200, 220, 235, 310, 340 and 369 are important. In the urban sector, minor groups 273, 302, 334, 379 and 384 are also important. This district is noted for industries covered by minor groups 310, 334, 340 and 379. A large number of tanneries are found in Chromepet area. The Wimco Match Factory, Tiruvottiyur, employs 1800 labourers. In Saidapet and Sriperumbudur taluks, a large number of brick chambers are found which manufacture bricks for construction of houses in Madras City. In the metropolitan area of the district, i.e., in areas close to Madras City, a number of factories are engaged in the manufacture and repairing of electrical goods.

Chingleput District

5 - 72. Minor groups 200, 220, 235, 264 and 369 are important both in the rural and urban sectors. Minor groups 288, 310, 350 are of importance in rural areas while minor groups 239, 274, 332, 360, 384, 388 and 393 are of importance in urban areas. Minor groups 239, 264, 274, 332 and 360 have special significance for this district. The existence of cotton mills in Gudiyatham Taluk, silk weaving in Arni, manufacture of bedding materials in Wandiwash Taluk and the fertiliser factory of M/s Parry & Co., at Ranipet and the existence of a Railway workshop at Arkonam have resulted in the employment of large number of persons. Next to handloom weaving, bidi industry provides employment for 13,798 persons. Gudiyatham, Vellore,

North Arcot District

Walajapet, Arkonam and Tiruppattur taluks are noted for bidi making. Owing to the existence of mat weaving in Cheyyar Taluk and currying, tanning etc., of hides and skins in Tiruppattur, Vellore and Gudiyatham taluks, minor groups 288 and 310 are important in the rural sector of this district.

South Arcot District

5 - 73. Minor groups 200 and 235 are common to both rural and urban areas. In the rural, 369 is of importance and in urban 273 and 393. No industry can be listed which is of special importance in this district.

Salem District

5 - 74. Minor groups 200, 235, 264, 270 and 393 are found in rural and urban areas. Minor groups 209, 288, 330, 350 are of importance in rural areas and 230, 232, 234, 263, 273, 282, 302, 369, 374, 384 and 388 in urban areas. Under 235, handloom weaving, 78,077 persons are employed in this district. Silk weaving, carpet making, manufacture of articles from bamboos and leaves, manufacture of chemicals are some of the special industries in rural areas. Silk weaving is found in Sankari, Tiruchengode, Salem and Namakkal taluks. Carpet making is found in Sankari, Salem and Omalur. Salem accounts for 46% of the workers engaged in the manufacture of articles out of bamboo, cane and leaves. In Omalur Taluk is situated Mettur Township where all the workers are employed in the manufacture of chemicals. In the urban sector, industries noted below are of significance in the taluks noted against each.

1. Production of edible fats and oils	Namakkal, Sankari, Salem and Rasipuram.
2. Bidi making	Salem, Hosur, Sankari and Krishnagiri
3. Cotton cleaning etc.	Salem
4. Cotton dyeing and bleaching	Salem
5. Cotton weaving in powerloom	Tiruchengode and Omalur
6. Silk weaving in handloom	Salem
7. Silk weaving in powerloom	Salem
8. Carpet making	Salem
9. Manufacture of structural wooden goods	Salem
10. Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery equipment.	Omalur

A majority of these industries for which Salem is noted, is located in Salem, the headquarters taluk. Mettur, another important industrial centre is located in Omalur Taluk.

Coimbatore District

5 - 75. Minor groups 200, 207, 232, 234 and 235 are found in rural and urban sectors. In processing of foodgrains, Coimbatore ranks next to Thanjavur. Coimbatore employs 6,454 persons as against 7,314 employed by Thanjavur. This district is adjacent to Kerala which is deficit in foodgrains and as such trades in rice. Production of edible oils is found in the taluks of Bhavani (Urban), Erode (Urban and Rural), Palladam (Rural), Coimbatore (Rural) and Pollachi (Rural). In the processing of tea, Coimbatore and Nilgiri District employ 2,369 and 4,432 respectively. Tea processing factories are located at Valparai, Anamalai and in Coimbatore City. Coimbatore and Madurai are the two districts which employ 655 and 1,115 persons in coffee curing. A coffee curing factory is run by M/s Brook Bond & Co., in Coimbatore City. In cotton spinning and weaving in mills, Coimbatore is ahead of all other districts in the State.

Nilgiri District

5 - 76. Processing of tea, 217, is the only industry common to the rural and urban sectors. As the district is a mountainous region, specially suited to the growth of tea, it has the maximum employment in the State under this industry, i.e. 4,432 persons. In the rural sector, the next industry is 222—Manufacture of cigarattes and cigarette tobacco. All the workers are employed in Gudalur Taluk.

Madurai District

5 - 77. 200, 234, 235 and 369 are the industries common to rural and urban areas. As already indicated, processing of coffee curing is of some significance to this district. They are found in Kodaikanal, Nilakkottai and Dindigul taluks. In the urban sector, production of edible oils and fats—207, is found. Dindigul Taluk provides employment for more than 50% of the employees under this group. 29% are employed in Madurai Taluk. Production of other food products like sweetmeats, 209, is found in Dindigul, Periyakulam and Madurai. Production of aerated and mineral water 214, is found largely in Madurai Taluk, 57%. Again under 233 and 234, more than 90% of the workers are located in Madurai Taluk. Under printing, 302, more than 70% of the workers are found in Madurai Taluk and 18% in Dindigul. 369—Manufacture of sundry hardware—Madurai and Dindigul taluks are noted for this industry and employs more than 70% of the workers. Dindigul is known for the lock making industry. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles—384, is another important industry found in Madurai Taluk. 88% of the employees are engaged in this taluk and 10% in Dindigul and Periyakulam. Under jewellery making, 393, 68% of the workers are employed in Madurai Taluk. Thus it will be seen that industrially Madurai is the most important taluk in Madurai District. To a lsseer extent, industries are found in Dindigul and Periyakulam. Not much scope can be had in Kodaikanal for the development of industries. Melur Taluk is comparatively backward.

Tiruchirapalli District

5 - 78. The common industries are 200, 201, 235, 369 and 393. This district has recorded 1,397 workers under the group 201. These workers are found in Tiruchirapalli (rural) and Karur (urban). In the rural sector, 232—Cotton spinning and weaving in mills and 350—Manufacture of earthenware and pottery are of special significance. All the workers in cotton spinning and weaving are found in Karur and Tiruchirapalli taluks. The other industries of importance in the urban sector are 221—Manufacture of cigars and cheroots which accounts for 642 persons out of 668 persons is concentrated in Tiruchirapalli Taluk. Cotton handloom weaving is found in all the taluks with a marked preference to Udaiyarpalayam, Musiri and Tiruchirapalli taluks. Making of textile garments—273, is concentrated in Tiruchirapalli Taluk. 302 is also found in Tiruchirapalli Taluk.

Thanjavur District

5 - 79. The industries common to rural and urban sectors are 200, 235, 264, 369 and 393. In processing of food grains, this district employs the largest number of workers, i. e. 7,314. The district is the granary of the South. Again in silk weaving by handloom, this district employs 6,999 persons and is ahead of all other districts. In the rural sector, the following industries are important :

282—Manufacture of structural wooden goods are found in Kumbakonam, Tiruthuraipundi and Mayuram.

288—Manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, leaves etc., are found in Kumbakonam, Papanasam and Pattukkottai.

350—Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.

In the urban areas, the following industries are important :

221—Manufacture of cigars and cheroots are generally found in Mayuram, Kumbakonam, Thanjavur, Mannargudi and Nagapattinam. 273—Making of textile garments: Nagapattinam, Kumbakonam, Thanjavur and Mannargudi.

302—Printing-found chiefly in Kumbakonam, Thanjavur and Nagapattinam.

368—Enamelling, plating and welding of metal products found chiefly in Kumbakonam. 83% of the workers are located in this taluk.

369—Manufacture of sundry hardware—59% of the workers are found in Nagapattinam Taluk. This industry has been developed by the existence of steel rolling mills in Nagapattinam

384—Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles found in Kumbakonam, Mayuram and Thanjavur taluks.

388—Repairing of bicycles found in Thanjavur and Kumbakonam.

393—Making of jewellery found in Kumbakonam, Mayuram, Thanjavur and Nagapattinam.

The general picture that emerges from the figures is that Kumbakonam is the most *industrialised taluk in the district. Thanjavur, Mayuram* and Nagapattinam follow. Orathanad and Arantangi are industrially backward.

Ramanathapuram District

5 - 80. Industries common to both rural and urban areas are 200, 235, 334, 369 and 393. This district is noted for manufacture of matches (334) which provides employment to 8,292 persons. Sattur Taluk contains a large number of match factories. A few are found in Srivilliputtur, the adjacent taluk. In the rural sector, 341—Manufacture of cement is of some significance. A cement factory has recently been established at Thulukapatti in Sattur Taluk. In the urban sector, the following industries are of importance. 230—Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling, located chiefly in Sattur and Srivilliputtur. 232—Cotton spinning and weaving, located chiefly in Srivilliputtur. Rajapalayam town in this taluk is an important centre for this industry.

Tirunelveli District

5 - 81. Industries common to both rural and urban areas are 200, 220, 230, 232, 235, 369 and 393. In the rural areas, the following industries are important—282, 288, 341 and 350. Manufacture of cement and cement products—341, is responsible for the employment of 928 workers. Of these, 925 are employed by M/s India Cement Ltd., at Talayuthu in Tirunelveli Taluk. In the urban areas, the following industries—239, 334, 365 and 384 are important. 239 is located in Kovilpatti Taluk. 334—Manufacture of matches is located in Kovilpatti Taluk. Match factories are found in centres like Kalugumalai. 365—Manufacture of brass and bell metal works are concentrated in Tirunelveli and Sankaranayinarkoil taluks. They account for 1,424 workers out of a total of 1,578 for the whole district.

Kanyakumari District

5 - 82. Two industries common to both rural and urban areas are 200 and 235. Rural areas are noted for 202, 369, 393. Vilavancode Taluk is noted for 202—Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy. In this taluk, jaggery is manufactured from palmyrah juice. In urban areas, industries 232 and 273 are also of importance.

Statement

Minor group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons

Standard Industrial Classification code No.	District and					
	Total	Chingleput	North Arcot	South Arcot	Salem	Coimbatore
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
200	22,063	2,211	1,945	1,462	3,150	3,112
201	661	...	...	...	...	...
202	1,647	...	...	...	...	1,015
207	843	...	...	...	...	843
209	1,065	...	...	...	1,065	...
217	2,930	...	...	...	...	...
218	853	...	...	...	...	...
220	6,851	732	3,952	...	...	...
222	678	...	...	...	...	...
230	1,923	...	...	...	...	1,393
231	1,338	...	...	...	...	1,338
232	15,712	...		...	...	6,978
234	2,351	...	...	...	...	799
235	108,933	9,710	12,710	4,196	31,593	29,006
236	1,624	...	...	...	...	1,624
264	7,086	...	1,219	...	3,468	...
270	3,038	...	...	...	2,153	885
274	576	...	...	...	...	576
282	1,263	...	...	...	...	...
288	3,801	...	1,021	...	528	...
310	2,355	529	1,826	...	...	...
330	5,000	...	...	...	5,000	...
334	3,970	...	...	...	...	...
340	3,178	3,178	...	...	...	...
341	3,908	...	...	...	2,216	...
350	5,890	...	816	...	716	910
365	531	...	...	...	...	531
369	10,953	563	576	753	1,464	2,101
389	832	...	...	...	...	832
393	9,951	...	...	...	...	1,055
399	521	...	...	...	1,320	521

working in the industry is 500 and above in rural areas by districts

No. of workers

Nilgiri	Madurai	Tiruchirapalli	Thanjavur	Ramanathapuram	Tirunelveli	Kanyakumari
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	941	1,843	4,790	748	1,330	531
...	...	661	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	632
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,930	...	...	...	—	...	...
...	853	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,167	...
678	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		...	530	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,233	...	...	7,501	...
...	1,552	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,263	6,834	2,329	1,844	6,076	1,372
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,399	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	613	...	650	...
...	...	...	1,112	...	1,140	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,970	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	764	928	...
...	...	1,588	995	...	865	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	853	776	1,768	650	939	510
..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,896	1,045	536	1,327	772
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement V—7

Minor group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is 500 and above in rural areas of districts by taluks

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers							
			Ponneri	Tiruvallur	Tiruttani	Sriperumbudur	Saidapet	Chingleput	Kanchipuram	Maduranthakam
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chingleput	200	2,211	221	266	100	260	352	212	440	360
	220	732	...	132	43	483	56	18	...	...
	235	9,710	156	322	5,290	981	74	1,121	1,160	606
	310	529	...	35	4	38	452	...	...	...
	340	3,178	...	...	...	74	3,104	...	...	...
	369	563	18	18	4	193	242	17	34	37

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers										
			Arkonam	Walajapet	Gudiyatham	Tiruppattur	Vellore	Arni	Cheyyar	Wandiwash	Polur	Chengam	Tiruvannamalai
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North Arcot	200	1,945	291	131	136	116	184	83	239	172	92	139	362
	220	3,952	56	320	1,193	1,432	768	58	51	3	...	71	...
	235	12,710	3,940	1,178	123	162	285	1,049	3,552	1,317	581	165	358
	264	1,219	...	...	...	...	...	69	1,140	10	...	...	...
	288	1,021	...	...	35	96	22	...	552	6	...	195	115
	310	1,826	8	308	667	429	398	...	...	...	11	5	...
	350	816	35	45	70	23	72	4	480	26	5	43	13
	369	576	32	54	27	59	39	20	195	44	31	44	31

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers							
			Gingee	Tindivanam	Villupuram	Tirukkoyilur	Kallakurichi	Vriddhachalam	Cuddalore	Chidambaram
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South Arcot	200	1,462	179	117	60	361	78	92	185	390
	235	4,196	689	246	91	90	22	209	2,474	375
	369	753	78	16	44	11	62	5	395	142

Minor group of Indian Standard Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is 500 and above in rural areas of districts by taluks (contd.)

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers											
			Hosur	Krish-nagiri	Harur	Dhar-ma-puri	Oma-lur	Yer-caud	Salem	San-kari	Tiru-chen-code	Rasi-puram	Attur	Na-mak-kal
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Salem	200	3,150	57	136	57	206	161	...	1,266	89	20	295	91	772
	209	1,065	...	15	...	23	...	...	57	4	4	656	304	2
	235	31,593	170	...	2	160	1,294	...	6,423	1,790	6,246	11,920	101	3,487
	264	3,468	25	...	...	...	21	...	614	1,648	732	7	...	421
	270	2,153	3	...	...	...	483	...	709	952	2	4	...	...
	288	528	42	..	18	...	29	...	244	...	84	...	15	96
	330	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	341	2,216	...	...	...	...	2,200	...	15	...	...	...	...	1
	350	716	59	171	...	86	10	...	102	46	29	32	56	125
	369	1,464	500	108	26	52	82	4	114	160	152	64	49	153
	393	1,320	134	86	12	54	51	...	676	46	29	31	79	122

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers								
			Bhavani	Gopichetti-palayam	Erode	Dhara-puram	Palla-dam	Avanashi	Coimba-tore	Pollachi	Udumal-pet
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Coimbatore	200	3,112	140	115	949	441	437	170	321	374	165
	202	1,015	...	19	40	94	112	119	100	7	524
	207	843	11	25	91	14	243	107	94	255	3
	230	1,393	5	79	293	61	308	93	227	320	7
	231	1,338	...	...	1	48	1,203	78	...	...	8
	232	6,978	...	74	...	14	445	...	5.172	503	770
	234	799	8	...	7	...	618	...	166	...	...
	235	29,006	884	1,474	7,779	2,788	10,223	3,646	752	1,246	214
	236	1,624	...	420	28	242	912	18	...	3	1
	270	885	774	...	30	81	...	...	...	...	...
	274	576	...	...	...	576	...	...	...	...	...
	350	910	24	100	50	100	364	96	10	148	18
	365	531	1	...	...	...	294	199	34	3	...
	369	2,101	189	170	219	309	467	103	104	376	164
	389	832	24	51	340	15	79	77	87	95	64
	393	1,055	76	68	518	111	75	94	16	97	...
	399	521	11	...	7	4	27	4	21	1	446

Minor group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is 500 and above in rural areas of districts by taluks (contd.)

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers		
			Gudalur	Ootacamund	Coonoor
			1	2	3
Nilgiri	217	2,930	89	903	1,938
	222	678	678	...	...

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and numbers of workers							
			Dindigul	Palni	Kodai-kanal	Periya-kulam	Nilak-kottai	Melur	Madu-rai	Tiru-man-galam
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madurai	200	941	64	12	8	174	419	86	123	55
	218	853	220	...	162	...	456	4	7	4
	234	1,552	...	100	...	1	...	...	1,451	...
	235	3,263	332	936	...	805	532	26	102	530
	369	853	177	265	15	201	60	64	35	36

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers									
			Peram-balur	Udaiyar-pala-yam	Lal-gudi	Musiri	Karur	Kulit-talai	Tiruchi-rapalli	Kula-thur	Alan--gudi	Tiru-mayam
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tiruchirapalli	200	1,843	35	118	433	126	120	195	482	87	116	131
	201	661	...	...	...	...	...	...	661	...	...	...
	232	1,233	...	...	...	...	521	...	677	...	...	35
	235	6,834	2	772	513	2,634	1,996	576	97	158	4	82
	350	1,588	26	10	63	58	53	125	55	145	816	237
	369	776	24	109	97	86	118	119	60	77	34	52
	393	3,896	28	72	1,051	164	52	930	1,043	421	28	107

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers											
			Sir-kali	Mayu-ram	Kumba-konam	Nan-nilam	Papa-nasam	Than-javur	Ora-tha-nad	Man-nar-gudi	Naga-patti-nam	Tiru-thurai-pundi	Pat-tuk-kottai	Aran-tangi
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thanjavur	200	4,790	181	658	459	1,038	334	234	137	231	674	221	495	128
	235	2,329	5	23	1,911	11	196	146	...	11	18	8	...	...
	264	2,399	...	...	2,369	14	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...
	282	613	6	94	165	...	44	26	48	61	18	131	...	20
	288	1,112	...	4	234	23	286	23	...	4	10	30	498	...
	350	995	15	73	368	79	53	43	...	45	7	276	29	7
	369	1,768	84	171	250	258	96	126	72	126	108	262	189	26
	393	1,045	36	107	199	116	106	50	13	81	41	88	152	56

Minor group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code where the *number of persons* working in the industry is 500 and above in rural areas of districts by taluks (concld.)

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers								
			Tirupattur	Sivaganga	Tiruvadanai	Paramakudi	Ramanathapuram	Mudukulathur	Aruppukkottai	Sattur	Srivilliputtur
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ramanathapuram	200	748	152	122	140	72	35	28	62	15	122
	235	1,844	...	...	...	...	...	57	4	955	828
	334	3,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,970	...
	341	764	26	34	...	...	...	...	1	700	3
	369	650	76	64	66	18	16	44	86	80	200
	393	536	64	70	88	18	61	105	51	44	35

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers								
			Sankaranayinarkoil	Kovilpatti	Srivaikuntam	Tirunelveli	Tenkasi	Shencottah	Ambasamudram	Nanguneri	Tiruchendur
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tirunelveli	*200*	*1,330*	*150*	*68*	*129*	*100*	*160*	*55*	*379*	*175*	*114*
	220	2,167	...	...	...	...	892	...	1,275	...	...
	230	530	158	331	22	...	1	...	...	18	...
	232	7,501	500	...	...	...	...	713	6,288	...	...
	235	6,076	1,874	1,061	36	150	456	601	1,046	728	124
	282	650	65	56	54	42	185	...	...	40	208
	288	1,140	81	109	...	...	179	87	680	4	...
	341	928	...	...	...	925	...	3	...	...	...
	350	865	105	162	128	54	174	8	164	70	...
	369	939	81	106	70	77	203	10	67	202	123
	393	1,327	109	133	140	40	208	66	231	195	205

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers			
			Vilavancode	Kalkulam	Thovala	Agasteeswaram
			1	2	3	4
Kanyakumari	200	531	25	172	100	234
	202	632	632	...	...	...
	235	1,372	833	380	4	155
	369	*510*	*120*	*170*	*55*	*165*
	393	772	177	385	60	150

Statement V—8

Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is less than 500

Size of Industry in terms of No. of persons employed	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code and number of persons working							
1. MADRAS CITY - URBAN								
Below 50		210 (1),	219 (8),	230 (34),	232 (34),	234 (4),	239 (12),	263 (4),
	266 (14),	270 (3),	276 (32),	283 (12),	286 (12),	291 (3),	314 (22),	322 (8),
	326 (21),	332 (8),	333 (11),	334 (38),	343 (38),	344 (21),	345 (27),	353 (4),
	355 (7),	356 (10),	373 (14),	377 (24),	394 (20).			
50 to 99		215 (63),	216 (87),	221 (94),	264 (56),	272 (61),	275 (85),	277 (67),
	323 (74),	341 (51),	342 (60),	350 (77),	354 (55),	359 (78),	376 (91),	386 (60).
100 to 199		233 (120),	274 (107),	278 (124),	279 (104),	280 (178),	282 (155),	288 (151),
	289 (127),	290 (124),	310 (164),	312 (163),	337 (196),	339 (131),	340 (120),	357 (181),
	372 (192),	374 (131).						
200 to 299		218 (224),	284 (272),	320 (221),	336 (226),	347 (213),	389 (225),	390 (279),
	392 (210).							
300 to 399		206 (356),	214 (395),	287 (360),	292 (304).	311 (304),	313 (317),	370 (323).
400 to 499		208 (480).	303 (447),	378 (440),	385 (426),	395 (488).		
2. CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT - RURAL								
Below 50		205 (42),	206 (9),	209 (39),	216 (1),	221 (48),	224 (21),	230 (23).
	231 (18),	277 (14),	280 (1),	281 (44),	282 (40),	283 (1),	284 (3),	301 (4),
	302 (3),	303 (3),	313 (7),	331 (34),	332 (22),	338 (14),	342 (1),	343 (1),
	355 (4),	359 (3),	363 (7),	364 (34),	367 (4),	368 (17),	379 (44),	385 (4),
	389 (47),	392 (15).						
50 to 99		207 (75),	234 (76),	365 (53),	399 (76).			
100 to 199		272 (138),	335 (143),	336 (443),	340 (110),	360 (109),	366 (110),	384 (117),
	395 (193).							
200 to 299		214 (237),	264 (207),	273 (252),	288 (227),	311 (206),	330 (224),	350 (281),
	388 (266).							
300 to 399		233 (368),	393 (324).					
400 to 499		232 (416).						

Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is less than 500 (contd.)

Size of Industry in terms of No. of persons employed	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code and number of persons working

3. CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT-URBAN

Below 50		206 (35),	209 (36),	215 (25),	216 (3),	219 (29),	224 (16),	230 (42),
	231 (11),	234 (45),	237 (3),	244 (3),	262 (8),	272 (3),	277 (7),	280 (46),
	281 (27),	284 (8),	286 (3),	287 (4),	300 (8),	301 (29),	303 (3),	311 (43),
	323 (8),	331 (4),	333 (3),	336 (18),	337 (15),	339 (42),	342 (37),	345 (1),
	350 (28),	353 (4),	357 (34),	363 (4),	368 (35),	378 (4),	389 (21),	392 (30),
	395 (2),							
50 to 99	218 (55),	221 (58),	260 (74),	279 (60),	313 (69),	369 (78),	367 (53),	383 (75).
100 to 199	205 (139),	207 (197),	233 (148),	288 (127),	335 (194),	354 (143),	365 (118),	366 (181),
	391 (125),	394 (153),	399 (126).					
200 to 299	332 (233).	374 (250),	377 (241),	388 (263).				
300 to 399	214 (342),	282 (334).						
400 to 499	264 (410),	341 (465),	393 (465).					

4. NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT - RURAL

Below 50		205 (34),	206 (3),	208 (4),	215 (4),	224 (19),	230 (10),	231 (7),
	233 (39),	234 (1),	236 (34),	239 (38),	277 (11),	280 (7),	283 (1),	290 (7),
	302 (14),	313 (6),	314 (29),	330 (8),	331 (4),	332 (34),	335 (3),	336 (7),
	341 (35),	342 (14),	345 (4),	351 (8),	361 (4),	365 (28),	367 (1),	368 (15),
	371 (1),	373 (3),	387 (14).					
50 to 99		202 (74),	209 (85),	311 (58),	340 (59),	360 (98),	384 (52),	389 (66),
	399 (56).							
100 to 199		207 (189),	214 (190),	232 (175),	255 (133),	289 (149),	334 (124).	
200 to 299		282 (218),	388 (245).					
300 to 399		273 (363),	281 (313).					
400 to 499		273 (441),	393 (484).					

Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is less than 500 (contd.)

Size of Industry in terms of No. of persons employed	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code and number of persons working
	5. NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT - URBAN
Below 50	201 (7), 202 (4), 215 (20), 216 (4), 218 (23), 219 (4), 221 (22), 222 (1), 224 (6), 233 (17), 234 (8), 238 (31), 244 (8), 253 (4), 270 (4), 271 (8), 272 (4), 277 (25), 281 (36), 284 (19), 287 (3), 292 (1), 303 (30), 314 (26), 320 (10), 326 (4), 331 (10), 333 (24), 337 (3), 340 (15), 341 (13), 344 (3), 357 (18), 364 (4), 366 (2), 367 (7), 374 (4), 375 (2), 377 (15), 378 (40), 379 (15), 382 (1), 383 (12), 386 (26), 389 (14), 390 (1).
50 to 99	225 (63), 231 (52), 255 (75), 266 (67), 280 (80), 335 (61), 336 (84), 342 (87), 368 (93), 392 (81), 395 (80).
100 to 199	237 (197), 263 (199), 282 (170), 301 (111), 311 (168).
200 to 299	209 (211), 289 (293), 350 (286), 391 (220).
300 to 399	207 (398), 214 (336), 288 (338), 399 (326).
400 to 499	205 (420), 302 (486), 334 (419), 365 (484).
	6. SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT - RURAL
Below 50	202 (22), 205 (22), 218 (3), 230 (8), 231 (34), 233 (14), 236 (3), 240 (35), 244 (7), 255 (4), 266 (22), 280 (15), 284 (14), 289 (47), 302 (11). 310 (26), 311 (14), 315 (4), 320 (14), 331 (8), 336 (3), 340 (14), 341 (20), 360 (9), 363 (7), 367 (5), 368 (17), 374 (7), 379 (8), 382 (3), 384 (7), 386 (24), 389 (26), 392 (2), 399 (14),
50 to 99	281 (70).
100 to 199	214 (155), 232 (109), 273 (172), 288 (101), 351 (171), 365 (160), 388 (166).
200 to 299	282 (283).
300 to 399	350 (360), 393 (344).
400 to 499	207 (416), 209 (423).

Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is less than 500 (contd.)

Size of Industry in terms of No. of persons employed	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code and number of persons working
	7. SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT - URBAN
Below 50	202 (3), 209 (39), 215 (25), 216 (11), 218 (41), 225 (29), 230 (4), 231 (45), 237 (1), 239 (4), 241 (3), 264 (7), 270 (35), 277 (4), 279 (1), 282 (40), 288 (1), 289 (16), 301 (40), 303 (3), 310 (7), 313 (18), 320 (49), 331 (4), 333 (10), 335 (14), 336 (34), 341 (6), 345 (3), 351 (34), 356 (22), 360 (14), 363 (3), 366 (16), 367 (11), 371 (18), 374 (1), 377 (1), 378 (2), 379 (15), 386 (14), 389 (22), 390 (1), 392 (25), 394 (18).
50 to 99	220 (63), 221 (80), 280 (50), 311 (69), 350 (56), 383 (76).
100 to 199	205 (169), 214 (148), 233 (127), 281 (134), 332 (112), 365 (187), 368 (107), 399 (111).
200 to 299	302 (246), 388 (215).
300 to 399	...
400 to 499	207 (405), 369 (406), 384 (445).
	8. SALEM DISTRICT - RURAL
Below 50	201 (42), 202 (33), 206 (1), 215 (10), 216 (4), 225 (15), 230 (48), 232 (29), 251 (1), 255 (47), 261 (11), 262 (18), 280 (4), 284 (1), 289 (29), 301 (19), 302 (7), 311 (16), 314 (5), 333 (7), 334 (37), 336 (40), 343 (1), 353 (15), 362 (4), 364 (4), 367 (14), 368 (14), 370 (4), 371 (10), 374 (1), 379 (34), 392 (3), 399 (25).
50 to 99	205 (82), 290 (74), 335 (78), 339 (75), 340 (82), 342 (87), 360 (50).
100 to 199	207 (190), 214 (121), 221 (137), 231 (136), 233 (166), 236 (156), 263 (165), 277 (198), 281 (174), 310 (177), 389 (167).
200 to 299	218 (202), 282 (231), 357 (235), 365 (236).
300 to 399	220 (357), 274 (338).
400 to 499	234 (460), 273 (476), 384 (460), 388 (481).

Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is less than 500 (contd.)

Size of Industry in terms of No. of persons employed	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code and number of persons working
	9. SALEM DISTRICT - URBAN
Below 50	202 (4), 204 (14), 206 (38), 215 (43), 216 (3), 219 (14), 225 (7), 226 (40), 236 (26), 237 (7), 238 (3), 243 (1), 244 (3), 255 (34), 261 (29), 266 (4), 272 (4), 275 (15), 280 (29), 284 (15), 287 (11), 291 (8), 292 (42), 300 (38), 312 (15), 313 (1), 314 (18), 320 (21), 321 (3), 330 (5), 333 (10) 334 (8), 339 (7), 340 (26), 341 (42), 342 (16), 343 (21), 344 (5), 345 (2), 357 (3), 360 (14), 362 (4), 370 (4), 377 (7), 378 (3), 379 (15), 382 (16), 394 (1), 395 (4), 396 (3).
50 to 99	260 (78), 301 (62), 303 (59), 323 (52), 335 (78), 354 (89), 366 (74), 383 (50), 392 (76).
100 to 199	214 (186), 218 (168), 262 (126), 274 (167), 288 (151), 289 (114), 310 (120), 336 (196), 350 (178), 367 (127), 389 (187).
200 to 299	205 (234), 221 (223), 231 (248), 239 (253), 271 (267), 281 (233), 311 (202), 368 (238), 399 (241).
300 to 399	277 (300), 279 (360), 365 (323).
400 to 499	209 (482).
	10. COIMBATORE DISTRICT - RURAL
Below 50	201 (32), 215 (7), 216 (49), 218 (48), 221 (14), 223 (38), 234 (4), 239 (4), 263 (7), 279 (34), 283 (29), 284 (4), 290 (34), 291 (1), 301 (27), 302 (14), 303 (8), 313 (15), 321 (1), 323 (35), 331 (4), 336 (22), 342 (32), 343 (1), 345 (3), 360 (20), 362 (4), 363 (4), 367 (19), 368 (30), 381 (11), 383 (4), 386 (7), 392 (3).
50 to 99	237 (60), 289 (70), 334 (77), 340 (76), 341 (92), 357 (75), 375 (74), 379 (84).
100 to 199	209 (161), 214 (151), 264 (193), 277 (120), 288 (174), 311 (106), 374 (111), 384 (133).
200 to 299	205 (282), 206 (206), 226 (223), 255 (218), 273 (236), 281 (241), 310 (201), 332 (230).
300 to 399	225 (388), 395 (369).
400 to 499	220 (425), 233 (445), 282 (494), 388 (498).

Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is less than 500 (contd.)

11. COIMBATORE DISTRICT - URBAN

Size of Industry in terms of No. of persons employed	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code and number of persons working
Below 50	202 (39), 216 (27), 222 (22), 226 (7), 236 (33), 239 (5), 244 (40), 255 (7), 261 (3), 263 (41), 264 (38), 266 (31), 270 (42), 277 (4), 279 (14), 282 (28), 283 (26), 284 (12), 286 (4), 292 (47), 314 (7), 315 (1), 322 (14), 323 (36), 331 (36), 333 (42), 337 (3), 339 (8), 340 (29), 342 (7), 343 (3), 344 (15), 361 (8), 362 (8), 364 (15), 366 (4), 370 (12), 371 (7), 375 (8), 376 (1), 377 (20), 385 (22), 390 (21), 394 (3).
50 to 99	215 (92), 221 (89), 237 (89), 287 (92), 288 (86), 289 (67), 336 (99), 350 (61), 360 (74), 381 (74).
100 to 99	206 (137), 214 (197), 225 (196), 280 (128), 300 (153), 301 (194), 303 (127), 313 (108), 320 (106), 332 (198), 367 (124), 372 (161), 378 (108), 379 (189), 383 (183), 392 (141), 395 (162).
200 to 299	311 (228), 368 (201), 382 (250), 389 (238).
300 to 399	209 (396), 281 (307).
400 to 499	205 (468), 363 (430), 373 (478).

12. NILGIRI DISTRICT - RURAL

Size of Industry in terms of No. of persons employed	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code and number of persons working
Below 50	200 (34), 204 (1), 209 (8), 214 (6), 223 (34), 261 (4), 270 (1), 281 (3), 288 (49), 311 (10), 322 (34), 323 (7), 335 (13), 348 (13), 365 (4), 368 (43), 369 (47), 384 (11), 389 (3), 392 (8), 393 (24), 399 (16).
50 to 99	273 (75).
100 to 199	205 (145), 395 (190).
200 to 299	...
300 to 399	...
400 to 499	218 (416).

13. NILGIRI DISTRICT - URBAN

Size of Industry in terms of No. of persons employed	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code and number of persons working
Below 50	203 (14), 207 (4), 273 (22), 278 (2), 280 (4), 281 (11), 282 (11), 287 (29), 302 (18), 311 (42), 314 (1), 315 (2), 320 (3), 322 (8), 335 (11), 337 (26), 362 (8), 365 (1), 367 (10), 368 (11), 369 (49), 370 (11), 372 (3), 377 (3), 378 (2), 379 (15), 382 (1), 388 (9), 389 (7), 392 (4), 393 (33), 399 (7).
50 to 99	200 (61), 214 (50), 218 (72).
100 to 199	380 (190).
200 to 299	205 (221).
300 to 399	384 (348).
400 to 499	...

Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is less than 500 (contd.)

Size of Industry in terms of No. of persons employed	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code and number of persons working

14. MADURAI DISTRICT - RURAL

Below 50	202 (12), 205 (12), 206 (47), 209 (15), 215 (11), 216 (4), 224 (4), 236 (23), 262 (1), 264 (21), 270 (1), 274 (4), 277 (47), 280 (49), 289 (1), 311 (22), 313 (49), 330 (3), 335 (11), 341 (3), 342 (15), 344 (1), 353 (8), 367 (48), 368 (4), 374 (15), 378 (3), 386 (4), 392 (2), 399 (8).
50 to 99	207 (77), 214 (88), 231 (88), 233 (65), 302 (78), 365 (71), 366 (63).
100 to 199	201 (186), 230 (157), 273 (124), 281 (142), 334 (138), 350 (197), 389 (113).
200 to 299	217 (275), 239 (250), 282 (271), 340 (224), 360 (292), 384 (272), 388 (230).
300 to 399	288 (317), 310 (313), 373 (356).
400 to 499	232 (422), 393 (469).

15. MADURAI DISTRICT - URBAN

Below 50	202 (4), 213 (3), 216 (24), 220 (4), 224 (22), 226 (14), 237 (4), 244 (22), 262 (30), 263 (1), 272 (19), 277 (7) 278 (46), 279 (29), 283 (20), 284 (22), 288 (24), 312 (8), 314 (1), 320 (23), 326 (7), 331 (48), 332 (8), 333 (7), 337 (44), 344 (11), 353 (14), 360 (8). 363 (36), 364 (20), 370 (10), 372 (4), 373 (38), 374 (15), 377 (4), 382 (3), 383 (41), 385 (47), 391 (4), 392 (41), 394 (1), 395 (18), 396 (3).
50 to 99	215 (69), 222 (74), 266 (85), 270 (51), 271 (74), 289 (51), 291 (57), 292 (97), 301 (69), 310 (64), 313 (53), 334 (82), 342 (81), 361 (56), 379 (82).
100 to 199	221 (129), 264 (180), 281 (133), 287 (171), 303 (176), 323 (117), 339 (109), 340 (118), 343 (187), 350 (183), 389 (149).
200 to 299	218 (262), 280 (205), 300 (242), 311 (231), 335 (252), 336 (246), 341 (297), 366 (226), 367 (287), 368 (294).
300 to 399	282 (305), 399 (380).
400 to 499	205 (473), 225 (470), 230 (425), 231 (451), 274 (482), 365 (442), 388 (428).

Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is less than 500 (contd.)

16. TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT - RURAL

Size of Industry in terms of No. of persons employed	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code and number of persons working
Below 50	202 (14), 206 (2), 215 (7), 218 (9), 221 (7), 224 (8), 225 (7), 230 (32), 233 (32), 234 (25), 236 (17), 253 (2), 277 (20), 289 (4), 301 (11), 302 (3), 312 (22), 314 (4), 320 (4), 323 (3), 330 (15), 333 (7), 334 (49), 336 (14), 339 (3), 340 (10), 342 (1), 345 (7), 353 (3), 366 (4), 367 (6), 368 (10), 370 (4), 384 (12), 389 (33), 392 (1), 399 (4).
50 to 99	205 (64), 207 (64), 209 (82), 270 (73), 365 (56).
100 to 199	214 (118), 264 (160), 281 (188), 310 (129), 311 (156), 343 (119).
200 to 299	273 (219), 282 (251), 288 (233), 341 (251).
300 to 399	220 (329), 231 (382), 274 (340), 388 (389).
400 to 499	...

17. TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT - URBAN

Size of Industry in terms of No. of persons employed	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code and number of persons working
Below 50	206 (26), 210 (4), 215 (32), 216 (28), 223 (4), 224 (10), 225 (3), 230 (11), 231 (11), 234 (4), 264 (33), 274 (43), 277 (29), 279 (11), 280 (39), 281 (48), 283 (1), 284 (3), 287 (15), 300 (35), 301 (36), 303 (28), 313 (4), 330 (4), 331 (1), 332 (8), 333 (3), 334 (38), 335 (44), 342 (7), 344 (43), 345 (4), 357 (9), 364 (4), 372 (4), 376 (4), 377 (4), 378 (16), 379 (37), 382 (38), 386 (4), 387 (4), 394 (7), 395 (18).
50 to 99	239 (96), 271 (67), 288 (78), 341 (67), 343 (63), 350 (82), 380 (69), 389 (93), 392 (65).
100 to 199	207 (145), 218 (181), 222 (133), 282 (146). 311 (123), 320 (136), 367 (108), 368 (151).
200 to 299	205 (244), 233 (262), 365 (275), 366 (227), 399 (223).
300 to 399	214 (332), 226 (300), 310 (326), 336 (300), 363 (324).
400 to 499	...

Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is less than 500 (contd.)

18. THANJAVUR DISTRICT - RURAL

Size of Industry in terms of No. of persons employed	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code and number of persons working
Below 50	204 (3), 215 (3), 218 (18), 224 (3), 225 (15), 231 (40), 236 (2), 244 (3), 262 (35), 277 (14), 280 (8), 283 (8), 284 (7), 289 (30), 292 (1), 301 (29), 302 (21), 310 (1), 311 (17), 331 (4), 334 (38), 335 (11), 336 (39), 337 (3), 338 (38), 341 (23), 342 (3), 344 (11), 345 (32), 363 (1), 367 (34), 368 (20), 379 (1), 392 (5), 394 (14), 395 (3).
50 to 99	206 (75), 207 (87), 209 (60), 274 (63), 332 (52), 333 (78), 399 (64).
100 to 199	221 (154), 281 (184), 340 (159), 389 (146).
200 to 299	202 (225), 205 (218), 273 (282).
300 to 399	214 (366).
400 to 499	365 (407), 388 (456).

19. THANJAVUR DISTRICT - URBAN

Size of Industry in terms of No. of persons employed	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code and number of persons working
Below 50	215 (22), 216 (26), 222 (34), 224 (12), 226 (22), 230 (12), 231 (31), 232 (35), 236 (48), 237 (14), 239 (10), 244 (12), 250 (10), 260 (14), 261 (29), 262 (16), 263 (22), 280 (40), 287 (4), 289 (10), 291 (38), 292 (4), 300 (1), 303 (22), 310 (26), 313 (4), 320 (15), 322 (3), 323 (8), 331 (8), 332 (34), 333 (28), 338 (14), 340 (4), 342 (11), 343 (38), 344 (37), 345 (7), 351 (3), 364 (7), 366 (15), 372 (4), 373 (1), 374 (6), 375 (41), 377 (3), 378 (6), 383 (3), 386 (4), 390 (5), 394 (18), 395 (45).
50 to 99	225 (87), 233 (91), 277 (59), 284 (57), 337 (86), 341 (63), 350 (73), 363 (87), 392 (84).
100 to 199	223 (115), 234 (129), 288 (116), 311 (160), 339 (140), 360 (101), 367 (111), 389 (105).
200 to 299	207 (281), 218 (209), 282 (211), 301 (204), 335 (233), 336 (223), 365 (278), 379 (204).
300 to 399	209 (379), 220 (375), 281 (370), 399 (330).
400 to 499	205 (419), 214 (440).

Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is less than 500 *(contd.)*

20. RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT - RURAL

Size of Industry in terms of No. of persons employed	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code and number of persons working
Below 50	204 (3), 205 (11), 207 (15), 209 (17), 215 (29), 218 (8), 221 (33), 224 (22), 233 (37), 271 (4), 280 (11), 288 (25), 311 (4), 335 (4), 339 (42), 342 (45), 365 (34), 368 (18), 384 (3), 392 (2), 395 (1), 399 (24).
50 to 99	231 (74), 275 (69), 281 (80), 302 (54), 367 (52), 389 (80).
100 to 199	202 (100), 230 (180), 273 (171), 282 (186), 340 (153), 350 (180), 360 (166), 382 (100), 388 (196),
200 to 299	234 (238).
300 to 399	214 (311), 232 (356), 239 (338), 333 (370).
400 to 499	...

21. RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT - URBAN

Size of Industry in terms of No. of persons employed	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code and number of persons working
Below 50	204 (4), 206 (42), 215 (24), 216 (38), 223 (4), 224 (29), 226 (12), 234 (14), 236 (10), 239 (3), 244 (4), 261 (4), 263 (22), 265 (6), 272 (1), 276 (3), 277 (29), 279 (17), 280 (36), 281 (31), 283 (29), 284 (4), 287 (14), 289 (46), 292 (48), 301 (14), 310 (33), 323 (4), 331 (15), 333 (31), 335 (25), 336 (27), 337 (3), 339 (22), 340 (31), 341 (44), 342 (10), 343 (9), 344 (3), 345 (7), 353 (1), 360 (8), 363 (4), 364 (49), 366 (7), 377 (12), 379 (6), 383 (35), 385 (49), 392 (36), 394 (1).
50 to 99	225 (85), 262 (74), 288 (54), 313 (95), 350 (99), 368 (92), 370 (74), 389 (55).
100 to 199	205 (183), 209 (140), 231 (174), 311 (100), 386 (100), 395 (122), 399 (101),
200 to 299	218 (290), 282 (290), 320 (234), 367 (270).
300 to 399	214 (323), 233 (375), 264 (340), 303 (311), 388 (333).
400 to 499	207 (473), 221 (408), 273 (446), 365 (406).

Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is less than 500 (contd.)

22. TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT - RURAL

Size of Industry in terms of No. of persons employed	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code and number of persons working
Below 50	202 (7), 206 (4), 207 (26), 215 (1), 218 (15), 224 (38), 225 (10), 231 (44), 236 (45), 244 (4), 264 (12), 270 (34), 277 (4), 283 (8), 287 (8), 289 (19), 291 (7), 303 (3), 310 (12), 313 (12), 314 (42), 332 (8), 333 (42), 335 (4), 336 (15), 338 (26), 342 (4), 363 (34), 368 (23), 370 (34), 384 (16), 392 (3), 394 (3).
50 to 99	204 (51), 205 (60), 209 (86), 233 (57), 274 (56), 301 (90), 302 (65), 311 (58), 360 (75), 367 (72), 389 (50).
100 to 199	214 (121), 217 (113), 273 (145), 281 (122), 388 (180).
200 to 299	339 (201), 340 (253), 365 (291).
300 to 399	334 (343).
400 to 499	

23. TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT - URBAN

Size of Industry in terms of No. of persons employed	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code and number of persons working
Below 50	201 (4), 206 (3), 215 (32), 216 (28), 217 (4), 219 (4), 223 (7), 234 (44), 241 (34), 244 (7), 266 (22), 271 (18), 272 (1), 278 (1), 283 (4), 284 (33), 287 (4), 291 (1), 292 (3), 310 (24), 315 (4), 320 (46), 322 (2), 323 (8), 331 (40), 337 (7), 339 (14), 342 (25), 343 (4), 344 (4), 345 (9), 357 (10), 361 (36), 363 (22), 364 (14), 366 (11), 370 (9), 373 (7), 377 (7), 378 (8), 379 (34), 381 (35), 394 (3), 395 (25).
50 to 99	204 (58), 221 (96), 236 (63), 280 (71), 290 (50), 301 (96), 303 (98), 336 (95), 341 (60), 360 (66), 368 (88), 383 (53), 392 (73).
100 to 199	224 (106), 225 (161), 240 (179), 311 (110), 330 (104), 335 (102), 340 (173), 389 (115), 399 (130).
200 to 299	207 (228), 218 (252), 274 (242), 281 (236), 282 (226), 367 (274).
300 to 399	205 (366), 209 (375), 214 (300), 273 (355), 277 (373), 288 (321), 350 (391), 386 (361), 388 (379).
400 to 499	233 (412), 302 (492).

Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is less than 500 *(concld.)*

24. KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT - RURAL

Size of Industry in terms of No. of persons employed	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code and number of persons working
Below 50	205 (12), 207 (29), 209 (4), 214 (15), 215 (1), 217 (37), 218 (15), 225 (7), 230 (26), 231 (49), 234 (15), 236 (34), 274 (20), 280 (4), 283 (7), 288 (47), 289 (10), 301 (40), 303 (11), 310 (4), 311 (19), 313 (3), 320 (1), 333 (7), 335 (19), 337 (10), 338 (49), 341 (4), 342 (7), 345 (34), 356 (18), 367 (7), 370 (4), 375 (1), 377 (1), 382 (4), 384 (11), 386 (3), 392 (2), 394 (1), 395 (22), 399 (4).
50 to 99	220 (88), 281 (90), 282 (80), 290 (83), 334 (74), 336 (92), 365 (54), 389 (67).
100 to 199	273 (103), 323 (103), 350 (168), 378 (108), (388 105).
200 to 299	277 (231).
300 to 399	204 (355), 340 (377).
400 to 499	322 (499).

25. KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT - URBAN

Size of Industry in terms of No. of persons employed	Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code and number of persons working
Below 50	207 (8), 209 (48), 214 (24), 215 (7), 218 (10), 288 (16), 289 (1), 292 (14), 303 (2), 313 (4), 320 (12), 331 (1), 339 (3), 341 (4), 342 (32), 368 (21), 372 (7), 378 (3), 379 (40), 389 (19), 392 (8), 394 (4), 395 (3), 399 (34).
50 to 99	205 (72), 220 (51), 231 (88), 233 (93), 281 (62), 311 (57), 367 (62), 388 (96).
100 to 199	280 (198), 282 (111), 302 (132), 334 (109), 340 (124), 350 (158), 365 (106), 369 (183).
200 to 299	...
300 to 399	277 (338).
400 to 499	264 (405), 384 (449), 393 (406).

Minor group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons

U R

Standard Industrial Classification Code No.	Total	District and number					
		Madras City	Chingleput	North Arcot	South Arcot	Salem	Coimbatore
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
200	25,590	1,879	1,122	1,825	891	2,298	3,342
201	736	...	...	...	...	...	...
205	1,053	1,053	...	...	...	...	...
207	2,784	784	...	...	...	535	696
209	2,526	900	...	...	...	...	...
214	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
217	3,871	...	...	...	...	...	2,369
218	607	...	...	...	...	...	607
220	19,592	1,819	700	9,846	...	1,380	1,007
221	1,448	...	...	...	...	...	...
224	666	666	...	...	...	...	...
230	9,659	...	...	...	...	702	6,247
231	14,421	...	...	...	...	...	13,416
232	26,167	...	...	...	...	714	9,932
233	2,683	...	...	...	...	896	916
234	18,442	...	...	...	...	1,989	14,339
235	130,228	1,722	2,937	3,804	3,441	46,483	8,589
239	3,059	...	...	1,356	...	...	...
263	1,342	...	...	...	...	1,342	...
264	7,039	...	...	956	...	1,483	...
270	5,150	...	...	...	...	832	...
271	2,511	...	...	...	...	...	2,511
273	10,575	3,002	972	1,289	947	936	958
274	2,034	...	...	616	...	...	1,418
281	703	703	...	...	...	...	...
282	516	...	...	...	...	516	...
300	911	911	...	...	...	...	...
301	2,350	2,350	...	...	...	...	...
302	13,695	7,577	765	...	...	613	813
310	4,957	...	1,285	2,937	...	...	735
320	998	...	998	...	...	...	...
330	712	712	...	...	...	...	...
331	586	586	...	...	...	...	...

working in the industry is 500 and above in urban areas by districts

B A N

of workers

Nilgiri	Madurai	Tiruchirapalli	Thanjavur	Ramanatha-puram	Tirunelveli	Kanya-kumari
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	4,060	2,695	2,524	2,286	2,100	568
...	...	736	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	769	...	...	...	...	...
...	970	656	...	...	...	...
...	500	...	...	...	...	...
1,502	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,332	...	...	2,508	...
...	...	668	780	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,988	722	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,005	...
...	9,304	...	...	2,713	3,000	504
...	871	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,114	...	...	...	...	...
...	13,921	3,871	2,869	14,805	25,145	2,641
...	651	...	...	...	1,052	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4,600	...	...	...
...	...	4,318	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	542	677	745	...	...	507
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	805	563	654	1,905	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Minor group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons

U R

Standard Industrial Classification Code No.	Total	District and number					
		Madras City	Chingleput	North Arcot	South Arcot	Salem	Coimbatore
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
332	1,450	...	...	1,450	...	...	...
334	8,693	...	1,842	...	...	...	...
335	2,434	1,415	...	...	...	...	1,019
340	549	...	549	...	...	...	...
341	2,596	...	...	...	...	...	2,596
360	4,701	1,719	...	2,982	...	...	...
361	645	645	...	...	...	...	...
363	774	774	...	...	...	...	...
364	1,152	1,152	...	...	...	...	...
365	3,282	694	...	...	...	...	1,010
366	1,207	1,207	...	...	...	...	...
367	1,782	1,782	...	...	...	...	...
368	1,540	898	...	...	...	...	...
369	15,526	3,101	934	828	...	706	2,399
371	2,526	2,526	...	...	...	...	...
374	4,058	...	...	...	...	871	3,187
375	513	513	...	...	...	...	...
379	3,285	1,236	2,049	...	...	...	...
380	6,559	6,019	...	...	...	...	...
381	10,566	10,566	...	...	...	...	...
382	965	965	...	...	...	...	...
383	1,619	1,619	...	...	...	...	...
384	21,250	5,211	1,038	752	...	1,169	2,952
385	1,500	...	1,500	...	...	...	...
388	4,396	841	...	827	...	710	753
391	595	595	...	...	...	...	...
393	23,350	2,722	...	1,270	943	3,362	2,353
399	4,000	3,376	...	...	...	...	624

working in the Industry is 500 and above in urban areas by districts

B A N

of workers

Nilgiri	Madurai	Tiruchirapalli	Thanjavur	Ramanatha-puram	Tirunelveli	Kanya-kumari
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,322	2,529	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,578	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	642	...	...	...
...	1,996	1,305	1,807	1,130	1,320	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	540	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,632	1,741	1,654	546	1,555	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	664	601	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,147	3,325	2,292	1,555	2,381	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement V—10

Minor Group of Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the Industry is 500 and above in urban areas of districts by taluks.

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers							
			Ponneri	Tiruvallur	Tiruttani	Sriperumbudur	Saidapet	Chingleput	Kanchipuram	Maduranthakam
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chingleput	200	1,122	46	71	53	39	231	98	555	29
	220	700	8	387	...	51	130	58	66	...
	235	2,937	1,247	...	260	39	54	263	1,070	4
	273	972	...	138	10	83	187	236	306	12
	302	765	...	21	...	4	600	...	140	...
	310	1,285	...	...	...	...	1,110	7	30	138
	320	998	...	4	...	...	994	...	...	...
	334	1,842	...	...	...	...	1,842	...	...	...
	340	549	...	...	...	...	549	...	...	...
	369	934	7	14	18	47	711	64	66	7
	379	2,049	...	7	...	...	2,034	...	8	...
	384	1,038	...	...	38	12	884	46	55	3
	385	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers										
			Arkonam	Walajapet	Gudiyatham	Tiruppattur	Vellore	Arni	Cheyyar	Wandiwash	Polur	Chengam	Tiruvannamalai
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North Arcot	200	1,825	174	452	135	204	190	96	131	51	108	...	284
	220	9,846	1,238	1,780	1,070	1,199	4,436	...	60	15	...	...	48
	235	3,804	5	1,142	710	1	85	128	1,729	...	4	...	...
	239	1,356	...	32	1,278	8	4	34	...	...	...	...	...
	264	956	...	395	4	4	...	518	28	...	7	...	...
	273	1,289	13	170	51	136	556	91	136	...	66	...	70
	274	616	...	120	4	103	8	7	36	338	...	...	...
	310	2,937	...	901	836	1,064	133	3	...	...	...	...	...
	332	1,450	...	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	360	2,982	2,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	369	828	39	40	82	76	371	52	26	14	22	...	106
	384	752	...	164	38	16	397	38	...	11	1	...	87
	388	827	23	94	75	74	332	68	32	34	54	...	41
	393	1,270	75	74	107	139	556	186	32	14	16	...	71

Statement V—10 (contd.)

Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is 500 and above in urban areas of districts by taluks (contd.)

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers: Gingee	Tindivanam	Villupuram	Tirukkoyilur	Kallakurichi	Vriddhachalam	Cuddalore	Chidambaram
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South Arcot.	200	891	...	175	106	57	143	32	222	156
	235	3,441	...	94	...	...	...	...	1,801	1,546
	273	947	...	20	635	97	11	7	124	53
	393	943	...	107	134	70	56	76	168	332

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers: Hosur	Krishnagiri	Harur	Dharmapuri	Omalur	Yercaud	Salem	Sankari	Tiruchengode	Rasipuram	Attur	Namakkal
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Salem	200	2,298	24	97	10	145	41	...	1,375	58	76	163	250	59
	207	535	...	22	...	4	9	...	104	132	28	100	...	136
	220	1,380	184	104	22	11	26	...	850	131	4	27	18	3
	230	702	...	...	...	...	7	...	669	...	7	17	2	...
	232	714	...	...	...	...	...	...	665	...	49	...	...	...
	233	896	...	...	...	...	46	...	704	21	54	71	...	...
	234	1,989	37	4	...	7	234	...	139	139	1,426	3	...	...
	235	46,483	18	18	...	320	760	...	27,744	2,633	6,048	8,874	4	64
	263	1,342	18	...	...	...	39	..	1,143	...	135	7	...	...
	264	1,483	53	4	...	...	7	...	1,401	...	4	10	...	4
	270	832	...	...	...	...	...	...	832	...	...	...	...	...
	273	936	14	52	4	12	24	...	744	6	32	37	10	1
	282	516	4	78	...	18	...	...	290	14	52	49	7	4
	302	613	...	11	...	36	7	...	376	4	29	146	...	4
	369	706	10	30	...	28	7	...	376	16	29	26	58	126
	374	871	...	...	...	...	860	...	4	...	...	...	7	...
	384	1,169	8	117	14	49	4	...	672	...	14	21	7	263
	388	710	9	103	7	20	6	...	387	14	42	40	10	72
	393	3,362	38	268	22	68	40	...	2,556	10	97	164	78	21

Statement V—10 (contd.)

Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is 500 and above in urban areas of districts by taluks (contd.)

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers								
			Bhavani	Gopichetti-palayam	Erode	Dhara-puram	Palla-dam	Avana-shi	Coimba-tore	Polla-chi	Udumal-pet
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Coimbatore	200	3,342	52	290	570	119	674	202	453	808	174
	207	696	224	8	256	4	21	26	74	83	...
	217	2,369	...	...	...	...	...	14	474	1,881	...
	218	607	3	9	16	28	31	88	404	25	3
	220	1,007	...	36	154	7	172	11	400	176	51
	230	6,247	...	15	126	29	2,770	308	2,832	153	14
	231	13,416	...	...	...	...	4	...	12,131	...	1,281
	232	9,932	...	...	...	...	350	...	9,582	...	...
	233	916	29	...	158	7	340	202	169	11	...
	234	14,339	3	...	534	...	3,295	...	10,407	...	100
	235	8,589	85	608	292	3	1,186	154	6,214	47	...
	271	2,511	...	...	...	...	2,492	...	15	4	...
	273	958	4	30	20	15	64	51	670	104	...
	274	1,418	1,262	4	...	...	149	3	...	...	...
	302	813	...	...	71	...	236	...	436	41	29
	310	735	...	4	321	...	...	14	396	...	...
	335	1,019	....	...	25	...	...	15	40	939	...
	341	2,596	4	8	...	1	10	11	2,562	...	...
	365	1,010	22	165	4	10	788	...	9	10	2
	369	2,399	8	64	121	14	108	20	1,940	106	18
	374	3,187	...	7	...	...	...	23	3,146	...	11
	384	2,952	4	64	193	119	160	237	1,850	281	44
	388	753	21	59	34	16	72	78	390	32	51
	393	2,353	35	122	464	72	23	63	1,286	239	49
	399	624	4	...	86	1	186	4	249	91	3

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers		
			Gudalur	Ootacamund	Coonor
			1	2	3
Nilgiri	217	1,502	680	275	547

Statement V—10 (contd.)

Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is 500 and above in urban areas of districts by taluks (contd.)

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers: Dindigul	Palni	Kodaikanal	Periyakulam	Nilakkottai	Melur	Madurai	Tirumangalam
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madurai	200	4,060	748	304	4	688	88	50	1,947	231
	207	769	417	...	...	74	4	7	224	43
	209	970	201	19	...	399	1	...	277	73
	214	500	50	28	3	61	18	4	287	49
	232	9,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,304	...
	233	871	79	15	...	28	...	...	749	...
	234	2,114	4	...	...	...	...	...	2,110	...
	235	13,921	254	142	...	481	4	...	12,677	363
	239	651	507	...	...	...	...	...	144	...
	273	542	33	26	10	44	48	7	334	40
	302	805	148	16	...	62	...	...	579	...
	369	1,996	762	44	1	192	32	96	861	8
	380	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	...
	384	4,632	202	89	7	240	14	...	4,066	14
	393	3,147	288	86	12	330	71	32	2,146	182

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers: Perambalur	Udaiyarpalayam	Lalgudi	Musiri	Karur	Kulittalai	Tiruchirapalli	Kulathur	Alangudi	Tirumayam
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tiruchirapalli	200	2,695	14	53	898	118	416	52	874	...	217	53
	201	736	...	...	...	...	736	...	...	...	...	...
	209	656	...	...	14	12	98	14	163	...	351	4
	220	2,332	...	...	...	7	4	...	2,321	...	...	...
	221	668	...	...	14	...	12	...	642	...	...	...
	235	3,871	...	950	262	670	284	199	776	...	491	239
	270	4,318	...	...	...	...	4,318	...	...	...	...	...
	273	677	...	35	103	37	68	7	402	...	...	25
	302	563	4	37	...	43	18	3	458	...	...	...
	369	1,305	18	11	27	40	165	48	457	...	522	17
	384	1,741	8	4	...	32	178	35	782	...	702	...
	388	664	7	20	84	33	87	8	340	...	25	60
	393	3,325	23	50	60	193	231	62	2,508	...	116	82

Statement V—10—(contd.)

Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is 500 and above in urban areas of districts by taluks (contd.)

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers											
			Sirkali	Mayu-ram	Kumba-konam	Nanni-lam	Papana-sam	Thanja-vur	Ora-tha-nad	Mannar-gudi	Naga-patti-nam	Tiruthu-raipundi	Pattuk-kottai	Aran-tangi
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thanjavur	200	2,524	207	324	285	112	166	532	36	160	298	166	155	83
	221	780	...	137	168	...	...	153	...	124	194	...	...	4
	235	2,869	...	257	1,750	16	41	589	...	216	...	...	...	...
	264	4,600	...	7	2,764	20	898	911	...	...	...	...	...	...
	273	745	...	24	149	1	...	122	...	100	222	114	7	6
	302	654	4	15	328	16	3	150	...	...	130	...	...	8
	368	642	6	18	531	1	...	53	...	10	22	...	1	...
	369	1,807	16	84	189	32	32	145	11	154	1,068	38	36	2
	384	1,654	...	534	790	...	...	252	...	7	23	34	14	...
	388	601	2	50	144	20	34	156	12	46	67	32	37	1
	393	2,292	14	377	559	40	74	355	43	122	328	169	181	30

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers								
			Tirupat-tur	Siva-ganga	Tiruva-danai	Parama-kudi	Ramanatha-puram	Muduku-lathur	Aruppu-kkottai	Sattur	Srivili-puttur
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ramanatha-puram	200	2,286	227	80	79	105	87	38	48	1,346	276
	230	1,988	4	...	...	3	...	49	70	652	1,210
	232	2,713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,713
	235	14,805	870	15	11	3,556	...	...	3,181	235	6,937
	302	1,905	32	...	...	18	18	...	4	1,812	21
	334	4,322	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	4,126	187
	369	1,130	100	48	36	86	78	10	72	302	398
	384	546	132	18	14	15	42	...	170	122	33
	393	1,555	364	64	90	181	168	64	62	334	228

Statement V—10 (concld.)

Minor group of Standard Industrial Classification Code where the number of persons working in the industry is 500 and above in urban areas of districts by taluks (concld.)

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers								
			Sankarnayinarkoil	Kovilpatti	Srivaikuntam	Tirunelveli	Tenkasi	Shencottah	Ambasamudram	Nanguneri	Tiruchendur
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tirunelveli	200	2,100	144	74	716	473	65	48	306	126	148
	220	2,508	...	...	11	2,175	143	...	165	14	...
	230	722	75	408	221	7	4	...	...	7	...
	231	1,005	18	957	...	22	...	...	...	...	8
	232	3,000	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	235	25,145	4,529	182	240	6,937	9,283	233	3,338	6	397
	239	1,052	...	961	15	68	7	...	1	...	...
	334	2,529	133	2,313	11	...	...	...	...	...	72
	365	1,578	654	12	56	770	44	4	34	...	4
	369	1,320	65	150	716	118	36	42	96	26	71
	384	1,555	4	90	101	1,305	8	22	7	...	18
	393	2,381	61	133	474	716	122	38	275	104	458

Name of District	Code No.	Total workers for the District	Taluk and number of workers			
			Vilavancode	Kalkulam	Thovala	Agasteeswaram
			1	2	3	4
Kanyakumari	200	568	4	19	...	545
	232	504	4	...	...	500
	235	2,641	15	270	...	2,356
	273	507	299	8	...	200

5 - 83. It would be good to have an idea of the power resources of Madras State, so that the discussion can be appreciated in its proper perspective. Madras State does not possess any coal (black) deposits. Whatever coal is required is imported from West Bengal and Bihar over a distance of 1,000 miles entailing heavy freight charges. This void will perhaps to some extent be filled in by the Neyveli Thermal Station which will have 7 generators with an aggregate capacity of 4 lakhs kilowatts. It will be the biggest Thermal Power Station in the whole of India. Madras State is also not endowed with natural and synthetic oils essential to the establishment of modern industries. So any industrial development of Madras State, whether small-scale or large-scale has depended in the past on electricity and has to do so in future.

No coal deposit in Madras State

5-84. At the same time we have to appreciate that the water resources available for the generation of hydro-electric power are limited. Whatever resources have been available have been intensely utilised in the course of the last 30 years. Power development prior to 1929 was insignificant as it was confined to the hydro-electric plant at Kateri in Nilgiri District apart from the Thermal Station opened in Madras City. With the execution of the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme in 1929, the foundation for the power development in Madras State on a planned basis was laid. The development has been substantial during the second plan period as compared with the progress in earlier years. We give a statement indicating the progress of work during the planned period.

Water resources limited

Statement V—11

Achievements under the Five Year Plans

		Five Year Plans		
		At the begining of First Plan, 31st March, 1951	At the end of First Plan, 31st March, 1956	At the end of Second Plan, 31st March, 1961
GENERATION				
Installed generating capacity in M. W.		156	256	571
Aggregate demand in M. W.		130	208	448
Units generated in millions		630	1,053	2,213
TRANSMISSION				
Length of high tension lines	Kilometers	7,000	11,317	24,333
,, ,,	miles	4,355	7,343	15,121
Length of low tension lines	Kilometers	5,761	13,081	35,556
,, ,,	miles	3,580	8,128	22,095
DISTRIBUTION				
Number of consumers in lakhs		2·5	4·26	7·7
Sub-stations including distribution transformers		1,647	3,862	10,191
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION				
Number of villages and hamlets electrified		1,613	3,320	10,760
Number of agricultural pumpsets connected		14,373	32,440	117,697
FINANCE				
Capital outlay in crores of rupees		23·33	54·01	133·19
Gross revenue in crores of rupees		3·18	5·94	15·29

5-85. With the development of electricity, Madras State ranks first in India in hydro-electric development and the use of electric power for irrigation purposes if the number of consumers, power consumption and connected load for agricultural purposes are considered. It is third in generation and utilisation of power, Maharashtra and West Bengal leading. It retains the third position as far as the large industries are concerned. While the bulk of the power in Maharashtra and West Bengal is consumed in big industries and urban loads, Madras has built up an electricity grid extending power to all districts and almost

Madras State first in hydro-electric development

all rural areas. In fact, Madras leads the rest of India in rural electrification with more than 10,760 towns, villages and hamlets having electricity by 1961. The statement that follows will give us an idea of the extension of electric supply in the state.

Statement V—12

Progress in electrification in areas of the State

Region		1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Target)
1		2	3	4	5
State :					
Madras					
1. Towns		168	208	331	
2. Villages		1,526	3,194	10,429	
	Total	1,694	3,402	10,760	18,760
Districts :					
1. Coimbatore					
1. Towns		21	21	22	
2. Villages		411	735	2,093	
	Total	432	756	2,115	
2. Chingleput (including Madras City)					
1. Towns		15	21	21	
2. Villages		67	339	1,361	
	Total	82	360	1,382	
3. Kanyakumari					
1. Towns (included in Tirunelveli District)				17	
2. Villages				432	
	Total			449	
4. Madurai					
1. Towns		17	21	26	
2. Villages		92	227	1,046	
	Total	109	248	1,072	
5. Nilgiri					
1. Towns		4	4	4	
2. Villages		55	131	296	
	Total	59	135	300	
6. North Arcot					
1. Towns		14	19	22	
2. Villages		139	348	1,413	
	Total	153	367	1,435	

Progress in electrification in areas of the State (concld.)

1		2	3	4	5
7. Ramanathapuram					
1. Towns		24	27	32	
2. Villages		110	252	700	
	Total	134	279	732	
8. Salem					
1. Towns		13	13	19	
2. Villages		93	149	862	
	Total	106	162	881	
9. South Arcot					
1. Towns		12	15	18	
2. Villages		91	122	554	
	Total	103	137	572	
10. Tirunelveli					
1. Towns		8	24	47	
2. Villages		71	246	748	
	Total	79*	270*	795	
11. Tiruchirapalli					
1. Towns		17	18	28	
2. Villages		171	278	464	
	Total	188	296	492	
12. Tanjore					
1. Towns		23	25	29	
2. Villages		226	367	506	
	Total	249	392	535	

* includes the areas under present Kanyakumari District

5 - 86. The Madras Power Grid comprises 7 Hydro-Electric Power Stations:

			k.w.
The Madras Power Grid	Pykara	...	70,200
	Moyar	...	36,000
	Mettur	...	40,000
	Papanasam	...	28,000
	Periyar	...	105,000
	Kundah No. I	...	40,000
	(2 Thermal Power Stations)		
	Madras	...	98,500
	Madurai	...	14,000
			571,700

The total power generated in all the power stations of the grid during the year 1960-61 was 2213·478 million units with an average generation of 101·123 million units per month. The demand of the power in the State has grown in the previous decade and continues to grow with the industrial awakening. Several new industries are being planned to be started all over the State and power is to be provided from the Madras Grid. The sub-joined statement will show the enormous increase in the consumption of electricity for commercial and industrial purposes that has taken place since the beginning of the First Plan.

Statement V—13

Utilisation of electricity in Madras State (connected load in k. watts)

Year (at the end of)	Domestic fuel and lighting	Municipalities	Licencees	Commercial and industrial use	Railways & traction	Others
1951	54,580	43,212	130,419	115,669	24,660	60,651
1956	118,118	39,341	167,936	178,895	31,143	135,062
1961	209,842	46,013	146,335	402,885	33,345	456,123

5 - 87. To meet the ever-increasing demand, an ambitious programme has been drawn up for implementation in the Third Plan period. Statement below gives the details of the Third Plan Schemes.

Future plans for power expansion

Statement V—14

Third Plan Power Schemes

Serial number and name of Project	Provision for 1961-66 (in crores of rupees)	Benefits in Third Plan M.W.
A. Continuing schemes :		
1. Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme	0·12	...
2. Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme (I & II stage)	2·48	...
3. Sandynallah Reservoir Scheme	0·59	...
B. New schemes :		
1. Mettur Tunnel Hydro-Electric Scheme	5·80	100
2. Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme (III stage)	23·06	240
3. Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme (II stage)	0·94	35
4. Anamalai Project (Parambikulam)	5·00	95
5. Transmission and Distribution	30·00	...
6. Rural electrification	30·00	...
7. Loans to licencees	2·00	...
8. Investigation of new Schemes	0·20	...
	100·19	

Note: This does not include the power benefit that will be made available from the Neyveli Thermal Station falling under the Central Section.

5 - 88. It will be seen that electricity for commercial and industrial use has recorded an appreciable increase of 300% during 1951-61. It is proposed to increase the present installed capacity to 1,131,000 K. W. with the completion of the Third Five Year Plan Schemes.

Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme, III stage extension	245,000	K.W.
Mettur Tunnel Hydro-Electric Scheme	100,000	,,
Periyar II Stage Extensions	35,000	
Perambikulam Hydro-Electric Scheme	180,000	
Total for Third Plan Schemes	560,000	,,
At the end of the Second Plan Period	571,000	,,
	1,131,000	,,

In addition, with the completion of the Neyveli Lignite Project, power to the extent of 226,000 K. W. will be made available to the Madras Grid. 8,000 additional villages in the interior will get the benefits apart from providing electricity for 75,000 agricultural pumpsets. These schemes are estimated to cost Rs. 100·19 crores and will more than double the installed capacity at the end of the Second Plan. With the development of electricity, it is hoped that economic development of Madras State will take place especially in the rural areas thereby raising the standard of living of the common man. Even after all these schemes are implemented, Madras will still be short of power and the existing hydro-*cum*-thermal grid will have to be considerably extended to meet further loads. Investigations of the Kodayur Hydro-Electric Scheme in Kanyakumari District with an installed capacity of 60,000 K. W. and costing Rs. 6 crores are in progress. A preliminary investigation of the Hogenakkal Hydro-Electric-*cum*-Flood Moderation Scheme indicates that two power stations can be located in the course of the Cauvery River just above the Mettur power station with an installed capacity of 800,000 K. W. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 58 crores. Even if these schemes are completed, Madras will be still in deficit of power and the logical solution for this problem is to establish a nuclear power station in Madras State. On the representation of the State Government, the Atomic Energy Commission has appointed a high power committee for the selection of a site for a nuclear station in the Southern Zone. The site has been chosen at Kalpakkam in Chingleput District for the establishment of a nuclear station. From the above discussion, it will be clear that any industrial development of Madras State has to depend on electricity and any future expansion will have to take into account the possibilities of increasing the electricity potential of Madras State by various means.

Techno-Economic Survey estimate of power consumption

5 - 89. The Techno-Economic Survey Report of Madras compiled by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, 1960 has devoted a chapter to 'Power'. According to this report, the estimated consumption of fuel in the State in 1958 was as follows :

Statement V—15

Types of fuels, their main use and their annual consumption

Type of fuel	Main use	Annual consumption (tons)
Coal	Railways	1,500,000
	Thermal stations	360,000
	Industry	400,000
		2,260,000
Wood	Industry	40,000
	Domestic	1,000,000
		1,040,000
Charcoal	Domestic and industry	400,000
Furnace oil	Industry, transport & domestic	100,000
Diesel, gasoline and kerosene	,, ,,	75,000
		175,000
Hydro-electricity		1,020 million kwh.

It will be noticed that of the total consumption of 2·26 million tons of coal, two thirds are consumed by the Railway alone. This is radically different from the pattern of consumption in the country as a whole where approximately one third of the total consumption is taken up by railways and an equal proportion by industries. The consumption of coal in non-railway sector in Madras is, however, restricted by inadequate transport facilities. It has been estimated that another million tons of coal could be absorbed in industry and other uses in the State if adequate transport facilities were available. This would restore the balance in the pattern of coal consumption in the State.

Coal requirements of the State

5 - 90. The coal requirements (excluding coal consumed by the railways) of the State are met by three main sources; Bengal-Bihar coal fields (40%), Singareni coal fields (40%), and Pench coal fields (20%). The price of coal in the State is naturally higher than that ruling at the collieries and varies according to the distance of the haul and the type of transport used. For instance, transport by ship is more expensive than by railway. This has its adverse effect on the economic development of the State. All industries for which coal is used cannot be developed because of the inadquate supply and high cost of the coal. The existing industries which depend on coal have to face the vicissitudes caused by the dislocation in the movement of wagons or pay a high price for the coal imported through sea.

Industrial demand of coal

5 - 91. The rate at which industrial consumption of coal in India is likely to grow in the next 15 years (1960-75) has been estimated by NCAER at approximately 50% for each five year period. In Madras, however, the industrial requirement for coal is not likely to grow at the same rate as in India. The largest industrial consumers of coal are metallurgical industries. By 1970-71, India is expected to produce 20 million tons of steel. Madras may by then produce 200,000 tons of steel at the most, i.e. 1% of all India output. Coal is also required in large

quantities for power generation. Considering the present resources for thermal power in Madras and the possible development of nuclear power, coal requirement for power generation in Madras is likely to increase at a lower rate than in the rest of India. Keeping these factors in mind, total industrial requirements of coal in Madras by 1971 may be put at 2 million tons per annum or an additional 1·2 million tons during 1961–71.

The Neyveli Lignite Project

5 - 92. Lignite is the only source of commercial fuel in the State. Large deposits of lignite—a low grade fuel—have been found in the South Arcot District. Known reserves are estimated at 2,000 million tons located in an area of 100 sq. miles. The more easily workable deposits with reserves of 200 million tons are spread over an area of 5½ sq. miles in Neyveli. It is in this area that mining operations under the lignite project are going on. The lignite project for the present envisages mining of 3·5 million tons of lignite annually to be utilised in the Thermal Power Plant to generate a capacity of 250 M. W., (2) in fertiliser plant and (3) in the production of 380,000 tons of carbonised briquettes which would be available for domestic as well as industrial purposes. As fuel, 2·5 tons of lignite are equal to one ton in thermal power. Since raw lignite cannot be used directly as fuel, briquetting is essential. Lignite briquettes would be a cheaper fuel compared with Bihar coal and would compete with Singareni coal on account of their better size and combustibility. It has been estimated that per capita requirement for domestic fuel in India as a whole is 0·25 ton of coal equivalent per year. In Madras on account of its warmer climate, it is likely to be less, say, 0·2 ton per year. Assuming that the rural requirement for domestic fuel is met by firewood and cowdung, the urban population (¼ of the total population in 1951) which in 1971 is expected to be in the neighbourhood of 10 millions will need 2 million tons of coal equivalent per year.* It would appear that while lignite project provides substantial assistance to the State economy in other directions, it cannot be said to contribute much to ease the existing situation with regard to industrial and domestic supplies. Much of the coal required in Madras will have to come from external sources thereby increasing the uncertainty in the supply position and the cost of supply.

Role of wood—charcoal in industrial development

5 - 93. We will now discuss the role of wood and charcoal in the industrial development of Madras which presumably can be produced locally. The estimated current consumption of fuels in the State is given below:

Type of fuel	*Main use*	*Annual consumption*
Wood	Industry	40,000
	Domestic	1,000,000
Charcoal	Domestic & industry	400,000
Furnace oil	Industry, transport and domestic	100,000
Diesel, gasoline and kerosene		75,000

The last two items are imported. There is a possibility that oil may be struck in Cauvery Basin and unless this is done, every ton of oil needed for industrial development has to be imported from outside. Regarding the production of wood and charcoal within the State, it is relevant to consider the area under forest in Madras State. Against 28·1% of forest in India, the present State of Madras has only 13·7% of its land area under forest. The area under forest was 17·1% in 1949-50 which rose to 17·7% in 1951-52. After separation of Andhra, it fell to 15·7% in 1954-55 and 14% in 1955-56. The State of Madras again lost forest during the linguistic

reorganisation of States. While there is 0·30 acre of forest per capita in India, it is only 0·16 acre in Madras. The forest has to be carefully nurtured in Madras State with a view to produce valuable species and considering that the rainfall is lower in Madras State than in other States like Mysore and Kerala, the output of the forest is, therefore, limited. Thus Madras has very limited resources for firewood and for production of charcoal to be utilised in the industrial expansion of the State. These remarks will indicate that at present the development of Madras State depends on electricity and this can be augmented in future by atomic power. Fortunately there are considerable known-deposits of monosite sand in Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts of this State.

Subsidiary Table to E–III

5 - 94. We have prepared Subsidiary Table E-III-3 which gives the distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each division, major group and selected minor group by kind of fuel or power used. It does not make any distinction between workshops and factories and does not present the figures for workshops and factories separately. It would have been of interest to discuss the proportion of factories and workshops using power and not using power. Wherever machinery is not used, the information about the nature of power has not been collected during houselisting. As such no power will include cases in which power or fuel is used without machinery. Therefore no accurate data is available for such a discussion. The break-up of the power used in rural areas is given as below :

E	...	41
L	...	17
C	...	10
O	...	1

For the urban area, the break-up is as follows:

E	...	87
L	...	3
C	...	11
O	...	2

Nature of power or fuel used—Rural, Urban variation

5 - 95. A comparison between the rural and urban break-ups shows the variation in the nature of power or fuel used. In urban sector, the proportion of workshops and factories using electricity is more than double that of the rural areas. While liquid fuel in the urban areas forms about 1/6th of the rural sector. Coal is equally used in both the sectors. This is because electricity has been extended first to urban areas and then to rural areas. The industry is, therefore, based more on electricity in urban areas than in rural. It is also likely that with the extension of electricity in the rural sector which has taken place during the Second Five Year Plan, there will be displacement of liquid fuel from the rural sector. More miscellaneous fuel is used in urban sector than in rural.

Classification of industrial establishments

5 - 96. We now present a statement classifying the workshops and factories separately. The classification is based on the fuel. But in the last column, we have indicated the number of workshops and factories which do not employ any machinery whether they are run " with fuel " or " without fuel ". Separate tables have been prepared for the rural and urban areas:

Statement V—16

Number of workshops and factories by power or fuel used and no power in rural areas

State/District	Number of workshops where the following power is used						Number of factories where the following power is used					
	E	L	C	O	All fuels	W.F.	E	L	C	O	All fuels	W.F.
MADRAS STATE	**2,466**	**1,126**	**745**	**85**	**4,422**	**53,789**	**648**	**124**	**78**	**8**	**858**	**539**
Chingleput	261	105	38	14	418	3,438	50	11	41	...	102	47
North Arcot	282	100	58	2	442	6,908	49	5	...	...	54	96
South Arcot	93	125	52	31	301	2,045	22	8	4	...	34	16
Salem	253	102	105	6	466	11,451	100	46	4	2	152	74
Coimbatore	315	37	68	3	423	11,853	169	9	5	...	183	77
Nilgiri	65	12	8	2	87	122	53	4	2	...	59	8
Madurai	140	27	87	4	258	1,869	26	7	11	...	44	31
Tiruchirapalli	218	132	66	1	417	4,563	32	5	2	...	39	60
Thanjavur	401	321	100	13	835	4,376	77	17	5	4	103	5
Ramanathapuram	119	69	68	5	261	1,341	19	3	2	...	24	62
Tirunelveli	183	88	48	3	322	4,345	41	4	2	2	49	38
Kanyakumari	136	8	47	1	192	1,478	10	5	...	...	15	25

Statement V—17

Number of workshops and factories by power or fuel used and no power in urban areas

State/District	Number of workshops where the following power is used						Number of factories where the following power is used					
	E	L	C	O	All fuels	W.F.	E	L	C	O	All fuels	W.F.
MADRAS STATE	**6,567**	**227**	**1,035**	**154**	**7983**	**68,282**	**2,299**	**79**	**76**	**9**	**2,463**	**1,022**
Madras	1,034	21	250	62	1,367	4,587	552	8	32	2	594	115
Chingleput	309	19	63	17	408	1,919	71	5	6	2	84	41
North Arcot	559	11	73	12	655	4,605	78	4	4	1	87	203
South Arcot	231	43	64	5	343	1,906	39	4	3	...	46	23
Salem	788	51	93	9	941	15,651	218	25	11	1	255	97
Coimbatore	786	14	46	14	860	4,823	479	4	4	...	487	81
Nilgiri	61	...	10	1	72	187	31	3	...	...	34	2
Madurai	695	9	75	5	784	6,411	267	4	4	...	275	125
Tiruchirapalli	473	22	36	10	541	3,771	145	8	1	...	154	120
Thanjavur	552	19	77	5	653	5,050	120	10	3	...	133	38
Ramanathapuram	526	10	168	3	707	5,922	144	...	1	1	146	81
Tirunelveli	463	7	57	11	538	11,867	130	4	7	2	143	80
Kanyakumari	90	1	23	...	114	1,583	25	...	...	...	25	16

5 - 97. It will be of interest to make a study of workshops as distinguished from factories on the basis of power. Generally, workshops are smaller establishments which can exist *without* power and machinery. The Statements exhibit the distribution of workshops and factories separately but they do not include units in which the enumerator did not record the number of persons employed. The State figures are as follows :—

	Number of workshops with						Number of factories with					
	E	L	C	O	All fuel	W.F.	E	L	C	O	All fuel	W.F.
Rural	2,466	1,126	745	85	4,422	53,789	648	124	78	8	858	539
Urban	6,567	227	1,035	154	7,983	68,282	2,299	79	76	9	2,463	1,022

In urban areas, more than 80% of the workshops use electricity. Coal is used by 1/8th of the workshops; liquid fuel and other power are of comparatively small significance. Under factories, electricity is the most important power being found in more than 75% of factories in rural areas and more than 90% in urban areas. Liquid fuel has some significance in rural areas.

5 - 98. We will examine the role of electricity district by district.

Role of Electricity in Industrial Development : Chingleput District

5 - 99. The break-up of the district is as follows :

	Rural	Urban
E	58	94
L	22	6
C	13	17
O	2	5

Out of 418 workshops in Chingleput District, 261 use electricity and 105 liquid fuel in the rural sector. The position is somewhat different among factories. 50 use electricity and 41 coal. This is the only district in the State in which coal is used as an important source of power mostly in the brick chambers in the vicinity of Madras which cater to the building needs of the Madras City. In the urban sector, electricity is used in 76% of the workshops using fuel. Coal is used in 63 out of 408 workshops using fuel. Among factories 71 use electricity. Coal has no significant role in the urban sector, among factories.

North Arcot District

5 - 100. The break-up for the North Arcot District is as follows :

	Rural	Urban
E	36	86
L	11	2
C	6	10
O	N	2

442 workshops are run on power, 282 or more than 60% are run by electricity in rural sector. The second place is held by liquid fuel with 100 workshops, followed by coal with 58. Miscellaneous fuel is of no significance. In factories, 91% are run by electricity. Only 5 factories are run by liquid fuel. No factory is run in the district by coal or other miscellaneous fuel. In the urban sector, 85% of the workshops are run by electricity, i. e. 559 and 73 by

coal. Liquid fuel and miscellaneous fuel account for 11 and 12 workshops respectively. Again in the urban sector, 90% of the factories are operated by electricity.

South Arcot District

5 - 101. The break-up is as follows:

	Rural	Urban
E	31	86
L	36	14
C	14	21
O	7	2

This is the only district in which workshops operated by liquid fuel occupy the first rank in the rural sector which indicates comparatively lesser coverage of rural areas by electricity. The power next in importance is electricity, followed by coal. Miscellaneous fuel is also of some significance as it is used in 31 workshops. Among factories, out of 34 run by power, 22 are operated by electricity, 8 by liquid fuel and 4 by coal. In urban areas, electricity is used in 231 workshops out of 343. The power next in importance is coal with 64 workshops and liquid fuel 43. Among factories, more electricity is used in urban sector than in rural. Liquid fuel and coal are used only in 4 and 3 factories respectively.

Salem District

5-102. The break-up is as follows:

	Rural	Urban
E	26	57
L	10	4
C	8	6
O	1	N

Generally, as most of the workshops consist of handloom units, no power is used in the bulk of them. Out of the remaining 466 workshops using power, 253 use electricity, 105 coal and 102 liquid fuel. Among factories, electricity is used in 100 factories and liquid fuel in 46. In the urban sector, out of 941 workshops using power, 788 are run by electricity. Coal is used in 93 workshops and liquid fuel in 51 workshops. Among factories, 218 are run by electricity, 25 by liquid fuel and 11 by coal.

Coimbatore District

5-103. The break-up is as follows :

	Rural	Urban
E	33	136
L	3	2
C	5	6
O	N	1

We have indicated that this district is similar to Salem District in having a number of handloom units, in which no power is used. Among different kinds of power used in rural areas electricity leads with 315 workshops followed by coal with 68 and liquid fuel with 37. 169 factories are run by electricity and 9 by liquid fuel. Handloom weaving is not so extensive in urban areas as in rural parts of Coimbatore District. Electricity is the most important power accounting for 786 workshops. The next power in importance is coal with 46 workshops. Next to Madras City, Coimbatore has recorded the largest number of factories. Electricity is the most important power accounting for 479 out of 487 factories using power.

Nilgiri District

5-104. The break-up is as follows:

	Rural	Urban
E	258	137
L	53	10
C	20	15
O	6	1

In rural sector 65 workshops are run by electricity, 12 by liquid fuel and 8 by coal. Out of 59 factories, 53 use electricity. Out of 72 workshops in Urban Sector, 61 are run by electricity followed by coal with 10. Of the 34 factories, 31 are run by electricity and 3 by liquid fuel.

Madurai District

1-105. The break-up of Madurai District is as follows:

	Rural	Urban
E	49	97
L	10	1
C	32	8
O	1	1

In rural sector, electricity is used in 140 workshops. We find a significant departure in that 87 units use coal which is perhaps one of the highest in the State. The most important power is electricity which operates 26 factories followed by coal with 11. In the urban sector, electricity holds the first rank with 695 workshops followed by coal with 75. Again, electricity is used in the largest number of factories namely 267.

Tiruchirapalli District

5-106. The break-up of the district is as follows:

	Rural	Urban
E	35	99
L	19	5
C	10	6
O	N	2

The most important source of power in rural sector is electricity which accounts for 218 workshops followed by liquid fuel 132, and coal 66. 32 factories use electricity and 5 liquid fuel. In the urban sector, 473 workshops use electricity and 36 coal. Among factories 145 are run by electricity.

Thanjavur District

5-107. The break-up for the district is as follows:

	Rural	Urban
E	65	91
L	49	4
C	14	11
O	2	1

Though the most important power in the rural sector is electricity accounting for 401 units, liquid fuel is also of considerable importance in this district as it is used for 321 units. In no other district, we find such a large number of workshops operated by liquid fuel. The other fuel of importance is coal, accounting for 100 units. Preponderance in liquid fuel is due to the fact that a large number of rice mills in rural areas in this deltaic district are operated by

liquid fuel. Out of 103 units of factories run by power or fuel 77 and 17 are using electricity and liquid fuel respectively. In the urban sector, 552 workshops are run by electricity and 77 by coal. Among factories, electricity is significant accounting for 120 units.

Ramanathapuram District

5-108. The break-up is as follows:

	Rural	Urban
E	44	82
L	25	1
C	23	21
O	1	N

In rural areas the most important power is electricity which operates 119 workshops. Liquid fuel and coal are more or less of equal importance. The significant feature observed in this district is that large number of factories are run without power. This is due to the existence of a number of match factories which do not use any power. Electricity is the most important power accounting for 19 out of 24 units. Among workshops, 526 units use electricity and 168 coal in the urban sector. And 144 factories use electricity and 2 account for all other fuels.

Tirunelveli District

5-109. The break-up is as follows:

	Rural	Urban
E	41	39
L	16	1
C	9	4
O	1	1

In rural areas electricity is the most important power as it is used to run 183 workshops followed by liquid fuel 88 and coal 48. In factories, 41 use electricity. Again, in the urban sector, handloom weaving exists in Melapalayam, Kadayanallur, mat-weaving in Pattamadai and bidi-making in Mukkudal and a large number of workshops are run *without* power. Among the different kinds of power used, electricity tops the list with 463 workshops followed by coal 57. Again, electricity operates 130 factories, and coal 7.

Kanyakumari District

5 - 110. The break-up is as follows :

	Rural	Urban
E	61	63
L	6	N
C	20	12
O	N	O

In rural sector 136 workshops use electricity and 47 coal. And 10 factories use electricity and 5 liquid fuel. In the urban sector, the important sources of power are electricity and coal which account for 90 and 23 workshops while all the factories run by power are operated by electricity.

5 - 111. The following discussion shows the significant role played by electricity in running workshops and factories. The relative importance of different kinds of power or fuel used can be assessed from a different angle with reference to the number of persons working in the industries classified by power or fuel used. The statements that follow serve the purpose. A study of the comparative importance of different kinds of power or fuel used will be possible on the basis of percentage break-up. We have accordingly worked out the percentages, leaving out of consideration the persons employed in workshops and factories which do not use any machinery.

Role of different types of power

Statement V—18

Distribution of establishments by power or fuel used and no power in urban areas

State/District	Total No. of units	Fuel or power used: E — No. of units	E — Percentage to all fuels	L — No. of units	L — Percentage to all fuels	C — No. of units	C — Percentage to all fuels	O — No. of units	O — Percentage to all fuels	All fuels — No. of units	All fuels — Percentage to total units	No Power (W. F.) — No. of units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MADRAS STATE	**106,576**	**9,332**	**85·05**	**323**	**2·94**	**1,151**	**10·49**	**167**	**1·52**	**10,973**	**10·30**	**95,603**
Madras City	10,874	1,651	81·17	32	1·57	287	14·11	64	3·15	2,034	18·71	8,840
Chingleput	4,243	400	77·37	24	4·64	73	14·12	20	3·87	517	12·18	3,726
North Arcot	7,804	674	86·19	15	1·92	80	10·23	13	1·66	782	10·02	7,022
South Arcot	3,336	288	69·90	48	11·65	69	16·75	7	1·70	412	12·35	2,924
Salem	18,531	1,054	84·66	76	6·11	105	8·43	10	0·80	1,245	6·72	17,286
Coimbatore	9,958	1,351	93·89	18	1·25	56	3·89	14	0·97	1,439	14·45	8,519
Nilgiri	686	94	83·93	7	6·25	10	8·93	1	0·89	112	16·33	574
Madurai	10,325	1,002	91·09	13	1·18	80	7·27	5	0·46	1,100	10·65	9,225
Tiruchirapalli	6,523	648	88·40	34	4·64	40	5·46	11	1·50	733	11·24	5,790
Thanjavur	7,960	723	85·16	33	3·89	88	10·36	5	0·59	849	10·67	7,111
Ramanathapuram	8,557	703	78·72	10	1·12	176	19·71	4	0·45	893	10·44	7,664
Tirunelveli	15,841	622	87·48	12	1·69	64	9·00	13	1·83	711	4·49	15,130
Kanyakumari	1,938	122	83·56	1	0·69	23	15·75	...	...	146	7·53	1,792

Statement V—19

Number of workers engaged in establishments by power or fuel used and no power in urban areas

State/District	Total No. of workers	Fuel or power used: E — No. of persons	E — Percentage to all fuels	L — No. of persons	L — Percentage to all fuels	C — No. of persons	C — Percentage to all fuels	O — No. of persons	O — Percentage to all fuels	All fuels — No. of persons	All fuels — Percentage to total workers	No Power (W. F.) — No. of persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MADRAS STATE	**532,595**	**228,770**	**95·79**	**3,063**	**1·28**	**6,285**	**2·63**	**716**	**0·30**	**238,834**	**44·84**	**293,761**
Madras City	84,723	58,576	95·63	297	0·48	2,108	3·44	275	0·45	61,256	72·30	23,467
Chingleput	22,594	11,622	91·98	148	1·17	792	6·27	73	0·58	12,635	55·92	9,959
North Arcot	37,181	9,764	93·99	208	2·00	373	3·59	43	0·42	10,388	27·94	26,793
South Aroct	10,142	1,906	75·37	274	10·83	334	13·21	15	0·59	2,529	24·94	7,613
Salem	74,175	11,176	88·51	808	6·40	604	4·78	39	0·31	12,627	17·02	61,548
Coimbatore	92,019	67,649	99·13	249	0·37	289	0·42	54	0·08	68,241	74·16	23,778
Nilgiri	2,826	1,947	92·63	123	5·85	28	1·33	4	0·19	2,102	74·38	724

Statement V—19 (contd.)

Number of workers engaged in establishments by power or fuel used and no power in urban areas

State/District	Total No. of workers	Fuel or power used: E		L		C		O		All fuels		No. Power (W. F.)
		No. of persons	Percentage to all fuels	No. of persons	Percentage to all fuels	No. of persons	Percentage to all fuels	No. of persons	Percentage to all fuels	No. of persons	Percentage to total workers	No. of persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madurai	54,746	24,944	97·96	138	0·54	363	1·43	19	0·07	25,464	46·51	29,282
Tiruchirapalli	28,926	8,294	93·76	362	4·09	147	1·66	43	0·49	8,846	30·58	20,080
Thanjavur	25,874	7,445	92·11	318	3·93	310	3·84	10	0·12	8,083	31·24	17,791
Ramanathapuram	38,257	11,905	94·96	30	0·24	557	4·44	45	0·36	12,537	32·77	25,720
Tirunelveli	53,287	12,143	96·00	100	0·79	310	2·45	96	0·76	12,649	23·74	40,638
Kanyakumari	7,845	1,399	94·72	8	0·54	70	4·74	...	...	1,477	18·83	6,368

Statement V—20

Distribution of establishments by power or fuel used and no power in rural areas

State/District	Total No. of units	Fuel or power used: E		L		C		O		All fuels		No Power (W. F.)
		No. of units	Percentage to all fuels	No. of units	Percentage to all fuels	No. of units	Percentage to all fuels	No. of units	Percentage to all fuels	No. of units	Percentage to total units	No. of units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MADRAS STATE	**85,588**	**3,477**	**58·96**	**1,418**	**24·05**	**903**	**15,31**	**99**	**1·68**	**5,897**	**6·89**	**79,691**
Chingleput	6,144	353	60·55	135	23·16	81	13·89	14	2·40	583	9·49	5,561
North Arcot	10,971	400	68·85	116	19·97	63	10·84	2	0·34	581	5·30	10,390
South Arcot	4,494	137	34·51	162	40·81	65	16·37	33	8·31	397	8·83	4,097
Salem	15,444	396	57·31	163	23·59	121	17·51	11	1·59	691	4·47	14,753
Coimbatore	16,655	544	80·47	50	7·40	79	11·69	3	0·44	676	4·06	15,979
Nilgiri	492	127	76·51	26	15·66	10	6·02	3	1·81	166	33·74	326
Madurai	3,807	188	53·56	38	10·83	121	34·47	4	1·14	351	9·22	3,456
Tiruchirapalli	7,769	274	55·35	147	29·70	73	14·75	1	0·20	495	6·37	7,274

Statement V—20 (contd.)

Distribution of establishments by power or fuel used and no power in rural areas

State/District	Total No. of units	Fuel or power used: E		L		C		O		All fuels		No. Power (W. F.)
		No. of units	Percentage to all fuels	No. of units	Percentage to all fuels	No. of units	Percentage to all fuels	No. of units	Percentage to all fuels	No. of units	Percentage to total units	No. of units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Thanjavur	7,846	506	49·66	384	37·68	112	10·99	17	1·67	1,019	12·99	6,827
Ramanathapuram	3,343	147	47·42	82	26·45	76	24·52	5	1·61	310	9·27	3,033
Tirunelveli	6,196	257	61·63	101	24·22	54	12·95	5	1·20	417	6·73	5,779
Kanyakumari	2,427	148	70·14	14	6·64	48	22·75	1	0·47	211	8·69	2,216

Statement V—21

Number of workers engaged in establishments by power or fuel used and no power in rural areas

State/District	Total No. of workers	Fuel or power used: E		L		C		O		All fuels		No Power (W. F.)
		No. of persons	Percentage to all fuels	No. of persons	Percentage to all fuels	No. of persons	Percentage to all fuels	No. of persons	Percentage to all fuels	No. of persons	Percentage to total workers	No. of Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MADRAS STATE	**282,463**	**64,168**	**81·60**	**7,377**	**9·38**	**6,585**	**8·37**	**509**	**0·65**	**78,639**	**27·84**	**203,824**
Chingleput	21,737	3,998	49·84	723	9·01	3,248	40·49	53	0·66	8,022	36·90	13,715
North Arcot	28,088	2,510	78·78	505	15·85	164	5·15	7	0·22	3,186	11·34	24,902
South Arcot	9,834	1,459	55·31	758	28·73	315	11·94	106	4·02	2,638	26·83	7,196
Salem	59,017	11,278	85·16	1,497	11·30	425	3·21	43	0·33	13,243	22·44	45,774
Coimbatore	60,297	15,397	95·79	381	2·37	286	1·78	10	0·06	16,074	26·66	44,223
Nilgiri	4,807	3,702	92·30	224	5·58	81	2·02	4	0·10	4,011	83·44	796
Madurai	13,188	4,484	77·50	426	7·36	860	14·86	16	0·28	5,786	43·87	7,402
Tiruchirapalli	20,850	3,871	83·82	544	11·78	199	4·31	4	0·09	4,618	22·15	16,232
Thanjavur	18,665	3,773	64·97	1,508	25·97	376	6·48	150	2·58	5,807	31·11	12,858
Ramanathapuram	12,358	2,516	82·38	308	10·09	212	6·94	18	0·59	3,054	24·71	9,304
Tirunelveli	26,510	10,327	93·08	401	3·61	270	2·43	97	0·88	11,095	41·85	15,415
Kanyakumari	7,112	853	77·20	102	9·23	149	13·48	1	0·09	1,105	15·54	6,007

Statement V—22

Number of workshops and factories by power or fuel used and no power in cities and towns with population of 50,000 and over

Name of City/Town	Population	No. of workshops where the following power is used						No. of factories where the following power is used					
		E	L	C	O	All fuels	No power (W. F.)	E	L	C	O	All fuels	No Power (W. F.)
MADRAS CITY	1,729,141	1,034	21	250	62	1,367	4,587	552	8	32	2	594	115
Madurai	424,810	362	3	12	1	378	4,651	151	2	1	...	154	98
Coimbatore	286,305	234	...	7	2	243	2,097	113	...	2	...	115	20
Tiruchirapalli	249,862	222	6	16	3	247	1,356	68	...	...	...	68	48
Salem	249,145	403	45	66	2	516	9,049	101	15	10	1	127	41
Tuticorin	124,230	108	1	5	...	114	460	34	...	...	...	34	23
Vellore	113,742	91	...	3	2	96	1,001	16	...	...	1	17	49
Thanjavur	111,099	80	4	9	...	93	847	21	1	...	...	22	9
Nagercoil	106,207	81	1	23	...	105	1,346	24	...	...	...	24	11
Dindigul	92,947	101	...	4	1	106	494	55	...	...	1	56	13
Kanchipuram	92,714	102	3	2	3	110	650	12	...	...	...	12	5
Kumbakonam	92,581	140	...	26	1	167	1,348	41	...	...	...	41	14
Tirunelveli	87,988	114	1	11	6	132	1,049	28	...	...	1	29	8
Valparai	80,023	2	1	5	1	9	41	24	...	1	...	25	13
Tiruppur	79,773	166	2	1	...	169	453	133	2	...	...	135	9
Cuddalore	79,168	34	6	17	1	58	613	13	...	2	...	15	4
Erode	73,762	78	1	1	1	81	270	36	...	...	...	36	9
Rajapalayam	71,203	61	...	12	1	74	338	31	...	...	...	31	5
Nagapattinam	59,063	25	...	2	...	27	214	6	...	2	...	8	4
Virudunagar	54,827	90	1	34	...	125	324	29	...	1	...	30	2
Pollachi	54,369	37	4	2	1	44	243	32	2	1	...	35	3
Mayuram	51,393	30	1	7	1	39	285	1	1	...	...	2	2
Palayamcottai	51,002	19	...	1	...	20	119	8	...	...	...	8	2
Karur	50,564	41	1	...	1	43	438	18	...	...	...	18	52
Pudukottai	50,488	40	...	...	...	40	256	17	...	...	...	17	8
Gudiyatham	50,384	40	...	2	...	42	346	5	...	...	...	5	15
Aruppukkottai	50,200	29	...	14	...	43	904	8	...	...	...	8	4
Ootacamund	50,140	25	...	1	...	26	52	5	...	...	...	5	...

Statement V—23

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories by power and no power in cities and towns with population 50,000 and over

Name of City/Town	Population	Fuel or power used					
		E	L	C	O	All fuels	No Power (W. F.) Used
MADRAS CITY	1,729,141	152	3	26	6	187	813
Madurai	424,810	78	1	2	N	81	919
Coimbatore	286,305	105	0	3	1	109	891
Tiruchirapalli	249,862	134	3	8	1	146	854
Salem	249,145	51	6	8	N	65	935
Tuticorin	124,230	189	1	7	0	197	803
Vellore	113,742	83	0	3	2	88	912
Thanjavur	111,099	81	4	10	0	95	905
Nagercoil	106,207	70	1	14	0	85	915
Dindigul	92,947	156	0	4	2	162	838
Kanchipuram	92,714	135	4	2	4	145	855
Kumbakonam	92,581	101	1	14	N	116	884
Tirunelveli	87,988	105	1	8	5	119	881
Valparai	80,023	180	6	41	6	233	767
Tiruppur	79,773	215	3	1	0	219	781
Cuddalore	79,168	56	7	22	1	86	914
Erode	73,762	174	2	4	1	181	819
Rajapalayam	71,203	141	0	25	1	167	833
Nagapattinam	59,063	91	0	9	0	100	900
Virudunagar	54,827	204	2	58	0	264	736
Pollachi	54,369	168	14	9	2	193	807
Mayuram	51,393	75	3	14	2	94	906
Palayamcottai	51,002	64	0	3	0	67	933
Karur	50,564	80	1	0	1	82	918
Pudukottai	50,488	121	0	0	0	121	879
Gudiyatham	50,384	42	0	2	0	44	956
Aruppukkottai	50,200	35	0	12	0	47	953
Ootacamund	50,140	130	0	4	0	134	866

Statement

Number of workers engaged in establishments by power or fuel used and no power in

Name of City/Town	Population	Total No. of workers	Fuel E		Fuel L	
			No. of workers	Percentage to all fuels	No. of workers	Percentage to all fuels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADRAS CITY	1,729,141	84,723	58,576	95·63	297	0·48
Madurai	424,810	40,108	19,109	99·15	83	0·43
Coimbatore	286,305	25,237	16,439	99·49	...	...
Tiruchirapalli	249,862	10,929	2,965	97·31	19	0·62
Salem	249,145	39,140	4,323	80·36	557	10·35
Tuticorin	124,230	7,219	4,418	99·48	4	0·09
Vellore	113,742	7,211	775	96·63	...	...
Thanjavur	111,099	4,065	858	94·29	21	2·31
Nagercoil	106,207	6,309	1,298	94·33	7	0·51
Dindigul	92,947	5,492	2,621	98·79	...	...
Kanchipuram	92,714	3,379	604	96·18	11	1·75
Kumbakonam	92,581	7,865	2,572	96·91	...	...
Tirunelveli	87,988	4,574	1,067	92·22	4	0·35
Valparai	80,023	3,235	1,881	94·91	8	0·40
Tiruppur	79,773	11,884	9,408	98·39	150	1·57
Cuddalore	79,168	2,930	504	73·36	21	3·06
Erode	73,762	3,117	1,463	99·46	1	0·07
Rajapalayam	71,203	5,802	4,198	99·34	...	...
Nagapattinam	59,063	2,125	1,157	95·54	...	...
Virudunagar	54,827	3,780	1,508	91·17	4	0·24
Pollachi	54,369	2,272	1,130	90·40	75	6·00
Mayuram	51,393	1,274	125	76·22	18	10·98
Palayamcottai	51,002	1,399	926	99·89	...	...
Karur	50,564	5,967	702	98·46	7	0·98
Pudukottai	50,488	2,633	1,479	100·00	...	...
Gudiyatham	50,384	3,664	1,511	99·54	...	...
Aruppukkottai	50,200	4,077	348	84·47	...	...
Ootacamund	50,140	503	221	98·22	...	...

V—24

cities and towns with population 50,000 and over

or power used

C		O		All fuels		No power (W. F.)
No. of workers	Percentage to all fuels	No. of workers	Percentage to all fuels	No. of workers	Percentage to total workers	No. of workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2,108	3·44	275	0·45	61,256	72·30	23,467
74	0·38	7	0·04	19,273	48·06	20,835
78	0·47	7	0·04	16,524	65·48	8,713
48	1·58	15	0·49	3,047	27·88	7,882
481	8·94	19	0·35	5,380	13·75	33,760
19	0·43	...	...	4,441	61·52	2,778
10	1·25	17	2·12	802	11·12	6,409
31	3·40	...	...	910	22·39	3,155
71	5·16	...	...	1,376	21·81	4,933
14	0·53	18	0·68	2,653	48·31	2,839
7	1·11	6	0·96	628	18·59	2,751
78	2·94	4	0·15	2,654	33·74	5,211
42	3·63	44	3·80	1,157	25·30	3,417
89	4·49	4	0·20	1,982	61·27	1,253
4	0·04	...	...	9,562	80·46	2,322
158	23·00	4	0·58	687	23·45	2,243
4	0·27	3	0·20	1,471	47·19	1,646
24	0·57	4	0·09	4,226	72·84	1,576
54	4·46	...	...	1,211	56·99	914
142	8·59	...	...	1,654	43·76	2,126
41	3·28	4	0·32	1,250	55·02	1,022
20	12·19	1	0·61	164	13·51	1,050
1	0·11	...	...	927	66·26	472
...	...	4	0·56	713	11·95	5,254
...	...	...	...	1,479	56·17	1,154
7	0·46	...	...	1,518	41·43	2,146
64	15·53	...	...	412	10·11	3,665
4	1·78	...	...	225	44·73	278

5 - 112. The first place goes to Coimbatore with 99·13%. The percentages of districts of North Arcot, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari range between 93·76 and 97·96. The districts of Chingleput, Nilgiri and Thanjavur have recorded percentages between 91 and 93. The district of South Arcot has recorded the lowest percentage of 75·37 preceded by Salem with 88·51.

Electricity—Urban

5 - 113. The following districts have recorded percentages exceeding 5.

Liquid fuel

South Arcot	10·83
Salem	6·40
Nilgiri	5·85

5 - 114. The following districts have recorded more than 5%.

Coal, wood, bagasse

Chingleput	6·27
South Arcot	13·21

Other fuel

5 - 115. In all the districts, the percentage of other fuel is less than 1.

5 - 116. Coal is used in the City and in the neighbouring districts of Chingleput and South Arcot in large quantities. Liquid fuel is found in South Arcot, Salem and Nilgiri which are comparatively inaccessible districts.

5 - 117. A comparison of the rural and urban percentages reveals that in every district, the urban areas use electricity more extensively than rural areas. In the rural sector the first place goes to Coimbatore with 95·79% and the last place to South Arcot with 55·31%. In Nilgiri District, the disparity between the rural and urban percentages is not much which factor shows that in mountainous regions both the rural and the urban areas depend on electricity and that the urban areas exhibit more rural characteristics. Except the districts of Coimbatore and Nilgiri, Tirunelveli is the only district which has recorded a percentage of 93·08. While the districts of North Arcot, Salem, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Ramanathapuram have recorded percentages between 77·50 and 85·16, Kanyakumari has recorded a percentage of 77·20. Thanjavur and Chingleput have recorded 64·97% and 49·84%. It may be observed that in these two districts, the disparity between the rural and urban areas is marked indicating the backwardness of the rural areas.

More electricity in urban sector

5 - 118. At the State level, we find that while the urban areas have recorded a percentage of 1·28, the rural areas have recorded 9·38. In the absence of electricity, people in rural areas have to use liquid fuel. The districts of South Arcot and Thanjavur have recorded percentages exceeding 25. The former is the most backward district in electricity and has necessarily to go in for liquid fuel. Thanjavur is a deltaic tract where a number of rice mills exist in rural areas using liquid fuel.

Liquid fuel

Coal, Wood, Bagasse

5 - 119. In rural sector Chingleput District leads with 40·49%. In the sub-urban areas in Saidapet Taluk we find a large number of brick chambers which use coal and wood. South Arcot, Madurai and Kanyakumari have each recorded more than 10%. We have extensive casurina plantations in South Arcot District which are diverted for industrial uses. Madurai and Kanyakumari have forest areas which provide wood.

Type of power used in towns - Electricity

5 - 120. Among the different types of fuel used, electricity is the most common in all the cities and towns. Tiruppur has the distinction of possessing the highest proportion of workshops and factories using electricity, there being 215 units per 1,000 using electricity. The other important towns are Virudunagar-204, Tuticorin-189 and Valparai-180. The use of electricity is restricted to a low proportion of 35 in Aruppukkottai and 42 in Gudiyatham. Surprisingly enough, Madras City ranks 8th in regard to the number of establishments using electricity.

Liquid fuel

5 - 121. Liquid fuel is utilised in only 18 cities and towns out of 28. Even among these 18, only two towns have recorded fairly high proportions. Pollachi has 14 and Cuddalore has 7 workshops and factories using liquid fuel per 1,000. In all other cases, the proportions are negligible.

Coal etc.,

5 - 122. Coal, wood or bagasse are used as fuel in workshops and factories in all except two towns. Exceptions are Karur and Pudukottai. Of the remaining 26 towns, Virudunagar has recorded the highest proportion of 58. The next highest proportion is in Valparai with 41. It is only 26 in Madras City followed by Rajapalayam 25, Cuddalore 22, Mayuram 14, Kumbakonam and Nagercoil with 14 each, Aruppukkottai 12 and Thanjavur 10. The other types of fuel used in industrial establishments constitute very low proportions.

Fuel used in Workshops

5 - 123. The pattern of distribution by type of fuel among workshops is discussed below. Electricity is the most important type of fuel in all the cities and towns. In Madras City, 1,034 units use electricity and in Salem 403. But in Valparai, coal, wood and bagasse are much more important than even electricity. Five workshops use this kind of fuel and only 2 use electricity. Liquid fuel is used in 17 towns with the maximum number recorded in Salem where 45 workshops are using this fuel followed by Madras 21. Coimbatore, Vellore, Dindigul, Kumbakonam, Rajapalayam, Nagapattinam, Palayamcottai, Pudukottai, Gudiyatham and Aruppukkottai and Ootacamund are not using this kind of fuel. Coal, wood and bagasse are used in 26 out of 28 cities and towns with maximum number of workshops in Madras City where 250 units use this type of fuel. Karur and Pudukottai are the only two towns which do not possess any workshop using this fuel. Next to Madras City, Salem, Virudunagar, Kumbakonam and Nagercoil are the other important towns using this fuel. Madras City alone records a fairly good number of workshops using other types of fuel. In all the other towns, the figures are very low.

Fuel used in Factories

5 - 124. Among the different kinds of fuel used, electricity is the most important as far as factories are concerned. Madras City leads all the other towns followed by Madurai, Tiruppur, Coimbatore and Salem. Liquid fuel is used in factories to a very limited extent and there are only 31 factories distributed among 7 towns using liquid fuel. Of these, the bulk of them have been recorded in Salem and Madras City. In the other 21 towns, no factory is run on liquid fuel. Coal, wood and bagasse are used in 9 towns and Madras City has the first place in using this

kind of fuel. There are 32 such factories in Madras City and the next highest is 10 at Salem. The relative importance of different kinds of power and fuel can be studied with the help of the following statements. All the cities and towns except Salem, Cuddalore, Mayuram and Aruppukkottai use electricity exceeding 90%. Salem and Aruppukkottai are important handloom weaving centres. In Mayuram, liquid fuel, coal, wood and bagasse are of some significance. Liquid fuel is used in Salem, Mayuram, Cuddalore and Pollachi. Coal, wood and bagasse are used in Madras City, Salem, Nagercoil, Vellore, Cuddalore, Virudunagar, Mayuram and Aruppukkottai.

Subsidiary Table E. III—3— A discussion

5 - 125. We now propose to discuss how power is distributed among various types of industries found in Madras State. This analysis is based on the Subsidiary Table E. III-3. We have in this discussion made an attempt to distinguish between units based on power or fuel and based on no fuel. It is quite likely that items under no fuel will include items which use some power without machinery and this should be kept in mind. But normally any large scale industry using power will have some machinery or other. Hence the discussion on this basis will be realistic enough.

Major Group 20— Foodstuffs

5 - 126. At the State level in the rural areas, electricity leads with 432 units followed by liquid fuel 209 and no power 347. In the urban areas, electricity leads with 566 units but no power has the second place with 393 and liquid fuel has 22. Electricity is the cheapest power available in Madras State and the people wish to switch over to electricity from other kinds of power at the earliest opportunity. As urban sector is better covered by electricity, more units are found in that sector which use electricity. The shortfall in electricity is made up by liquid fuel in the rural sector. The selected minor groups for discussion are 200, 205 and 207.

200—Production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains

5 - 127. The State figures are given below :

	Rural	Urban
Electricity	529	780
Liquid fuel	273	33
Coal, wood and bagasse	6	2
Other fuel	3	1
No power	189	184

Liquid fuel is very popular in the rural sector. The following districts deviate considerably from the State pattern :

	Electricity	Liquid fuel
Coimbatore	752	123
Madurai	613	127
Nilgiri	545	61
South Arcot	302	421
Thanjavur	439	372
Ramanathapuram	483	346

In Madurai and Coimbatore, electricity is preferred to liquid fuel. Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram however, have recorded larger number of units under liquid fuel. In South Arcot District, units using liquid fuel are in excess of those using electricity. We are, therefore, led to the conclusion that the electricity coverage is less in the districts of Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and South Arcot.

5 - 128. The following districts in the urban sector exhibit pattern different from that of the State:

	Electricity	Liquid fuel
South Arcot	638	169
Ramanathapuram	681	17
Thanjavur	768	56

In comparison with the rural sector, coverage of electricity in urban sector is better in Thanjavur. However, the districts of South Arcot and Ramanathapuram have lesser number of units using electricity than Thanjavur.

207—Production of edible fats and oil (other than Hydrogenated oil)

5 - 129. The State proportions are given below:

	Rural
Electricity	325
Liquid fuel	12
Coal, wood and bagasse	0
Other fuel	2
No Power	661

In the urban areas, the proportion under this minor group is less significant.

5 - 130. **Rural areas** The districts of Salem, Nilgiri, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari have recorded negligible figures. The proportion of no power is very high in Chingleput and South Arcot. The districts of Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli have recorded more than 50% under no power.

5 - 131. **Urban areas** Only the districts of North Arcot, Madurai and Ramanathapuram have recorded more than 100 workshops and factories under 207. In North Arcot and Ramanathapuram districts, electricity dominates with a proportion of more than 65%. In Madurai, the percentage is 48. The next important category is no power.

205—Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products

5 - 132. The State proportions are given below:

	Urban
Electricity	11
Liquid fuel	1
Coal, wood and bagasse	56
Other fuel	5
No Power	927

It will be seen that Salem *and* Ramanathapuram *have* recorded negligible figures. All the remaining districts have recorded more than 75% under no power.

5 - 133. In the rural sector, the proportions recorded are negligible and do not admit of any useful analysis.

202—Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy

5 - 134. This figures only in Kanyakumari rural. No power is used in any of these units.

204—Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish

5 - 135. This also comes in Kanyakumari rural. The break-up of power is as follows:

Electricity	15
No power	985

209—Production of other food products such as sweet meat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge

5 - 136. This is found in the rural areas of Salem, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. In the last 2 districts, no power is used. The break-up of power in Salem District is as follows:

Electricity	369
Liquid fuel	131
Coal, wood and bagasse	59
Other fuel	24
No power	417

5 - 137. At the State level in the rural sector, the proportion of no power is 708.

Major Group 21—Beverages

Electricity has 188 units followed by other fuel 42 and liquid fuel 39. In the urban sector, no power is attributed to 511. Electricity has 443 followed by other fuel 30. The selected minor groups for discussion will be 214, 217 and 218.

214—Production of areated and mineral water

5 - 138. The State proportions are given below:

	Rural	Urban
Electricity	28	96
Liquid fuel	5	2
Coal, wood and bagasse	30	16
Other fuel	61	60
No power	876	826

The proportion of no power being high, no useful purpose will be served in analysing the data. The cases generally come under no power.

218—Processing of coffee in curing works

5 - 139. The State proportions are given below:

	Rural	Urban
Electricity	278	739
Liquid fuel	113	10
Coal, wood and bagasse	0	7
Other fuel	5	0
No power	604	244

5 - 140. In the rural sector, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli are the districts which have recorded less than 50% under no power. We therefore confine the analysis only to those districts:

	Electricity	No Power
Coimbatore	889	111
Tiruchirapalli	800	200
Thanjavur	1,000	0
Tirunelveli	875	125

Electricity is the main power on which the minor group relies.

5 - 141. In the urban areas, in all the districts except Nilgiri, electricity predominates to a great extent. The proportion for electricity is 160 in Nilgiri District and that for liquid fuel 240. Apparently, in the inaccessible areas, where coffee curing works are located, it is not possible to secure electricity easily.

217—Processing of tea in factories

5 - 142. This figures in Nilgiri rural as well as urban. The break-up of power is given below:

	Rural	Urban
Electricity	857	889
Liquid fuel	80	37
Coal, wood and bagasse	27	0
No Power	36	74

Major group 22—Tobacco Products

5 - 143. At the State level, in rural sector the proportion of no power is high (973) and electricity 27. The selected minor groups will be 220 to 226.

220—Manufacture of bidi

5 - 144. In rural, 29 units use electricity and in urban 3 units use electricity. Others do not use any other power, except coal which is used in negligible proportion in urban sector.

221—Manufacture of cigars and cheroots

5 - 145. 5 units use liquid fuel in urban areas and others are run without any power.

225—Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco

5 - 146. In rural sector, 30 units use electricity and others are run without any power.

226—Manufacture of other tobacco products

5 - 147. Coimbatore rural has recorded some figure under this. All the units use no fuel.

222—Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco

5 - 148. Nilgiri rural is the only district which has recorded figures. All the units use electricity.

223—Manufacture of hookah tobacco

5 - 149. Nilgiri rural is the only district which has recorded figures. All the units use no fuel.

224—Manufacture of snuff

5 - 150. This figures in Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli both in rural and urban areas. No fuel is used in all cases.

Major group 23—Textile—Cotton

5 - 151. At the State level, the proportion of no power in the rural sector is 994 followed by electricity 6. In the urban sector, the proportion of no power is 987 followed by electricity 12 and coal 1. Use of other power is negligible both in the rural and urban sectors.

233—Cotton, dyeing, bleaching

5 - 152. The proportions for the urban areas in the State are given below:

Electricity	47
Liquid fuel	1
Coal, wood and bagasse	41
Other fuel	3
No power	908

5 - 153. In the rural sector, the following districts have recorded more than one per thousand. The break-up is as follows:

	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	No power
Chingleput	214	0	36	750
North Arcot	91	0	0	909
Madurai	62	0	0	938
Ramanathapuram	0	0	0	1,000

Chingleput District uses coal besides electricity. North Arcot and Madurai use electricity. In Ramanathapuram all the units use no power.

5 - 154. In the urban sector, North Arcot and Nilgiri districts have recorded negligible figures. Except in the districts of Salem, Ramanathapuram and South Arcot, in all other districts, electricity is the most important power used. The excepted districts exhibit coal as the first important fuel.

	Electricity	Coal, wood and bagasse	No power
Salem	49	104	847
Ramanathapuram	21	84	895
South Arcot	95	95	810

Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli show a peculiar break-up.

	Other fuel	No power
Tiruchirapalli	29	971
Tirunelveli	13	987

Other districts follow the State pattern.

235—Cotton weaving in handlooms

5 - 155. All the units in the State are run without any power.

236—Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms

5 - 156. In urban areas, the proportion under the minor group is less than 1 per 1,000. In rural areas, Salem and Coimbatore districts have recorded more than a proportion of 1 in 1,000 under this minor group. All the units are run by no power.

230—Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling

5 - 157. The rural areas of Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts have recorded figures. Tiruchirapalli uses no power. The proportions for Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts are as follows:

	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other fuel	No power
Tirunelveli	471	59	0	29	441
Kanyakumari	727	0	0	0	273

The proportions indicate preponderance of electricity followed by no power or fuel.

231—Cotton spinning (other than in mills)

5 - 158. The rural areas of South Arcot, Nilgiri and Thanjavur districts have recorded figures. All the units use no power.

237—Printing of cotton textile

5 - 159. North Arcot (Urban) is the only district which has recorded the following proportions.

Coal, wood and bagasse	No power
89	911

Major group 24—Textile—Jute

5 - 160. At the State level, both in rural and urban areas, all the units use no power. The selected minor groups are 240 and 244.

240—Jute pressing and baling

5 - 161. Tirunelveli (Urban) is the only district which has recorded figures. All the units use no power or fuel.

244—Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta

5 - 162. The urban areas of North Arcot, Coimbatore and Thanjavur alone have recorded figures. All the units use no power.

Major group 25—Textile—Wool

5 - 163. At the State level, all the units use no power in rural areas. In urban areas, no power predominates with a proportion of 967 followed by electricity with 33. The only selected minor group is 255.

255—Wool weaving in handloom

5 - 164. Both the rural and urban areas of North Arcot and the rural areas of South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai alone have recorded figures. All the districts use no power.

Major group 26—Textile—Silk

5 - 165. At the State level, in rural areas no power predominates with a proportion of 990 followed by electricity with 8. Liquid fuel and coal record 1 each. In the urban areas also no power predominates with 899 followed by electricity 101. The selected minor groups are 261 to 264 and 266.

263—Weaving of silk textile by powerloom

5 - 166. The proportions for the urban areas in the State are furnished below:

Electricity	971
Liquid fuel	4
Coal, wood and bagasse	0
Other fuel	0
No power	25

5 - 167. In the rural areas, the proportion under this minor group is less than 1 per 1,000 for the State taken as a whole. Salem District alone has recorded the following proportions.

Electricity	619
Liquid fuel	95
No power	286

Urban areas

5 - 168. All the units in Coimbatore District use electricity. A proportion of 981 in recorded under electricity in Salem. The remaining 19 come under no power. In addition to electricity, North Arcot uses liquid fuel with the following proportions.

Electricity	895
Liquid fuel	53

All the other districts record negligible figures.

264—Weaving of silk textile by handloom

5 - 169. The following areas have recorded negligible figures:

South Arcot	... Rural
Coimbatore	... Urban
Nilgiri	... Rural and Urban
Ramanathapuram	... Rural
Tirunelveli	... Rural and Urban
Kanyakumari	... Rural

All the other areas use no power or fuel.

261—Dyeing and bleaching of silk

5 - 170. Nilgiri (Rural) and Thanjavur (Urban) are the only places recording figures. All the units in Nilgiri use electricity and those in Thanjavur use no fuel or power.

262—Spinning of silk other than in mills

5 - 171. Ramanathapuram (Urban) is the only district recording a proportion of 800 under electricity and 200 under no power or fuel.

266—Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine

5 - 172. Madurai (Urban) is the only district recording figures. Electricity preponderates with 870 followed by no power or fuel 130.

Major group 27—Textile—Miscellaneous

5 - 173. At the State level in rural areas no power accounts for 999 units and electricity 1. In urban areas, besides no power which records a proportion of 979 electricity does record 21. The selected minor groups are 270 to 274, 277 and 278.

270—Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products

5 - 174. The urban areas in the State as a whole has recorded lesser figures. In the rural areas all the units use no power. At the district level, the rural areas of Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgiri have recorded figures. All units use no power. The urban areas of Salem and Tiruchirapalli have recorded the following proportions.

	Electricity	Liquid fuel	No power
Salem	19	9	972
Tiruchirapalli	3	0	997

273—Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear

5 - 175. The State figures are furnished below:

	Rural	Urban
Electricity	N	1
Liquid fuel	0	N
No power	1,000	999

5 - 176. The entire number of units in the rural areas of all the districts except North Arcot use no power. In North Arcot no power predominates with a proportion of 999 followed by electricity 1.

5 - 177. The urban areas in all the districts except the following use no power.

	Electricity	No power
Salem	1	999
Madurai	4	996
Thanjavur	1	999
Tirunelveli	1	999

274—Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags

5 - 178. The proportions for the urban areas in the State are indicated below:

Electricity	6
No power	994

5 - 179. In the rural areas, the proportion under this minor group is less important for the State taken as a whole. But the districts of North Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari have recorded figures. All the units use no power.

Urban areas

5 - 180. The districts of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli have recorded figures. All the units in the districts of Madurai, North Arcot and Tirunelveli use no power or fuel. Coimbatore records preponderance of no power or fuel with a proportion of 993 followed by electricity 7.

271—Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments

5 - 181. Coimbatore (Urban) is the only district recording figures. Electricity preponderates with a proportion of 848, and no power 152.

272—Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes

5 - 182. Chingleput (Rural) is the only district recording figures. All the units use no power.

277—Manufacture of coir and coir products

5 - 183. Madurai (Rural), South Arcot (Urban), Thanjavur (Urban) and Kanyakumari (Urban) have recorded figures. All the units use no power.

278—Manufacture of Umbrellas

5 - 184. Nilgiri (Urban) is the only district which has recorded figures. All the units use no power.

Major group 28—Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products

5 - 185. At the State level in the rural areas no power predominates with a proportion of 992. Electricity and coal, wood and bagasse have recorded 4 each.

5 - 186. In the urban areas, no power predominates with 939 followed by electricity 56. Coal, wood and bagasse and liquid fuel have recorded very low figures of 3 and 2 respectively. The selected minor groups are 280, 281, 282, 287, 288 and 289.

281—Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures

5 - 187. The proportions for the urban areas in the State are furnished below :

Electricity	42
Coal, wood and bagasse	3
No power	955

5 - 188. In the rural areas, the proportion under this minor group is less significant in the State as a whole. But at the district level, all the districts except Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem and Tirunelveli have recorded figures. All the units in the districts of Nilgiri and Ramanathapuram do not use power. About 95% of the units in the districts of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Kanyakumari do not use power. The only other power used by the rest of the units is electricity. In Madurai, a proportion of 887 use no power followed by coal, wood and bagasse with 85 and electricity 28.

5 - 189. The districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Nilgiri and Ramanathapuram do not use power. More than 91% of the units in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai and Thanjavur use no power. Electricity is the power next in the order of importance in these districts. In addition to electricity, Coimbatore uses coal. The remaining districts record negligible figures under this minor group.

Urban areas

282—Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors and windows

5 - 190. The State figures are furnished below :

	Rural	Urban
Electricity	4	13
Coal, wood and bagasse	5	3
No power	991	984

5 - 191. All the districts except North Arcot and Nilgiri have recorded figures. No power preponderates in all the other districts with a proportion of 950 and over. Coimbatore, Madurai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari use electricity to the extent of 10, 9, 3, 4 and 42 respectively. Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur record 30, 8, 6 and 3 under coal.

Rural areas

5 - 192. No power preponderates in the urban areas also with a proportion of 938 and above in all the districts except North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore and Nilgiri where the proportion under this minor group is less predominant. Electricity is the power next in importance in the districts of Chingleput, Salem, Madurai, Thanjavur and Kanyakumari. Coal assumes importance only in the district of Thanjavur with a proportion of 22. No other power is in vogue.

Urban areas

288—Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products

5 - 193. The rural areas of all the districts except Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari and the urban areas of North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli have recorded figures. All the units are run without power.

280—Sawing and planing of wood

5 - 194. South Arcot (Urban) and Kanyakumari (Urban) alone have recorded figures. The proportions are as follows :

	Electricity	Liquid fuel	No power
South Arcot	91	61	848
Kanyakumari	259	0	741

287—Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood

5 - 195. Nilgiri (Urban) is the only district which has recorded figures. All the units use no power.

289—Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above

5 - 196. North Arcot (Urban) is the only district which records figures. No power preponderates with a proportion of 954 followed by electricity with 31 and coal, wood and bagasse 15.

Major group 29—Paper and Paper Products

5 - 197. In the rural sector at the State level, electricity accounts for 263, the rest coming under no power. In the urban areas, no power leads with 790 followed by electricity 200 and then by coal, wood and bagasse 10. The selected minor groups are 290 and 292.

292—Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp

5 - 198. The proportions for the urban areas in the State are given below :

Electricity	167
Coal, wood and bagasse	12
No power	821

5 - 199. In the rural areas, the proportion under this minor group is less than 1 per 1,000, for the State taken as a whole. Even in urban areas the following are the only districts which have recorded proportions noted against each of them.

	Electricity	No power
North Arcot	0	1,000
Madurai	444	556
Ramanathapuram	600	400
Kanyakumari	0	1,000

290—Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper board in mill

5 - 200. Kanyakumari (Rural) is the only district which has recorded figures. The industry uses no power.

Major group 30—*Printing and* Publishing

5 - 201. In the rural sector at the State level, no power predominates with a proportion of 793 followed by electricity with 195 and coal etc., 12. In the urban areas also no power predominates with a proportion of 753 followed by electricity with 245 and liquid fuel and and coal, wood and bagasse 1 each. The selected minor groups are 301 to 303.

301—Printing and publishing of books

5 - 202. The proportions for the urban areas in the State are given below :

Electricity	285
Liquid fuel	5
No power	710

5 - 203. In the rural areas, the proportion under this minor group is less than 1 per 1,000 for the State taken as a whole. But the districts of Thanjavur and Kanyakumari alone have recorded figures. Barring no power cases all the units use electricity.

5 - 204. The urban areas of North Arcot, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari have recorded negligible figures. All the units in Nilgiri District use no power. Electricity and liquid fuel are perhaps the powers employed besides no power. South Arcot has recorded a proportion of 882 under no power and 118 under electricity. In the remaining districts electricity is the only power except in Chingleput and Tirunelveli where liquid fuel is the other power used.

302—All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry

5 - 205. The State figures are given below :

	Rural	Urban
Electricity	163	247
Liquid fuel	0	1
Coal, wood and bagasse	0	1
Other fuel	0	1
No power	837	750

Rural areas

5 - 206. The districts of South Arcot, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Thanjavur alone have recorded figures. All the units in Ramanathapuram use no power. In the other districts electricity is the only power used.

Urban areas

5 - 207. All the districts have recorded figures which appear under electricity and no power except in the districts of North Arcot and Tirunelveli. Even in the excepted districts, these two categories preponderate. A small proportion of 11 has been recorded under miscellaneous power in North Arcot, Tirunelveli records a proportion of 13 under liquid fuel and 12 under coal, wood and bagasse. Proportion under no power is too high.

303—All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry

5 - 208. Kanyakumari (Rural) and the urban areas of North Arcot, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari have recorded figures. Electricity is the preponderant power.

Major group 31—Leather and Leather products

5 - 209. At the State level, in rural areas no power predominates with a proportion of 983 followed by electricity with 14 and miscellaneous power 3. In the urban areas also no power tops the list with 961 followed by electricity with 34, liquid fuel 3 and coal, wood and bagasse 2. The selected minor groups are 310, 311 and 313.

310—Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather

5 - 210. The State proportions are indicated below:

	Rural	Urban
Electricity	35	118
Liquid fuel	0	11
Coal, wood and bagasse	0	4
Other fuel	10	0
No power	955	867

Rural areas

5 - 211. All the districts except Chingleput, Nilgiri, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari have recorded figures. All the units in South Arcot, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur use no power. North Arcot and Coimbatore indicate preponderance of no power followed by electricity. No power predominates in Salem also but the second power in order of importance is miscellaneous power with a proportion of 100 followed by electricity 50.

Urban areas

5 - 212. All the districts except South Arcot, Nilgiri, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari have recorded figures. All the units in Salem and Thanjavur use no power. No power predominates in all the other districts followed by electricity. In addition, North Arcot has recorded small proportions of 17 and 9 under liquid fuel and coal respectively and in Chingleput liquid fuel has recorded 18.

311—Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear

5 - 213. All the districts except Chingleput (Rural) have recorded figures. All the units except those in Madurai (Rural) and Coimbatore (Rural and Urban) use no power. Small proportions of 42, 16 and 11 respectively use electricity in these excepted areas.

313—Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by code Nos. 311, 312), such as leather upholstery, suit cases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles

5 - 214. All the units in Tirunelveli (Rural), Madurai (Urban), South Arcot (Urban), Kanyakumari (Urban) and Nilgiri (Urban) use no power while in Ramanathapuram a proportion of 91 occurs under electricity in addition to no power. Other areas have recorded negligible figures. The general conclusion is that no power is used in this industry.

Major group 32—Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products

5 - 215. At the State level, in rural areas no power predominates with a proportion of 775 followed by electricity and liquid fuel with 75 each; coal, wood and bagasse with 50 and miscellaneous power 25. In the urban areas no power tops the list with 643 followed by electricity 223, coal, wood and bagasse 67, liquid fuel 56 and miscellaneous power 11. The selected minor groups are 320, 322 and 323.

320—Manufacture of tyres and tubes

5 - 216. The proportions for the urban areas in the State are given below:

Electricity	193
Liquid fuel	66
Coal, wood and bagasse	71
Other fuel	15
No power	655

5 - 217. In the rural areas, the proportion under the minor group is less than 1 per 1,000 for the State taken as a whole.

5 - 218. Urban areas of all the districts except Salem have recorded figures. The districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari have indicated preponderance of no power. Coimbatore has returned coal, wood and bagasse as the most important power. But other districts except Nilgiri and North Arcot have returned electricity. In Nilgiri District all the units use no power. In North Arcot District 90% use no power and 10% miscellaneous power.

323—Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat

5 - 219. The figuers for the urban areas in the State are as follows:

Electricity	286
Liquid fuel	48
Coal, wood and bagasse	79
No power	587

5 - 220. In the rural areas, the proportion under this minor group is less than 1 per 1,000 for the State taken as a whole. The districts of Nilgiri and Kanyakumari have recorded figures. All the units use no power.

Urban areas

5 - 221. The districts of Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and Thanjavur alone have recorded figures. No power tops the list in Chingleput, Coimbatore, and Thanjavur. Electricity claims more than 50% of the units in Salem District. In Madurai District, barring no power cases, electricity dominates with a proportion of 385. In addition, Salem and Thanjavur use coal, wood and bagasse and liquid fuel; and Madurai use coal.

322—Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose

5 - 222. Kanyakumari (Rural) and Nilgiri (Rural and Urban) alone have recorded figures. Kanyakumari uses power in the following proportions.

Electricity	39
Liquid fuel	115
Other fuel	38
No power	808

All the units in the Nilgiri District use no power.

Major group 33—Chemicals and Chemical Product

5 - 223. At the State level, in rural areas no power predominates with a proportion of 814, followed by electricity 107, liquid fuel 69, coal, wood and bagasse 5 and miscellaneous power 5. In the urban areas also no power predominates with 772 followed by electricity 171, coal, wood and bagasse 48, liquid fuel 6 and miscellaneous power 3. The selected minor groups are 331 to 338.

333—Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works

5 - 224. All the units in the rural areas in the State appear under no power. The rural areas of Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli have alone recorded figures.

5 - 225. In the urban areas, the proportion under this minor group is less than 1 per 1,000 for the State taken as a whole. North Arcot is the only district which has recorded figures. All the units come under no power.

334—Manufacture of matches

5 - 226. The proportions for the rural areas of the State are:

Electricity	19
Liquid fuel	13
Coal, wood and bagasse	6
No power	962

The districts of Madurai and Ramanathapuram alone have recorded figures. All the units in Ramanathapuram use no power. In Madurai barring no power cases, electricity and liquid fuel are of equal importance recording 14 . 3% each.

5 - 227. In the urban areas, the proportion under this minor group is less than 2 per 1,000 for the State taken as a whole. But the following districts have recorded figures.

	Electricity	Coal, wood and bagasse	No power
Kanyakumari	500	0	500
Tirunelveli	194	0	806
Ramanathapuram	141	0	859
North Arcot	0	59	941

335—Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap

5 - 228. The proportions for the urban areas in the State are as follows:

Electricity	182
Liquid fuel	5
Coal, wood and bagasse	55
No power	758

5 - 229. In the rural areas, the proportion under this minor group is less than 1 per 1,000 for the State taken as a whole. But the districts of Nilgiri, Madurai and Kanyakumari have recorded figures. All the units in Madurai use no power. Excluding no power cases all the units use electricity in Kanyakumari and miscellaneous power in Nilgiri.

Urban areas

5 - 230. All the districts except North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari have recorded figures. Electricity claims 80% of the units in Chingleput District. No power predominates in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram. Barring no power cases, the remaining units in Nilgiri District use only coal, wood and bagasse. Coimbatore, Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts use coal, wood and bagasse but only to a very small extent.

336—Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds

5 - 231. The proportions for the urban areas in the State are as follows:

Electricity	77
Liquid fuel	11
Coal, wood and bagasse	66
Other fuel	6
No power	840

5 - 232. In the rural areas, the proportion under the minor group is less than 1 per 1,000 for the State taken as a whole. But the districts of Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Kanyakumari have recorded figures. All the units come under no power.

Urban areas

5 - 233. Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari have recorded figures. The districts of Salem, Coimbatore, and Madurai use electricity and coal besides no power. In Chingleput District besides no power, coal is the only fuel recording a proportion of 200. In Tirunelveli besides no power electricity accounts for a proportion of 111.

331—Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes

5 - 234. Nilgiri (Rural) is the only district which records figures. All the units come under no power.

332—Manufacture of fertilizers

5 - 235. South Arcot (Urban) is the only district which has recorded figures. 50% of the units use electricity and the rest use no power.

337—Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resin and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)

5 - 236. Nilgiri (Urban) is the only district which has recorded figures. Excluding the proportion of 857 under no power the rest of the units use electricity.

338—Manufacture of common salt

5 - 237. Tirunelveli (Rural) is the only district which records figures. A proportion of 618 use liquid fuel followed by electricity 382.

Major group 34 & 35 — Non Metalic mineral products other than Petroleum and coal

5 - 238. At the State level in rural areas no power accounts for 961 units per 1,000 followed by coal, wood and bagasse with 28, electricity with 10 and liquid fuel with 1. In the urban areas too, no power ranks first with 928 units per 1,000 followed by electricity with a proportion of 42 and then by coal, wood and bagasse with 23. Liquid fuel and other power occupies the last two places with a proportion of 4 and 3 respectively. The selected minor groups are 340 to 344, 348, 350, 353 and 356.

340—Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles

5 - 239. The proportions for the rural areas in the State are furnished below:

Electricity	42
Liquid fuel	5
Coal, wood and bagasse	370
No power	583

5 - 240. All the rural areas except those of South Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiri and Tiruchirapalli have recorded figures. Generally no machinery is used in the manufacture of bricks and tiles in the State. In Thanjavur District all units come under no power. The districts of Chingleput, Madurai and Ramanathapuram have recorded proportions of less than 50% under no power. The break-up for power in these districts is given below:

	Electricity	Coal, wood and bagasse	No power
Chingleput	0	804	196
Madurai	0	895	105
Ramanathapuram	143	428	429

Coal, wood and bagasse are the favourite fuel for this industry. The units perhaps refer to brick-kilns.

5 - 241. In the urban areas, the proportion under the minor group is less than 1 per 1,000 for the State taken as a whole. But the districts of Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari have recorded the following proportions:

	Tirunelveli	Kanyakumari
Electricity	77	0
Liquid fuel	0	67
Coal, wood and bagasse	154	67
No power	769	866

341—Manufacture of cement and cement products

5 - 242. The State proportions are indicated below:

	Rural	Urban
Electricity	113	98
Coal, wood and bagasse	16	0
No power	871	902

5 - 243. The districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram have recorded figures. All the units in Madurai, South Arcot and Thanjavur use no power. Electricity claims a proportion of 200 units in Tiruchirapalli with 800 units under no power. Coimbatore uses no power and coal. Ramanathapuram records 222 under electricity and the rest do not use power.

Rural areas

5 - 244. All the districts except Nilgiri, Tiruchirapalli and Kanyakumari have recorded figures. Except in the districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli, in the remaining districts all the cases come under no power. In the districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli electricity accounts for proportions of 429, 316, 91 and 111 respectively.

Urban areas

342—Manufacture of lime

5 - 245. The proportions for the urban areas in the State are as follows:

Electricity	55
Coal, wood and bagasse	92
No power	853

5 - 246. In the rural areas, the proportion under this minor group is less than 1 per 1,000 for the State taken as a whole. But the districts of Coimbatore and Kanyakumari have recorded figures. All the units in Kanyakumari use no power. No power predominates in Coimbatore followed by coal, wood and bagasse which claim a proportion of 71.

5 - 247. Only 5 districts have recorded figures. All units in Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari use no power. 93·3% of the units in North Arcot District use no power and the remaining units use coal etc. No power preponderates in Chingleput and Madurai followed by coal. Chingleput also uses electricity in 133 out of 1000 units. Coal, wood and bagasse are the popular fuel for this industry. Generally no machinery is used in this industry. The units perhaps refer to lime kilns.

Urban areas

343—Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing

5 - 248. Chingleput (Rural), Thanjavur (Urban) and Tiruchirapalli (Rural and Urban) alone have recorded figures. All the units in Tiruchirapalli (Rural) and Chingleput (Rural) use no power. More than 80% of the units in urban areas use no power. Electricity occupies second rank in Tiruchirapalli (Urban) whereas the second rank is held by coal in Thanjavur (Urban).

344—Manufacture of stonewares, other than images

5 - 249. Tiruchirapalli (Urban) is the only district which has recorded figures. A proportion of 929 is under no power. Rest of the units use electricity.

348—Manufacture of Mica Products

5 - 250. Nilgiri rural is the only district which has returned figures under this minor group. All the units are under no power.

350—Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery

5 - 251. The State break-up is given below :

	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power or fuel
Rural	3	0	2	0	995
Urban	2	0	3	2	993

The districts of Nilgiri (Rural and Urban) and Thanjavur (Urban) have recorded proportions of less than 1 in 1,000. In most of the districts, the whole lot has been shown under no power. The powers used to a very restricted extent are electricity and coal, wood and bagasse.

353—Manufature of glass bangles and beads

5 - 252. Madurai rural is the only area recording figures. All the cases have been shown under no power.

356—Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by code No. 355

5 - 253. Kanyakumari rural is the only area recording figures. The power break-up is 500 under liquid fuel and 500 under no power.

Major Group 36—Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment

5 - 254. The State break-up for power is given below :

	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power or fuel
Rural	18	3	78	5	896
Urban	143	2	69	9	777

The important minor groups are 360, 365, 368 and 369 in rural areas and 365, 367, 368 and 369 in urban areas.

360—Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods

5 - 255. Taking the State as a whole, both the rural and urban areas have recorded a proportion of less than 3 per 1,000. North Arcot (Rural) and Ramanathapuram (Rural) are the only two districts, which have recorded figures.

	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	No power or fuel
North Arcot	36	18	214	732
Ramanathapuram	133	0	0	867

365—Manufacture of brass and bell-metal products

5 - 256. The State break-up for power is given below:

	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power or fuel
Rural	40	4	97	57	802
Urban	41	1	84	2	872

All the districts except the rural areas of North Arcot, Nilgiri and Ramanathapuram and the urban areas of Salem and Nilgiri have recorded figures.

Rural areas

5 - 257. Among the different kinds of power used, coal etc., is the most popular fuel, electricity being of some importance in Thanjavur, Kanyakumari, Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore.

Urban areas

5 - 258. No power claims more than 70% of the cases in all the districts. Among the powers used coal is of first importance followed by electricity.

367—Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell-metal and aluminium) such as tin can

5 - 259. Nilgiri (Urban) is the only area, which has recorded figures. All the cases have been shown under no power.

368—Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products

5 - 260. Nilgiri (Rural), Salem (Urban), Coimbatore (Urban) and Thanjavur (Urban) alone have recorded figures. No power claims more than 75% in each of these districts. Electricity is the only power which is of some importance accounting for proportions of 250, 125, 160 and 62 respectively in these districts.

369—Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39.)

5 - 261. The State break-up for power is furnished below :

	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power or fuel
Rural	12	3	74	1	910
Urban	123	1	77	4	795

5 - 262. All districts except South Arcot have shown figures. Among the different kinds of power used, coal etc., is the most important power in the rural areas as even in Coimbatore, coal etc., shows a proportion of 36 and electricity and liquid fuel show 28 and 1 only.

Rural areas

5 - 263. Except Thanjavur all districts show figures. (1) Coal, wood and bagasse and (2) electricity are the important powers used. In the districts of South Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari, the former accounts for more number of units than the latter.

Urban areas

Major group—37—Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment

5 - 264. The State break-up for power is given below:

	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power or fuel
Rural	284	133	0	0	583
Urban	522	5	11	0	462

The important minor groups are 375, 378 and 379 in rural areas and 374, 377 to 379 in urban areas.

374—Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers

5 - 265. Taking the State as a whole both the rural and urban areas have recorded a proportion of less than 1 in 1,000. South Arcot (Urban) and Coimbatore (Urban) are the only two districts which have recorded figures. Barring no power units, all the remaining units use electricity.

375—Manufacture of electric lamps and fans

5 - 266. Kanyakumari (Rural) is the only area which has recorded figures. All the cases have been shown under no power.

377—Manufacture of all kinds of battery

5 - 267. The urban areas in the districts of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiri and Ramanathapuram alone have recorded figures. All the units in the first-mentioned district have been shown under no power. In Coimbatore District, a proportion of 222 units is shown under electricity and the rest under no power. In the remaining two districts, barring the units shown under no power all the remaining units appear under electricity.

378—Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone

5 - 268. At the State level, only the urban areas have recorded a proportion of more than 1 in 1,000. The break-up for power is given below:

Electricity	284
No power	716

5 - 269. The urban areas in the districts of North Arcot, Kanyakumari, Nilgiri, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur and the rural areas of Kanyakumari and South Arcot have recorded figures.

5 - 270. In South Arcot (Rural) and Kanyakumari (Urban) all the units have been shown under no power. In the remaining districts, barring the no power cases, the remaining cases appear under electricity. Thus electricity is the only power that finds favour with this industry.

379—Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above

5 - 271. This is the miscellaneous group which covers manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not elsewhere classified. At the State level, only the urban areas have recorded a proportion of more than 1 in 1,000. The break-up for power is given below:

Electricity	524
Liquid fuel	8
No power	468

Major group 38—Transport Equipment

5 - 272. The State break-up for power is given below:

	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power or fuel
Rural	8	1	7	0	984
Urban	79	2	8	2	909

The minor groups worth reckoning are 388 and 389 in rural areas and 384 and 388 in urban areas.

388—Repairing of bicycles and tricycles

5 - 273. The State break-up for power is given below:

	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power or fuel
Rural	1	0	1	0	998
Urban	1	N	1	0	998

Most of the units use no power save for an insignificant number using electricity and coal, wood and bagasse. Bicycle being the poor-man's vehicle, the industry is found spread all

over the State. The districts of Chingleput (Urban), South Arcot (Urban), Salem (Rural), Nilgiri (Urban), Madurai (Rural), Thanjavur (Rural), Ramanathapuram (Rural & Urban), Tirunelveli (Urban) and Kanyakumari (Urban) use exclusively no power.

389—Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and hand-drawn vehicles

5 - 274. Manufacture of other transport equipment not elsewhere classified, is a miscellaneous group and a districtwise analysis may not be worth it.

384—Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles

5 - 275. Taking the State as a whole the rural areas have recorded a proportion of less than 1 in 1,000. The urban break-up for power is given below:

Electricity	...	336
Liquid fuel	...	7
Coal, wood and bagasse	...	8
Other power or fuel	...	7
No power or fuel	...	642

The rural areas in the districts of Chingleput and Nilgiri alone have recorded figures.

5 - 276. Among the different kinds of power used, electricity is the most important power in all the districts indicating the special suitability of this power to conduct this industry. Only a limited number of units use either (1) liquid fuel or (2) coal, wood and bagasse or (3) other miscellaneous fuel.

Major group 39—Miscellaneous Manufacturiug Industries

5 - 277. The State proportions arc given below:

	Rural	Urban
Electricity	7	49
Liquid fuel	4	7
Coal, wood and bagasse	37	34
Other power or fuel	0	1
No power or fuel	952	909

Among the powers used, coal, wood and bagasse lead in rural areas whereas electricity leads in urban areas, relegating coal, wood and bagasse to the second place. The minor groups of importance are 392, 393 and 399.

392—Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks

5 - 278. Taking the State as a whole — both the rural and urban areas have not recorded a proportion of importance. However the urban areas in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli have recorded more than 1 in 1,000. No power predominates in all the districts claiming either the whole lot or more than 96%. Electricity is of some importance in the urban areas of Coimbatore and Tirunelveli claiming proportions of 18 and 38 respectively.

5 - 279. Among the rural areas, Chingleput is the district which has recorded a proportion of more than 1 in 1,000 under this minor group. All the units use no power.

393—Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals

5 - 280. The State proportions are given below:

	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power or fuel
Rural	1	4	38	0	957
Urban	20	8	41	N	931

All the districts (both Rural and Urban) have recorded figures indicating the ubiqutous nature of the industry.

5 - 281. No power claims more than 86% in all the districts. Both in the rural and urban areas among the different kinds of fuel used, coal, wood and bagasse, by and large, claim the largest proportion. Electricity is the next important power and it is of significance only in certain areas. Liquid fuel is used to a limited extent in the districts of South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli.

399—Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group

5 - 282. The State proportions are given below :

	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power or fuel
Rural	94	4	15	0	887
Urban	199	6	12	4	779

This minor group covers the manufacture and repair work of goods not elsewhere classified and as such is an omnibus one. This is the last refuge of the investigators who may not take adequate pains to assign the correct description.

My inference: Industrial minor groups in towns

5 - 283. The minor groups which do not record a proportion of more than 1 in 1,000 either in the rural or urban sector in any of the districts but which does in cities and towns are listed below :

234—Cotton weaving in powerlooms

5 - 284. The industry exists only in the towns of Pudukottai and Thanjavur. All the units are run by electricity.

241—Jute spinning and weaving

5 - 285. There is no large-scale industry in this State which either spins or weaves jute in order to manufacture gunnies. But mending of old jute gunny bags is attended to by gunny merchants as well as single workers who purchase old gunnies from various sources, mend them and sell them to gunny merchants. The two cities which have recorded a proportion of more than 1 in 1,000 are Tiruchirapalli and Tuticorin. No power is exclusively used.

279—Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above

5 - 286. This industry appears in the following cities and towns with the following proportions.

City/Town	Electricity	No power or fuel
Kanchipuram	750	250
Cuddalore	0	1,000
Tiruchirapalli	1,000	0
Aruppukkottai	250	750

283—Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures

5 - 287. This industry figures only in Karur. All the units use no power.

284—Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, artwares

5 - 288. This industry figures only in Thanjavur town. The break-up for power is electricity 167 and no power 833.

291—Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste-paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade

5 - 289. This minor group occurs in the following cities and towns.

City/Town	Electricity	No power or fuel
Madurai	1,000	0
Thanjavur	0	1,000
Tirunelveli	0	1,000

314—Repair of shoes and leather footware

5 - 290. This industry appears in the cities of Vellore, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli. All the units are shown under no power.

339—Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats)

5 - 291. This industry appears only in the towns of Nagapattinam and Nagercoil. All the units use no power.

345—Manufacture of stone images

5 - 292. Kumbakonam and Tirunelveli are the places where this industry has been recorded. No power is used.

351—Manufacture of chinaware and crockery

5 - 293. Thanjavur is the only city recording figures. No power is used to operate this industry.

370—Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery

5 - 294. This industry figures in Dindigul and Tuticorin. All the units in Tuticorin use no power. 50% of the units in Dindigul use electricity and the rest no power.

373—Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories

5 - 295. Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Thanjavur and Madurai have recorded figures. All the units in Tiruppur and Madurai use electricity. 40% of the units in Coimbatore use electricity. The rest of the units use no power or fuel. All the units in Thanjavur use no power.

Power used and employment—a correlation

5 - 296. Subsidiary table E III-2 will enable us to examine the relationship between power used and size ranges of employment.

Electricity—Rural areas

5-297. Taking the rural areas in the State, we find that more than 50% of the workshops and factories employ each 2-5 persons. Single member establishment constitute a percentage of 9 and qualify themselves for the second rank. There is not much divergence among the groups 6-9, 10-19 and 20-49. But there is a perceptible drop in the proportion of units employing 50 persons and above. Only a proportion of 44 per 1,000 units employ 50 persons and above.

Urban areas

5-298. Here also the group 2-5 predominates but it is a little less than 50%. Unlike in the rural areas, the second rank is held by the group 6-9 and the third rank by 10-19. A proportion of 54 per 1,000 units employ 50 persons and above. Thus it is observed that in urban areas there are workshops and factories which are comparatively bigger in size measured in terms of the number of persons employed in each.

Liquid fuel—Rural areas

5-299. The group 2-5 accounts for a proportion of 654. Beyond the group 10-19 there is a drop, the proportion dwindling nearly to half in the next higher group 20-49. This is indicative of the tendency among the people to employ less than 20 persons in workshops to escape the provisions of the Factories Act. The drop beyond the group 20-49, is far too steep pointing to the conclusion that major establishments prefer electricity to liquid fuel.

Urban areas

5-300. The proportion in the group 2-5 falls down to 489 as against 654 in rural areas. Correspondingly, there is an increase in the proportion in each of the groups of establishments employing more than 5 persons. The drop from the group 10-19 to the group 20-49 noticed in the rural areas also exists in the urban areas. The proportion of establishments employing 50 persons and more gets itself doubled up in the urban areas.

Coal etc.—Rural areas

5-301. The group 2-5 accounts for a proportion of 544. The next group 6-9 accounts for 45. Thereafter, the proportion drops down to 29. There is not much divergence among the groups employing 10 and more persons.

Urban areas

5-302. Unlike in the case of electricity and liquid fuel where the proportion in the group 2-5 is lesser in urban areas, here the proportion increases from 544 to 638. The drop noticed in rural areas from the group 6-9 to the group 10-19 is also observed in the urban areas. In the groups 20 and above, the proportion in the urban areas is far less than in the rural areas which indicates two things (1) easy availability of electricity in urban areas and (2) easy availability of wood and bagasse in rural areas.

Other types of fuel

5-303. Here also the preponderance is in the group 2–5. The significant features noticed are that the proportions are much less in urban areas in higher groups and that in the group 100 and above there is no establishment either in rural or urban areas using miscellaneous fuel.

5-304. The special features noticed are discussed below :

Use of electricity—special features

(1) The districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Madurai and Ramanathapuram have recorded comparatively higher proportions of factories employing 100 persons and above. Coimbatore contains major textile mills. In the metropolitan region of Chingleput District larger factories are encountered. In the coastal taluks there are salt factories. In Madurai District we have big textile mills. In Ramanathapuram, there are big match factories. In Nilgiri District there are tea-processing factories.

(2) In all the districts except South Arcot, Salem, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli, high proportions of factories employing more than 100 persons are found in the rural areas. This shows that the good old practice of confining big factories to urban areas is disappearing.

(3) Kanyakumari rural is significant for the absence of factories employing 100 persons and above. So also South Arcot urban. These two districts have to make up lee-way by displaying enterprenuership in organising large-scale industries.

5-305. The groups 2-5 and 6-9 preponderate in rural areas. It is significant that there are no establishments in the single-member group in the districts of Nilgiri and Kanyakumari and the group 100 and above in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. In urban areas of Nilgiri District, there is no establishment in the groups 1 person, 2-5 and 6-9 persons. In the urban areas of Ramanathapuram District there is no establishment at all in the groups 6-9 onwards. In Kanyakumari District urban all the units are concentrated in 6-9 group and there are no units in the other groups at all. In the category of 100 and above, there are no establishments using liquid fuel in Chingleput, South Arcot, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts.

Liquid fuel

5-306. In all the districts in both rural and urban, preponderance is found in the group 2-5. There are no establishments using this fuel and employing more than 100 persons in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari. The data lead to the inference that the fuels coal, wood and bagasse are unsuited for working bigger establishments.

Coal, wood and bagasse

5-307. We have so far discussed the relative importance of each industry with reference to the number of units and the number of persons employed in each. We have also given the break up for every 1,000 units classified on the basis of power and commented on the importance of the power or fuel used in each industry. The statement that follows gives the actual number of workers employed in each of the minor groups of standard industrial classification code based on the kind of power or fuel used and thus will help us in having an idea of the comparative importance of industry with reference to the power or fuel used assuming that if an industry employs 500 or more under a particular power or fuel, it can be deemed to be important under that power or fuel. On this basis, we now proceed to evaluate the position in the rural and urban areas of the State separately power by power.

Statement V—25

Important industries using (1) Electricity, (2) Liquid fuel and (3) Coal, wood and bagasse where 500 and more persons are engaged in rural areas of the State

Minor group of I. S. I. C.	Description of the Industry	No. of persons engaged in the Industry
	ELECTRICITY	
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	17,141
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking, and processing of crops and food grains	14,491
330	Manufacture of basic Industrial Chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts	5,242
341	Manufacture of cement and cement products	4,146
234	Cotton weaving in powerlooms	3,060
217	Processing of tea in factories	3,016
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	1,720
231	Cotton spinning other than in mills	1,533
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery	1,076
202	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy	982
207	Production of edible fats and oils (other than Hydrogenated oil)	958
201	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	881
310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	843
209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments	784
395	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, pen holder, fountain pen	717
222	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	678
239	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	592
218	Processing of coffee in curing works	536
	LIQUID FUEL	
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	5,641
	COAL, WOOD, AND BAGASSE	
340	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	3,398
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery	1,217

Statement V—26

Important industries using (1) Electricity, (2) Liquid fuel and (3) Coal, wood and bagasse where 500 and more persons are engaged in the urban areas of the State

Minor group of I. S. I. C.	Description of the Industry	No. of persons engaged in the Industry
	ELECTRICITY	
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	26,232
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	22,111
234	Cotton weaving in powerlooms	18,291
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	16,512
231	Cotton spinning other than Mills	14,836
302	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching	11,145
381	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than covered by Code 363	10,601
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	9,230
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, etc.	7,670
380	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives	6,129
334	Manufacture of matches	4,970
360	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling	4,738
374	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, transformers	4,429
207	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	3,877
399	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	3,822
379	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified	3,718
217	Processing of tea in factories	3,587
341	Manufacture of cement and cement products	3,127
239	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	3,101
271	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	2,801
371	Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers other than electrical equipment	2,502
383	Manufacturing motor vehicles engines parts and accessories	2,103
218	Processing of coffee in curing works	2,091
301	Printing and publishing of books	2,044
332	Manufacture of fertilizers	1,925
310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	1,917
335	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations and other toilet preparations except soap	1,674
366	Manufacture of aluminium products	1,600
263	Weaving of silk textile by powerloom	1,570
367	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	1,566
320	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	1,517
393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold other precious metals	1,475
363	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet	1,465
368	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	1,390

Statement V—26 (concld.)

Important industries using (1) Electricity, (2) Liquid fuel and (3) Coal, wood and bagasse where 500 and more persons are engaged in the urban areas of the State (concld.)

Minor group of I. S. I. C.	Description of the Industry	No. of persons engaged in the Industry
	ELECTRICITY (concld.)	
209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri etc.	1,374
382	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types	1,253
300	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	1,224
364	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	1,064
365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	910
214	Production of aerated and mineral water	758
201	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	736
361	Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals	666
280	Sawing and planing of wood	641
395	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, fountain pen	597
378	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	564
375	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	559
331	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	547
233	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	540
373	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	515
	LIQUID FUEL	
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	952
393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	636
	COAL, WOOD AND BAGASSE	
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw etc.	1,175
393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	965
365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	614
340	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	596

Relative importance of industries in State

5 - 308. At the State level, both in urban and rural sectors, among the industries using electricity, 232—cotton weaving and spinning in mills provides the maximum employment. Next in importance is 200—production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains. While the disparity between the two in regard to the number of employees is much less in the rural areas, it is wide in urban. In rural sector, third rank is held by 330—manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts. This industry does not, however, provide employment for more than 500 persons in urban sector. Apparently in order to protect contamination of the atmosphere from the poisonous fumes that emanate from the factories, they are located in rural areas. 341—manufacture

of cement and cement products and 234—cotton weaving in powerlooms occupy the fourth and fifth places in the rural sector. These industries, are generally located in and around places where raw materials can be found or can be grown. In the urban areas third rank is held by 234—cotton weaving in powerlooms, 384—repairing and servicing of motor vehicles, 231—cotton spinning other than in mills. 302—all other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry and 381—manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramway and other rail road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363 come next in importance and provide employment for more than 10,000 persons.

5 - 309. We have prepared a few statements for the district, rural, urban background indicating the relative importance of industries. One characteristic feature we have noticed is that during the First and Second Five Year Plans, the tendency for the location of industrial units is to shift towards the rural sector from the urban sector. This is a healthy sign. That is why we find most of the important industrial units established recently are found in rural parts of the State.

Shift in location of industries from urban to rural

Statement V—27

Important industries using (1) Electricity, (2) Liquid fuel and (3) Coal, wood and bagasse where 500 and more persons are engaged in the rural areas of districts

Minor group of I. S. I. C.	Description of the Industry	No. of persons engaged in the Industry
	ELECTRICITY	
	Chingleput	
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	1,396
	North Arcot	
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	1,141
	South Arcot	
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	611
	Salem	
330	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified	5,000
341	Manufacture of cement and cement products	2,215
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	1,795
209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	731

Statement V—27 (contd.)

Important industries using (1) Electricity, (2) Liquid fuel and (3) Coal, wood and bagasse where 500 and more persons are engaged in the rural areas of districts (contd.)

Minor group of I. S. I. C.	Description of the Industry	No. of persons engaged in the Industry
	ELECTRICITY (contd.)	
	Coimbatore	
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	6,935
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	2,757
231	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	1,199
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	1,119
234	Cotton weaving in powerlooms	795
202	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy	646
	Nilgiri	
217	Processing of tea in factories	2,741
222	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	678
	Madurai	
234	Cotton weaving in powerlooms	1,552
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	718
	Tiruchirapalli	
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	1,256
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	1,233
201	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	661
	Thanjavur	
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	3,056
	Ramanathapuram	
341	Manufacture of cement and cement products	734
	Tirunelveli	
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	7,501
341	Manufacture of cement and cement poducts	925
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	849
	LIQUID FUEL	
	Thanjavur	
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	1,466
	Salem	
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	997

Statement V—27 (concld.)

Important industries using (1) Electricity, (2) Liquid fuel and (3) Coal, wood and bagasse where 500 and more persons are engaged in the rural areas of districts (concld.)

Minor group of I. S. I. C.	Description of the Industry	No. of persons engaged in the Industry
	LIQUID FUEL (concld.)	
	South Arcot	
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	644
	Chinglepnt	
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	573
	Tiruchirapalli	
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	530
	COAL, WOOD AND BAGASSE	
	Chingleput	
340	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	3,068

Statement V—28

Important industries using (1) Electricity, (2) Liquid fuel and (3) Coal, wood and bagasse where 500 and more persons are engaged in the urban areas of districts

Minor group of I. S. I. C.	Description of the Industry	No. of persons engaged in the Industry
	ELECTRICITY	
	Madras City	
381	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail, road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363	10,566
302	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	6,704
380	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives	5,870
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	3,439
399	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	2,506
371	Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors	2,481
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	1,834
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops	1,643
301	Printing and publishing of books	1,637
383	Manufacture of motor vehicles engines parts and accessories	1,619
360	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	1,530
367	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	1,243
379	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above	1,135
335	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	1,103
366	Manufacture of aluminium products	1,038

Statement V—28 (contd.)

Important industries using (1) Electricity, (2) Liquid fuel and (3) Coal, wood and bagasse where 500 and more persons are engaged in the urban areas of districts (contd.)

Minor group of I. S. I C.	Description of the Industry	No. of persons engaged in the Industry
	ELECTRICITY (contd.)	
364	Manufacture of iron and steel furnitures	1,001
382	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines)	965
300	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	751
207	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	737
393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverwares and wares using gold and other precious metals	683
361	Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms	634
363	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate	630
368	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electro-plating) polishing and welding of metal products	524
331	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	536
375	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	513
	Chingleput	
379	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above	2,039
334	Manufacture of matches	1,842
320	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	994
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	932
310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	907
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	883
302	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	631
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	558
	North Arcot	
360	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	2,982
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops	1,634
332	Manufacture of fertilizers	1,450
239	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	1,285
	South Arcot	
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	660
	Salem	
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	1,996
234	Cotton weaving in powerlooms	1,981
263	Weaving of silk textile by powerloom	1,328
374	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers	868
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	843
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	714

Statement V—28 (contd.)

Important industries using (1) Electricity, (2) Liquid fuel and (3) Coal, wood and bagasse where 500 and more persons are engaged in the urban areas of districts (contd.)

Minor group of I. S. I. C.	Description of the Industry	No. of persons engaged in the Industry
	ELECTRICITY (contd.)	
	Coimbatore	
234	Cotton weaving in powerlooms	14,229
231	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	12,393
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	9,932
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	6,001
374	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers	3,169
200	Production, of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	3,091
341	Manufacture of cement and cement products	2,562
271	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	2,437
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	2,226
217	Processing of tea in factories	2,201
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	1,886
207	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	651
218	Processing of coffee in curing works	533
	Nilgiri	
217	Processing of tea in factories	1,386
	Madurai	
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	9,304
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	4,066
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	3,691
234	Cotton weaving in powerlooms	1,874
239	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	556
207	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	548
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	532
	Tiruchirapalli	
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	2,451
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	1,170
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	741
201	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	736

Statement V—28 (concld.)

Important industries using (1) Electricity, (2) Liquid fuel and (3) Coal, wood and bagasse where 500 and more persons are engaged in the urban areas of districts (concld.)

Minor group of I. S. I. C.	Description of the Industry	No. of persons engaged in the Industry
	ELECTRICITY (concld.)	
	Thanjavur	
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	2,115
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	1,339
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	1,073
	Ramanathapuram	
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	2,713
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	1,928
302	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	1,736
334	Manufacture of matches	1,555
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	1,529
	Tirunelveli	
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	3,000
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking, and processing of crops and foodgrains	1,912
334	Manufacture of matches	1,390
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	1,212
239	Manufacturing cotton, cordage, rope and twine	1,015
231	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	979
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	706
	Kanyakumari	
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	500
	LIQUID FUEL	
	Salem	
393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	615
	COAL, WOOD AND BAGASSE	
	Nil	

Important industries—A comparison with other States

5 - 310. A statement indicating the first five important industries in each State for rural and urban sector is appended. This statement is quite instructive. In the rural sector, both Madras and Jammu and Kashmir have one industry dominating the economic scene. In Madras it is cotton weaving in handlooms with 489 units and in Jammu and Kashmir it is 453 under 200—'Production of rice and atta' etc. Handloom weaving is prominent in the following States—Andhra Pradesh 272, Bihar 136, Kerala 84, Orissa 246, Rajasthan 58 and

Uttar Pradesh 101. Madras has the maximum of handloom units in the whole of India followed by Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. The second item is 369—'manufacture of sundry hardwares, in Madras. This is the most prominent occupation in Assam and to a lesser extent in Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab. The third item 393—'manufacture of jewellery' is found in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan. Next item, 200 is a common occupation in India. It is found in Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. As India is an agricultural country, its importance has to be accepted. The pattern of Kerala is somewhat different in that manufacture of bidi is the most important occupation. It is so in Madhya Pradesh too.

Statement V—29

Five important industries in the rural areas of the States

State	Code No.	Description of Industry	Proportion out of 1,000 Industries
1. Andhra Pradesh	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	272
	311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	126
	289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products	104
	350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	93
	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, etc.	68
	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metal	68
2. Assam	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, cutlery	231
	273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and head-gear	123
	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	93
	217	Processing of tea in factories	86
	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	80
3. Bihar	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	136
	350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	129
	231	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	108
	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket etc.	95
	209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, cocoa, toffee, chocolate, lozenge etc.	82
4. Gujarat	273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and head-gear	156
	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops	139
	289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products	132
	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket etc.	126
	311	Manufacture of shoes and leather footwear	69

Statement V—29 (contd.)

Five important industries in the rural areas of the States (contd.)

State	Code No.	Description of Industry	Proportion out of 1,000 Industries
5. Jammu & Kashmir	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing crops	453
	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket etc.	90
	255	Wool weaving in handloom	86
	207	Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil)	81
	311	Manufacture of shoes and leather footwear	58
6. Kerala	220	Manufacture of bidi	177
	273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	103
	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing crops and foodgrains	97
	277	Manufacture of coir and coir products	89
	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	84
7. Madhya Pradesh	220	Manufacture of bidi	178
	311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	153
	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket etc.	102
	288	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products.	89
	350	Manufacture of earthen pottery	88
8. Madras	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	489
	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket etc.	62
	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	56
	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing crops and foodgrains	54
	273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	53
9. Maharashtra	273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	175
	220	Manufacture of bidi	161
	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing crops and foodgrains	68
	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket etc.	66
	311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	60
10. Mysore		(N. A.)	
11. Orissa	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	246
	288	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	218
	350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	114
	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket etc.	78
	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverwares and wares using gold and other precious metals	57

Statement V—29 (concld.)

Five important industries in the rural areas of the States (concld.)

State	Code No.	Description of Industry	Proportion out of 1000 Industries
12. Punjab	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops	380
	289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products	101
	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, etc.	113
	311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	93
	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	47
13. Rajasthan	311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	235
	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of food grains	135
	350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	88
	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware	71
	235	Cotton weaving in hand looms	58
14. Uttar Pradesh	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	151
	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	101
	209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, chocolate	77
	350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	49
	202	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy	44
15. West Bengal	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling or dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	278
	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	203
	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw etc.	99
	207	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	52
	209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, toffee, lozenge	51

One can from this Table conclude that the pattern of economic uses of census houses in which manufacturing is involved is more or less similar in different parts of this country. Depending on the peculiar characteristics of a particular State, one industry may become more significant e. g., processing of tea in Assam. In the urban sector also, cotton weaving and handlooms are the most important industries in Madras. Same is the position with Orissa, Andhra Pradesh. This industry is prominent in Bihar units, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. 273 which is the next important occupation in Madras and is found in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab. Our remarks about the pattern on the rural sector can apply to urban also.

Statement V—30

Five important industries in the urban areas of the States

State	Code No.	Description of Industry	Proportion out of 1,000 Industries
1. Andhra Pradesh	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	199
	273	Making of textile garments including raincoats, and headgear	128
	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverwares and wares using gold and other precious metals	91
	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of foodgrains	80
	388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	71
2. Assam	273	Making textile garments including raincoats and headgear	98
	384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	91
	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverwares and wares using gold and other precious metals	88
	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw etc.	87
	388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	86
3. Bihar	209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, chocolate, toffee.	157
	273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	133
	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	91
	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	85
	220	Manufacture of bidi	67
4. Gujarat	273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	194
	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	109
	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops	63
	311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	57
	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw etc.	53
5. Jammu & Kashmir	273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	177
	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	107
	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of foodgrains	85
	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, etc.	67
	205	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	54
6. Kerala	273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	164
	220	Manufacture of bidi	96

Statement V—30 (contd.)

Five important industries in the urban areas of the States (contd.)

State	Code No.	Description of Industry	Proportion out of 1,000 Industries
	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	84
	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	81
	388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	51
7. Madhya Pradesh	220	Manufacture of bidi	163
	273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	121
	209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	97
	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	88
	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	55
8. Madras	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	406
	273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	110
	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	73
	388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	56
	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	40
9. Maharashtra	273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	184
	235	Cotton and weaving in handlooms	151
	220	Manufacture of bidi	54
	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	54
	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	47
10. Mysore		(N. A.)	
11. Orissa	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	150
	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverwares and wares using gold and other precious metals	139
	288	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	112
	273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	67
	220	Manufacture of bidi	59
12. Punjab	273	Making of textiles garments including raincoats and headgear	95
	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	89
	311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	84
	388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	74
	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	67

Statement V—30 (concld.)

Five important industries in the urban areas of the States (concld.)

State	Code No.	Description of Industry	Proportion out of 1,000 Industties
13. Rajasthan	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware	158
	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc.	119
	311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	108
	388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	68
	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw etc.	55
14. Uttar Pradesh	209	Production of other products such as sweetmeat, cocoa	103
	200	Production of rice, atta, etc., by milling, dehusking	84
	235	Cotton weaving in handloom	82
	393	Manufacture of jewellery	69
	311	Manufacture of shoes and leather footwear	57
15. West Bengal	273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	126
	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc.	104
	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw etc.	73
	209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat, cocoa	69
	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	47

Distribution of industrial establishments by type of power or fuel used: A state wise comparison

5-311. We have prepared a Statement consolidating the distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each division major group and selected minor groups by kind of fuel and power used. We will examine this from two aspects. Firstly, what is the proportion of non-power using sector in Division 2 and 3. It ranges from 276 which is the highest in Jammu and Kashmir to 980 in Madhya Pradesh. Among the States in India, Madras occupies the last third position. In spite of the fact that in rural electrification Madras leads other States, it is surprising that in the application of power to industrial production Madras lags behind many other States. It will be interesting to compare the use of electricity. First place is held by Kerala with 61 units and the second place by Punjab with 60 units and the third place only goes to Madras with 41 units. One possible explanation for this is the fact that nearly 50% of the establishments in Madras State are utilised for the production of handloom cloth for which no power is generally used. In liquid fuel, Madras has 17 units which is much less than most of the advanced States; Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are ahead of Madras in the utilisation of liquid fuel. In the use of coal, Madras has 10 units. It is ahead of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. But it is much behind States like Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan. The pattern of the use of coal is determined by the availabilty of coal deposits and Madras is ahead of other adjacent states like Kerala, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra because of the more easier transport facilities by direct train and through ships. There is considerable scope for the improvement of the use of power for manufacturing processes in Madras State. As has been already indicated earlier, the only power which can be used for development of industries is electricity in Madras State. A more concentrated effort should, therefore, be made to standardise our industrial establishments to the use of electric power.

Statement V—31

E-III-2. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment

Name of State	Rural Urban	Electricity 1 person	2–5 persons	6–9 persons	10–19 persons	20–49 persons	50–99 persons	100 persons & above	Not Stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	R	154	548	107	86	81	12	12	0
	U	96	492	150	130	87	24	21	0
2. Assam	R	28	364	122	93	122	149	122	0
	U	57	373	205	158	125	36	46	0
3. Bihar	R	288	586	40	27	23	14	22	0
	U	220	559	90	63	40	8	20	0
4. Gujarat	R	250	496	111	57	48	24	14	0
	U	148	515	195	82	37	8	15	0
5. Jammu & Kashmir	R	141	530	97	92	86	38	16	0
	U	207	489	155	69	53	16	11	0
6. Kerala	R	351	405	78	50	47	38	31	0
	U	111	452	152	123	88	39	35	0
7. Madhya Pradesh	R	447	435	25	49	27	7	10	0
	U	288	502	91	58	33	12	16	0
8. Madras	R	90	532	88	77	65	18	26	104
	U	87	473	143	113	80	25	29	50
9. Maharashtra	R	472	257	111	60	51	15	34	0
	U	201	389	168	106	69	29	38	0
10. Mysore	R	474	332	76	79	23	6	10	0
	U	227	437	172	83	46	15	20	0
11. Orissa	R	228	416	69	168	69	30	20	0
	U	194	407	145	156	59	16	23	0
12. Punjab	R	189	594	72	71	43	18	13	0
	U	98	517	154	141	60	16	14	0
13. Rajasthan	R	368	518	52	10	36	16	0	0
	U	267	569	79	40	22	7	16	0
14. Uttar Pradesh	R	238	587	72	52	23	9	19	0
	U	189	551	120	71	41	13	22	0
15. West Bengal	R	105	400	72	93	90	49	98	93
	U	73	391	173	136	78	30	44	75

Statement V—31 (contd.)

E-III-2. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment (contd.)

Name of State	Rural Urban	Liquid fuel							
		1 person	2–5 persons	6–9 persons	10–19 persons	20–49 persons	50–99 persons	100 persons & above	Not Stated
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Andhra Pradesh	R	150	640	101	67	38	3	1	0
	U	68	439	205	160	103	25	0	0
2. Assam	R	158	382	86	67	99	84	124	0
	U	71	405	170	181	119	36	18	0
3. Bihar	R	231	679	24	20	21	12	13	0
	U	158	691	67	55	20	8	1	0
4. Gujarat	R	390	542	25	20	15	4	4	0
	U	175	550	127	75	59	8	6	0
6. Jammu & Kashmir	R	295	558	46	37	41	9	14	0
	U	333	542	42	83	0	0	0	0
6. Kerala	R	353	365	79	65	89	28	21	0
	U	96	385	39	115	115	135	115	0
7. Madhya Pradesh	R	474	500	13	8	4	1	N	0
	U	303	561	55	43	32	44	2	0
8. Madras	R	64	654	75	53	28	4	4	118
	U	50	489	164	136	93	9	6	53
9. Maharashtra	R	625	342	14	11	6	1	1	0
	U	281	431	124	99	53	9	3	0
10. Mysore	R	445	489	32	21	9	3	1	0
	U	212	525	95	74	62	24	8	0
11. Orissa	R	535	398	22	16	9	16	4	0
	U	190	381	109	211	102	7	0	0
12. Punjab	R	176	779	26	10	6	2	1	0
	U	49	665	116	94	52	21	3	0
13. Rajasthan	R	262	688	29	10	7	2	2	0
	U	205	653	77	36	17	6	6	0
14. Uttar Pradesh	R	233	693	34	23	14	2	1	0
	U	227	604	88	41	24	5	11	0
15. West Bengal	R	273	482	19	16	20	12	18	160
	U	91	489	101	84	64	37	35	99

Statement V-31 (contd.)

E-III-2. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment (contd.)

Name of State	Rural Urban	Coal, wood and bagasse							
		1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above	Not Stated
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1. Andhra Pradesh	R	280	440	93	134	53	0	0	0
	U	134	403	105	119	179	60	0	0
2. Assam	R	356	364	49	30	60	65	76	0
	U	181	622	93	66	24	6	8	0
3. Bihar	R	576	380	19	15	9	1	N	0
	U	369	549	48	23	8	2	1	0
4. Gujarat	R	500	437	15	33	9	2	4	0
	U	270	626	58	22	12	3	9	0
5. Jammu & Kashmir	R	648	323	17	8	2	1	1	0
	U	434	524	26	15	1	N	N	0
6. Kerala	R	0	0	0	333	445	111	111	0
	U	167	444	222	0	0	0	167	0
7. Madhya Pradesh	R	200	200	0	200	100	100	200	0
	U	155	293	52	52	86	69	293	0
8. Madras	R	236	544	45	29	20	20	18	88
	U	159	638	102	42	16	6	2	35
9. Maharashtra	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	375	250	125	250	0	0	0	0
10. Mysore	R	569	305	28	56	42	0	0	0
	U	223	567	58	107	28	7	10	0
11. Orissa	R	414	562	20	3	1	N	N	0
	U	547	416	14	7	7	3	6	0
12. Punjab	R	448	353	69	78	43	9	0	0
	U	21	317	221	193	117	97	34	0
13. Rajasthan	R	626	352	15	3	1	1	2	0
	U	542	387	48	14	6	1	2	0
14. Uttar Pradesh	R	618	334	32	9	3	2	2	0
	U	400	483	67	25	16	4	5	0
15. West Bengal	R	17	97	55	109	290	197	105	130
	U	27	295	122	142	163	139	51	61

Statement V—31 (contd.)

E-III-2. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment (contd.)

Name of State	Rural Urban	Other Power 1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above	Not Stated
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1. Andhra Pradesh	R	301	498	122	47	24	8	0	0
	U	138	409	150	177	102	24	0	0
2. Assam	R	217	435	43	174	87	44	0	0
	U	222	334	185	148	37	37	37	0
3. Bihar	R	484	501	12	2	1	N	N	0
	U	416	563	11	8	2	0	0	0
4. Gujarat	R	829	159	12	0	0	0	0	0
	U	623	318	47	0	12	0	0	0
5. Jammu & Kashmir	R	947	42	10	1	N	0	0	0
	U	873	127	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Kerala	R	0	222	0	0	445	0	333	0
	U	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Madhya Pradesh	R	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	429	571	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Madras	R	131	657	71	50	20	10	0	61
	U	167	641	114	42	12	0	0	24
9. Maharashtra	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Mysore	R	452	511	23	8	6	0	0	0
	U	155	479	141	56	113	42	14	0
11. Orissa	R	306	667	26	1	N	0	0	0
	U	547	439	14	0	0	0	0	0
12. Punjab	R	913	84	3	N	N	0	0	0
	U	359	509	64	38	21	9	0	0
13. Rajasthan	R	702	284	10	3	0	0	1	0
	U	533	431	24	8	2	1	1	0
14. Uttar Pradesh	R	720	240	30	7	1	2	N	0
	U	409	484	79	20	4	3	1	0
15. West Bengal	R	30	273	30	30	91	61	30	455
	U	68	430	195	136	99	34	19	19

Statement V—31 (concld.)

E-III-2. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment (concld.)

Name of State	Rural Urban	No Power (with or without machinery) 1 person	2–5 persons	6–9 persons	10–19 persons	20–49 persons	50–99 persons	100 persons & above	Not Stated
1	2	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1. Andhra Pradesh	R	738	247	8	3	3	1	N	0
	U	440	476	51	19	8	4	2	0
2. Assam	R	363	525	57	34	16	4	1	0
	U	220	583	114	54	19	4	6	0
3. Bihar	R	628	352	14	5	1	N	N	0
	U	403	525	38	24	7	2	1	0
4. Gujarat	R	580	387	16	12	5	N	N	0
	U	439	508	29	17	5	1	1	0
5. Jammu & Kashmir	R	784	190	17	6	2	1	N	0
	U	405	490	59	30	10	4	2	0
6. Kerala	R	405	469	64	40	15	3	4	0
	U	292	577	72	37	15	4	3	0
7. Madhya Pradesh	R	659	333	5	2	1	N	N	0
	U	462	496	24	11	5	1	1	0
8. Madras	R	183	439	38	15	5	1	1	318
	U	180	465	47	22	8	2	1	275
9. Maharashtra	R	646	335	9	4	5	1	N	0
	U	460	440	60	27	8	3	2	0
10. Mysore	R	466	498	25	8	3	N	N	0
	U	371	551	46	20	9	2	1	0
11. Orissa	R	358	614	25	3	N	N	0	0
	U	420	540	28	7	4	1	N	0
12. Punjab	R	724	259	10	6	1	N	N	0
	U	438	492	45	18	6	1	N	0
13. Rajasthan	R	624	354	17	4	1	N	N	0
	U	473	450	42	23	8	2	2	0
14. Uttar Pradesh	R	598	340	45	12	3	2	N	0
	U	455	463	56	21	4	1	N	0
15. West Bengal	R	272	327	33	19	6	1	N	342
	U	156	463	89	45	13	4	1	229

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E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	All Divisions	Dn. O.	Major Group 04	Minor Group 040	Minor Group 043	Minor Group 045	Minor Group 048
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	11	0	0	...	...	...	...
	Liquid fuel	25	0	0	...	...	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	1	0	0	...	...	...	...
	Other fuel	8	0	0	...	...	...	...
	No power	955	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
2. Assam	E	15	0	0	...	...	0	...
	L	139	0	0	...	...	0	...
	C	248	0	0	...	...	0	...
	O	3	0	0	...	...	0	...
	N. P.	595	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
3. Bihar	E	12	0	0	...	...	...	...
	L	13	0	0	...	...	...	...
	C	234	0	0	...	...	...	...
	O	148	0	0	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	593	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
4. Gujarat	E	36	0	0	...	...	...	0
	L	136	250	250	...	...	...	250
	C	88	0	0	...	...	...	0
	O	3	0	0	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	737	750	750	...	...	...	750
5. Jammu & Kashmir	E	5	0	0	...	0	0	...
	L	6	0	0	...	0	0	...
	C	188	667	667	...	0	1,000	...
	O	525	0	0	...	0	0	...
	N. P.	276	333	333	...	1,000	0	...
6. Kerala	E	61	0	0	...	...	...	...
	L	16	0	0	...	...	...	...
	C	N	0	0	...	...	...	...
	O	N	0	0	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	923	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
7. Madhya Pradesh	E	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	19	...	...	...	...	..	...
	C	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	980	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Madras	E	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	17	...	...	..	...	...	...
	C	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	931	...	...	...	...	...	...

V—32

and selected Minor Groups by kind fuel or power used in rural areas of the States

Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 201	Minor Group 202	Minor Group 203	Minor Group 204	Minor Group 205	Minor Group 206	Minor Group 207
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11	115	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
25	308	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
1	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
8	98	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
955	472	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	770
15	33	38	...	0	500	...	0	0	53
139	708	889	...	1,000	0	...	18	71	105
249	200	55	...	0	0	...	853	786	53
3	1	0	...	0	500	...	0	0	0
594	58	18	...	0	0	...	129	143	789
12	43	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
13	66	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
234	355	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
148	93	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
593	443	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	998
36	99	128	...	428	...	...	0	...	25
136	624	819	...	286	...	...	0	...	163
88	50	4	...	286	...	...	353	...	29
3	12	0	...	0	...	...	0	...	86
737	215	49	...	0	...	...	647	...	697
5	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
6	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
188	48	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
525	934	980	...	...	...	...	...	...	998
276	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
61	234	386	1,000	63	24	0	0	0	329
16	67	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N	N	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
923	699	493	0	937	976	1,000	1,000	1,000	621
1	10	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
19	172	571	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
N	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
N	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
980	818	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	996
41	432	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	325
17	209	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
10	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
931	347	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	661

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

	Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 208	Minor Group 209	Major Group 21	Minor Group 210	Minor Group 211	Minor Group 212	Minor Group 213
	1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	...	...	39	...	...	...	...
		Liquid fuel	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
		Coal, wood and bagasse	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
		Other fuel	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
		No power	...	...	961	...	...	...	...
2.	Assam	E	...	48	26	...	0	...	...
		L	...	0	382	...	0	...	...
		C	...	809	586	...	938	...	...
		O	...	0	0	...	0	...	...
		N. P.	...	143	6	...	92	...	...
3.	Bihar	E	...	0	9	...	...	0	...
		L	...	N	N	...	...	0	...
		C	...	781	40	...	...	0	...
		O	...	207	8	...	...	7	...
		N. P.	...	12	943	...	...	993	...
4.	Gujarat	E	500	3	178	...	...	...	...
		L	0	5	48	...	...	...	...
		C	0	358	0	...	...	...	...
		O	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
		N. P.	500	634	774	...	...	...	...
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	E	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
		L	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
		C	...	1,000	333	...	...	...	...
		O	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
		N. P.	...	0	667	...	...	...	...
6.	Kerala	E	...	...	106	1,000	...	...	...
		L	...	...	82	0	...	...	...
		C	...	...	7	0	...	...	...
		O	...	...	7	0	...	...	...
		N. P.	...	...	798	0	...	...	...
7.	Madhya Pradesh	E	...	0	6	...	...	...	...
		L	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
		C	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
		O	...	0	2	...	...	...	...
		N. P.	...	1,000	992	...	...	...	...
8.	Madras	E	...	...	188	...	...	...	...
		L	...	...	39	...	...	...	...
		C	...	...	23	...	...	...	...
		O	...	...	42	...	...	...	...
		N. P.	...	...	708	...	...	...	...

V—32 (contd.)

and selected Minor Gronps by kind fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 214	Minor Group 215	Minor Group 216	Minor Group 217	Minor Group 218	Minor Group 219	Major Group 22	Minor Group 220	Minor Group 221	Minor Group 222	Minor Group 223	Minor Group 224
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	N	0	...	N	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	N	0	...	N	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	...	1	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	1	0	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	998	1,000	...	998	...	...
0	...	...	26	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
0	...	...	394	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
0	...	...	578	...	1,000	0	0	...	...	...	...
0	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
1000	...	...	2	...	0	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	956	999	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	N	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1	...	...	...	...
165	333	...	...	...	...	33	11	...	0	...	43
25	333	...	...	...	...	11	8	...	0	...	87
0	0	...	...	...	...	71	1	...	935	...	0
0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	...	0
810	334	...	...	...	...	885	980	...	65	...	870
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
4	...	...	329	630	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
0	...	...	370	74	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
0	...	...	34	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
0	...	...	34	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
996	...	...	233	296	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	278	...	27	29	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	113	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
61	...	...	...	5	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
875	...	...	...	604	...	973	971	...	...	...	...

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 225	Minor Group 226	Major Group 23	Minor Group 230	Minor Group 231	Minor Group 232	Minor Group 233
1	2	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
1. Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	...	...	N	...	...	...	...
	Liquid fuel	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
	Other fuel	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
	No power	...	...	998	...	...	...	...
2. Assam	E	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	29	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	971	...	...	...	...
3. Bihar	E	...	...	1	...	N	...	...
	L	...	...	N	...	0	...	...
	C	...	...	N	...	0	...	...
	O	...	...	0	...	0	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	999	...	1,000	...	...
4. Gujarat	E	...	136	47	55	259	1,000	125
	L	...	16	57	640	74	0	42
	C	...	50	16	165	0	0	125
	O	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	...	798	880	140	667	0	708
5. Jammu & Kashmir	E	...	...	6	125	...	...	...
	L	...	...	2	83	...	...	...
	C	...	...	4	0	...	...	...
	O	...	...	0	0	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	988	792	...	...	...
6. Kerala	E	...	...	2	...	0	1,000	...
	L	...	...	0	...	0	0	...
	C	...	...	0	...	0	0	...
	O	...	...	0	...	0	0	...
	N. P.	...	...	998	...	1,000	0	...
7. Madhya Pradesh	E	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	N	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	995	...	...	...	...
8. Madras	E	30	...	6	...	...	...	...
	L	0	...	N	...	...	...	...
	C	0	...	N	...	...	...	...
	O	0	...	N	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	970	...	994	...	...	...	...

V—32 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 234	Minor Group 235	Minor Group 236	Minor Group 237	Minor Group 238	Minor Group 239	Major Group 24	Minor Group 240	Minor Group 241	Minor Group 242	Minor Group 243	Minor Group 244
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
...	0	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	965	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	0
...	0	0	...	...	...	143	143	0	...	...	250
...	33	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	0
...	0	0	...	...	...	71	143	0	...	...	0
...	967	1,000	...	...	...	786	714	1,000	...	...	750
...	0	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	993	...	...	...	...	...
617	0	11	0	...	222	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	0	0	0	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	10	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
374	1,000	979	1,000	...	722	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	0	0	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
0	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 25	Minor Group 250	Minor Group 251	Minor Group 252	Minor Group 253	Minor Group 254	Minor Group 255
1	2	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
1. Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Liquid fuel	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Other fuel	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	No power	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
2. Assam	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bihar	E	216	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	782	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Gujarat	E	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	L	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	C	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	O	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
5. Jammu & Kashmir	E	1	...	...	...	...	...	0
	L	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	C	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	O	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	999	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
6. Kerala	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Madhya Pradesh	E	1	...	...	...	...	...	0
	L	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	C	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	O	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	999	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
8. Madras	E	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	L	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	C	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	O	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000

V—32 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 256	Major Group 26	Minor Group 260	Minor Group 261	Minor Group 262	Minor Group 263	Minor Group 264	Minor Group 265	Minor Group 266	Major Group 27	Minor Group 270	Minor Group 271
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
...	26	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
...	974	...	...	..	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	0	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
...	125	...	...	200	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
...	125	...	...	200	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
...	125	...	...	200	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
...	625	...	...	400	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	595	1,000	...	...	979	0	...	500	6	...	...
...	12	0	...	...	21	0	...	0	13	...	...
...	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	1	...	...
...	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	...
...	393	0	...	...	0	1,000	...	500	980	...	...
...	458	...	...	...	1,000	0	...	...	0	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	...
...	542	...	...	...	0	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	986	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
...	8	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	1	0	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	...
...	990	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	999	1,000	...

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 272	Minor Group 273	Minor Group 274	Minor Group 275	Minor Group 276	Minor Group 277	Minor Group 278
1	2	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
1. Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Liquid fuel	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Other fuel	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	No power	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
2. Assam	E	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
	L	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
	C	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
	O	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
3. Bihar	E	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
4. Gujarat	E	135	3	...	...	...	...	...
	L	0	12	...	...	...	...	...
	C	0	1	...	...	...	...	...
	O	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	865	984	...	...	...	...	...
5. Jammu & Kashmir	E	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
	L	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
	C	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
	O	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
6. Kerala	E	...	...	...	...	...	26	20
	L	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
	C	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
	O	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	971	980
7. Madhya Pradesh	E	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
8. Madras	E	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...

V—32 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 279	Major Group 28	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 281	Minor Group 282	Minor Group 283	Minor Group 284	Minor Group 285	Minor Group 286	Minor Group 287	Minor Group 288
84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
...	1	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	2	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	997	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	44	93	20	500	0	...	143	0	0	0
...	170	443	62	0	1,000	...	143	0	0	500
...	94	31	105	0	0	...	500	0	0	0
...	22	41	8	0	0	...	0	1,000	0	0
...	670	392	805	500	0	...	214	0	1,000	500
...	3	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	2	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	N	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	0
...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	995	...	...	...	998	...	...	...	...	1,000
1,000	13	250	10	...	177	...	...	...	500	0
0	20	536	3	...	235	...	...	...	0	7
0	37	30	21	...	0	...	...	...	0	0
0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	...	0	0
0	930	184	966	...	588	...	...	...	500	993
...	18	...	0	32	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	25	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	957	...	1,000	968	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	148	577	41	312	143	13	667	0	428	0
...	7	21	2	63	0	0	0	0	36	0
...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...	1	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0	0
...	844	402	957	625	857	987	0	1,000	536	1,000
...	N	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	2	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	998	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	N	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	992	...	...	991	...	...	...	...	...	1,000

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Minor Group 290	Minor Group 291	Minor Group 292	Major Group 30	Minor Group 300
1	2	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
1. Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	0	200	...	...	...	57	...
	Liquid fuel	0	0	...	...	...	0	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	...	...	...	0	...
	Other fuel	0	0	...	...	...	0	...
	No power	1,000	800	...	...	...	943	...
2. Assam	E	37	0	...	...	0	0	...
	L	185	0	...	...	0	556	...
	C	37	1,000	...	...	1,000	0	...
	O	0	0	...	...	0	111	...
	N. P.	741	0	...	...	0	333	...
3. Bihar	E	0	17	...	...	...	214	...
	L	N	0	...	...	...	0	...
	C	0	0	...	...	...	0	...
	O	0	0	...	...	...	0	...
	N. P.	1,000	983	...	...	...	786	...
4. Gujarat	E	4	727	...	...	1,000	250	...
	L	4	91	...	...	0	187	...
	C	43	91	...	...	0	0	...
	O	0	0	...	...	0	0	...
	N. P.	949	91	...	...	0	563	...
5. Jammu & Kashmir	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Kerala	E	120	250	1,000	...	...	106	333
	L	0	0	0	...	...	0	0
	C	0	0	0	...	...	0	0
	O	0	0	0	...	...	0	0
	N. P.	880	750	0	...	...	894	667
7. Madhya Pradesh	E	...	0	...	...	...	187	...
	L	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	C	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	O	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	N. P.	...	1,000	...	...	...	813	...
8. Madras	E	...	263	...	...	...	195	...
	L	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	C	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
	O	...	0	...	...	...	12	...
	N. P.	...	737	...	...	...	793	...

V—32 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 301	Minor Group 302	Minor Group 303	Major Group 31	Minor Group 310	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 312	Minor Group 313	Minor Group 314	Minor Group 315	Major Group 32
102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
...	59	...	N	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	941	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	16	...	0	...	1,000	0	...	333
500	667	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	...	667
0	0	0	78	...	121	...	0	33	...	0
0	167	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	...	0
500	166	1,000	906	...	879	...	0	967	...	0
...	...	...	1	...	N	...	...	...	...	680
...	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	120
...	...	...	42	...	0	...	...	...	...	200
...	...	...	N	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	957	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	0
1,000	111	200	1	3	0	...	0	...	...	250
0	222	200	1	5	N	...	0	...	...	187
0	0	0	2	4	2	...	11	...	...	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	0
0	667	600	996	988	998	...	989	...	...	563
...	...	...	N	...	0	...	...	0	...	1,000
...	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	...	0
...	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	...	0
...	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	...	0
...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	0
50	142	0	2	125	0	...	0	0	...	53
0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	62
0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0
950	858	1,000	998	875	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	881
...	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	163	...	14	35	8	...	...	...	...	75
...	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	75
...	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	50
...	0	...	3	10	0	...	...	...	...	25
...	837	...	983	955	992	...	...	...	...	775

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 320	Minor Group 321	Minor Group 322	Minor Group 323	Minor Group 324	Minor Group 325	Minor Group 326
1	2	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
1. Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Liquid fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Assam	E	...	...	...	...	0	...	500
	L	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	500
	C	...	...	...	...	0	...	0
	O	...	...	...	...	0	...	0
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	0	...	0
3. Bihar	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Gujarat	E	222	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	222	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	556	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Jammu & Kashmir	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Kerala	E	80	...	...	52	...	...	...
	L	0	...	...	65	...	...	...
	C	0	..	...	4	...	...	...
	O	0	...	...	0	...	...	...
	N. P.	920	...	...	879	...	...	...
7. Madhya Pradesh	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Madras	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

V—32 (contd.)

and selected Minor Gronps by kind fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (contd.)

Major Group 33	Minor Group 330	Minor Group 331	Minor Group 332	Minor Group 333	Minor Group 334	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336	Minor Group 337	Minor Group 338	Minor Group 339
120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	...	1,000	...	0	0	0	...	...	...
34	...	...	0	...	1,000	0	0	...	...	...
724	...	...	0	...	0	889	722	...	...	...
0	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	...
207	...	...	0	...	0	111	278	...	...	...
64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
287	500	667	625	...	...	323	0	400	111	...
109	167	0	125	...	...	32	48	100	556	...
89	167	0	125	...	...	64	238	0	0	...
0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	...
515	166	333	125	...	...	581	714	500	333	...
0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
588	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...
0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
412	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...
23	600	500	667	0	333	4	10	...	...	6
5	200	0	111	0	102	0	10	...	...	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0
0	0	0	0	0.	0	0	0	...	...	0
972	200	500	222	1,000	565	996	980	...	...	994
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	...	...	...	0	19	...	...	...	...	...
69	...	...	...	0	13	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	0	6	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
814	...	...	...	1,000	962	...	...	...	...	...

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 34 & 35	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 341	Minor Group 342	Minor Group 343	Minor Group 344	Minor Group 345
1	2	131	132	133	134	135	136	137
1. Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Liquid fuel	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other fuel	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No power	999	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Assam	E	0	0	1,000	0	333	...	...
	L	0	45	0	0	500	...	...
	C	(N. A.)	711	0	933	167	...	...
	O	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	N. P.	0	244	0	67	0	...	...
3. Bihar	E	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	838	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	136	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Gujarat	E	60	98	357	...	102	888	...
	L	24	97	0	...	813	0	...
	C	33	195	71	...	0	0	...
	O	0	0	0	...	0	0	...
	N. P.	883	610	572	...	85	112	...
5. Jammu & Kashmir	E	1	0	...	...	...	...	...
	L	1	0	...	...	...	...	...
	C	938	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	O	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
6. Kerala	E	91	421	100	0	375	0	...
	L	6	28	0	0	0	0	...
	C	1	4	0	0	0	0	...
	O	1	4	0	0	0	0	...
	N. P.	901	543	900	1,000	625	1,000	...
7. Madhya Pradesh	E	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	999	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Madras	E	10	42	113	...	...	...	...
	L	1	5	0	...	...	...	...
	C	28	370	16	...	...	...	...
	O	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	961	583	871	...	...	...	...

V—32 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 346	Minor Group 347	Minor Group 348	Minor Group 350	Minor Group 351	Minor Group 352	Minor Group 353	Minor Group 354	Minor Group 355	Minor Group 356	Minor Group 357
138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	330	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	660	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	N	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	995	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	143	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	1	714	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	33	143	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	966	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	833	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	998	167	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 359	Major Group 36	Minor Group 360	Minor Group 361	Minor Group 362	Minor Group 363	Minor Group 364
1	2	149	150	151	152	153	154	155
1. Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Liquid fuel	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
	Other fuel	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	No power	...	997	...	...	...	...	...
2. Assam	E	...	9	...	...	...	...	200
	L	...	33	...	...	...	...	200
	C	...	754	...	...	...	...	600
	O	...	7	...	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	...	197	...	...	...	...	0
3. Bihar	E	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	993	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
4. Gujarat	E	0	11	500	0	...	...	429
	L	0	19	500	0	...	...	0
	C	0	427	0	0	...	...	0
	O	0	0	0	0	...	...	0
	N. P.	1,000	543	0	1,000	...	...	571
5. Jammu & Kashmir	E	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	996	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
6. Kerala	E	43	15	...	...	...	...	0
	L	0	1	...	...	...	...	0
	C	0	0	...	...	...	...	0
	O	0	0	...	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	957	984	...	...	...	...	1,000
7. Madhya Pradesh	E	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
8. Madras	E	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	78	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	896	...	...	...	...	...

V—32 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 365	Minor Group 366	Minor Group 367	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 370	Minor Group 371	Minor Group 372	Minor Group 373	Minor Group 374
156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166
4	167	...	...	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	...	...	1	0	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	...	...	N	0	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
996	833	...	...	998	0	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	0	9	200	200	...	...	...	...
50	1,000	0	0	30	657	657	...	...	...	...
533	0	500	1,000	769	29	29	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	0	7	57	57	...	...	...	...
417	0	500	0	185	57	57	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	760	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	80	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	996	80	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	N	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	80	...	...	...	...	...
0	...	160	200	8	147	103	...	0	500	1,000
31	...	80	0	18	163	147	...	1,000	0	0
289	...	80	400	434	194	216	...	0	0	0
0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
680	...	680	400	540	496	534	...	0	500	0
38	...	...	0	2	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
0	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
962	...	...	1,000	998	0	...	...	...	...	...
0	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
0	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
27	500	16	176	13	465	273	...	1,000	...	1,000
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	...	0	...	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	0
973	500	984	824	986	535	727	...	0	...	0
...	...	...	...	N	250	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	0	200	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,000	550	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	...	...	12	284	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	3	133	...	...	...	...	...
97	...	...	...	74	0	...	...	...	...	...
57	...	...	...	1	0	...	...	...	...	...
802	...	...	...	910	583	...	...	...	...	...

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 375	Minor Group 376	Minor Group 377	Minor Group 378	Minor Group 379	Major Group 38	Minor Group 380
1	2	167	168	169	170	171	172	173
1. Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Liquid fuel	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
	Other fuel	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
	No power	...	...	...	...	...	995	...
2. Assam	E	...	...	...	...	...	48	333
	L	...	...	...	...	...	98	0
	C	...	...	...	...	...	110	333
	O	...	...	...	...	...	5	0
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	—	739	334
3. Bihar	E	...	...	...	...	...	36	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	940	...
4. Gujarat	E	...	...	...	...	1,000	42	667
	L	...	...	...	...	0	36	0
	C	...	...	...	...	0	34	333
	O	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	0	888	0
5. Jammu & Kashmir	E	...	...	...	...	...	111	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	511	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	356	...
6. Kerala	E	...	...	571	222	583	28	...
	L	...	...	0	0	0	1	...
	C	...	...	0	0	0	0	...
	O	...	...	0	0	0	0	...
	N. P.	...	...	429	778	417	971	...
7. Madhya Pradesh	E	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	996	...
8. Madras	E	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	984	...

V—32 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 381	Minor Group 382	Minor Group 383	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 385	Minor Group 386	Minor Group 387	Minor Group 388	Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 390
174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184
...	...	...	67	...	...	...	0	...	3	...
...	...	...	33	...	...	...	0	...	2	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	N	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	N	...
...	...	...	900	...	...	...	1,000	...	995	...
...	...	...	145	...	0	...	4	...	12	...
...	...	...	258	...	1,000	...	28	...	3	...
...	...	...	274	...	0	...	38	...	635	...
...	...	...	8	...	0	...	3	...	3	...
...	...	...	315	...	0	...	927	...	347	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	912	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...
300	...	...	139	...	...	...	0	19	4	334
0	...	...	250	...	...	...	13	19	37	333
600	...	...	0	...	...	...	9	10	141	0
0	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
100	...	...	611	...	...	...	978	952	818	333
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	13	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	543	...	978	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	...	8	...
...	...	1,000	134	1,000	182	...	0	0	1	...
...	...	0	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	...
...	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...
...	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...
...	...	0	860	0	818	...	1,000	1.000	999	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	N	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	N	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	998	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	57	37	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	998	935	952	...

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

	Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 391	Minor Group 392	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 394	Minor Group 395	Minor Group 396	Minor Group 399
	1	2	185	186	187	188	189	190	191
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
		Liquid fuel	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
		Coal, wood and bagasse	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
		Other fuel	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
		No power	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
2.	Assam	E	...	0	0	0	...	0	445
		L	...	0	3	0	...	0	0
		C	...	40	709	143	...	0	333
		O	...	0	3	0	...	0	0
		N. P.	...	960	285	857	...	1,000	222
3.	Bihar	E	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
		L	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
		C	...	...	992	...	...	...	...
		O	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
		N. P.	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
4.	Gujarat	E	...	0	3	0	...	...	72
		L	...	53	36	0	...	...	0
		C	...	0	144	300	...	...	71
		O	...	0	0	0	...	...	0
		N. P.	...	947	817	700	...	...	857
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	E	...	...	0	...	...	...	700
		L	...	...	0	...	...	...	0
		C	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	300
		O	...	...	0	...	...	...	0
		N. P.	...	...	0	...	...	...	0
6.	Kerala	E	1,000	0	N	0	0	...	30
		L	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
		O	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
		N. P.	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	970
7.	Madhya Pradesh	E	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
		L	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
		C	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
		O	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
		N. P.	...	...	1.000	...	...	...	...
8.	Madras	E	...	...	1	...	...	...	94
		L	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
		C	...	...	38	...	...	...	15
		O	...	...	0	...	...	...	0
		N. P.	...	...	957	...	...	...	887

V—32 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (contd.)

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	All Divisions	Dn. O.	Major Group 04	Minor Group 040	Minor Group 043	Minor Group 045	Minor Group 048
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Maharashtra	Electricity	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Liquid fuel	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other fuel	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No power	926	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Mysore	E	34	1	1	...	...	...	...
	L	55	0	0	...	...	...	...
	C	1	0	0	...	...	...	...
	O	9	N	N	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	901	999	999	...	...	...	...
11. Orissa	E	N	0	0	0	...	...	...
	L	5	0	0	0	...	...	...
	C	289	0	0	0	...	...	...
	O	50	0	0	0	...	...	...
	N. P.	656	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
12. Punjab	E	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	275	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	562	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Rajasthan	E	7	200	200	...	...	...	200
	L	135	0	0	...	...	...	0
	C	217	0	0	...	...	...	0
	O	46	0	0	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	595	800	800	...	...	...	800
14. Uttar Pradesh	E	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	151	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	671	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. West Bengal	E	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	914	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 201	Minor Group 202	Minor Group 203	Minor Group 204
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9. Maharashtra	Electricity	7	34	64	...	32	67	...
	Liquid fuel	67	477	905	...	484	0	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	...	0	0	...
	Other fuel	0	0	0	...	0	0	...
	No power	926	489	31	...	484	933	...
10. Mysore	E	37	259	...	...	...	...	...
	L	60	482	...	...	...	...	...
	C	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	O	10	83	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	892	175	...	...	...	...	...
11. Orissa	E	N	3	40	...	0	...	...
	L	5	71	924	...	0	...	...
	C	290	142	36	...	1,000	...	...
	O	51	780	0	...	0	...	...
	N. P.	654	4	0	...	0	...	...
12. Punjab	E	60	88	94	286	8	0	...
	L	100	222	237	714	100	0	...
	C	3	4	2	0	30	0	...
	O	275	647	638	0	749	0	...
	N. P.	562	39	29	0	113	1,000	...
13. Rajasthan	E	7	30	41	...	...	...	...
	L	135	674	957	...	...	...	...
	C	217	43	N	...	...	...	...
	O	46	237	0	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	595	16	2	...	...	...	...
14. Uttar Pradesh	E	15	33	66	...	37	...	...
	L	64	155	350	...	61	...	...
	C	99	68	14	...	99	...	...
	O	151	285	420	...	232	...	...
	N. P.	671	459	150	...	571	...	...
15. West Bengal	E	10	12	16	500	38	333	0
	L	73	174	240	0	77	0	0
	C	3	5	7	500	0	0	0
	O	N	1	1	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	914	808	736	0	885	667	1,000

V—32 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 205	Minor Group 206	Minor Group 207	Minor Group 208	Minor Group 209	Major Group 21	Minor Group 210	Minor Group 211	Minor Group 212	Minor Group 213	Minor Group 214	Minor Group 215
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0	2	4	65	0	33	...	...	...	...	22	600
4	1	24	774	N	18	...	...	...	...	13	400
0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0
996	997	972	161	1,000	949	...	...	...	...	965	0
...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	808	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	0	...	...	1	...	...	0	...	...	...
...	0	0	...	...	6	...	...	0	...	...	...
...	1,000	0	...	...	965	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
...	0	1,000	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	...
...	0	0	...	...	28	...	...	0	...	...	...
0	455	58	...	38	140	1,000	...	...	0	50	667
0	0	71	...	38	6	0	...	...	0	0	167
0	0	6	...	76	12	0	...	...	0	0	166
0	0	865	...	38	110	0	...	...	0	167	0
1,000	545	0	...	810	732	0	...	...	1,000	783	0
...	...	1	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	15	...	0	200	...	...	...	...	400	...
...	...	0	...	1,000	100	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	936	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	48	...	0	700	...	...	...	...	600	...
...	...	6	...	N	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	...	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	...	231	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	283	...	64	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	673	...	703	772	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	13	5	...	2	46	1,000	...	0	0	...	143
2	0	14	...	1	202	0	...	0	0	241	571
0	5	N	...	0	10	0	...	0	0	69	0
0	0	0	...	0	2	0	...	0	0	35	0
995	982	981	...	997	740	0	...	1,000	1,000	655	286

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 216	Minor Group 217	Minor Group 218	Minor Group 219	Major Group 22	Minor Group 220	Minor Group 221
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
9. Maharashtra	Electricity	167	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Liquid fuel	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other fuel	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No power	833	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Mysore	E	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	998	...	...
11. Orissa	E	...	...	...	...	0	0	...
	L	...	...	...	...	0	0	...
	C	...	...	...	...	6	1	...
	O	...	...	...	...	0	0	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	994	999	...
12. Punjab	E	192	130	...	...	0	0	...
	L	0	0	...	...	0	0	...
	C	0	15	...	...	0	0	...
	O	231	29	...	...	0	0	...
	N. P.	577	826	...	...	1,000	1,000	...
13. Rajasthan	E	...	...	...	...	18	18	...
	L	...	...	...	...	0	0	...
	C	...	...	...	...	0	0	...
	O	...	...	...	...	0	0	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	982	982	...
14. Uttar Pradesh	E	...	...	...	...	6	5	...
	L	...	...	...	...	12	11	...
	C	...	...	...	...	8	4	...
	O	...	...	...	...	23	10	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	951	970	...
15. West Bengal	E	300	167	...	...	0	0	...
	L	250	797	...	...	0	0	...
	C	0	36	...	...	0	0	...
	O	50	0	...	...	0	0	...
	N. P.	400	0	...	...	1,000	1,000	...

V—32 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 222	Minor Group 223	Minor Group 224	Minor Group 225	Minor Group 226	Major Group 23	Minor Group 230	Minor Group 231	Minor Group 232	Minor Group 233	Minor Group 234	Minor Group 235
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
...	...	...	...	...	13	17	18	174	12	958	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	262	0	826	11	42	...
...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	981	721	982	0	977	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	962	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	N	...	0	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	N	...	0	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	N	...	0	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	1.000
...	0	...	...	...	57	197	100	889	333	750	0
...	0	...	...	...	76	529	0	74	0	0	0
...	0	...	...	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
...	0	...	...	...	10	64	0	0	0	250	0
...	1,000	...	...	...	856	210	900	37	667	0	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	2	26	...	...	0	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	23	290	...	...	0	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	11	13	...	...	206	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	0
...	...	...	. .	...	964	671	...	...	794	...	996
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	11	...	...	...	N
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	N	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	82	...	171	...	...	...	73
...	...	...	...	...	906	...	817	...	...	...	924
...	0	...	...	0	1	0	24	1,000	21	750	0
...	0	...	...	0	N	1,000	0	0	0	250	0
...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...	1,000	...	...	1,000	999	0	976	0	979	0	1,000

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E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 236	Minor Group 237	Minor Group 238	Minor Group 239	Major Group 24	Minor Group 240	Minor Group 241
1	2	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
9. Maharashtra	Electricity	...	...	...	6	6	...	...
	Liquid fuel	...	...	...	3	6	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	...	...	...	0	0	...	...
	Other fuel	...	...	...	0	0	...	...
	No power	...	...	...	991	988	...	...
10. Mysore	E	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	996	...	...
11. Orissa	E	...	...	0	...	0	...	...
	L	...	...	0	...	2	...	...
	C	...	...	0	...	0	...	...
	O	...	...	0	...	0	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	1,000	...	998	...	...
12. Punjab	E	0	22	...	0	91	0	0
	L	0	43	...	0	0	0	0
	C	0	22	...	0	91	1,000	0
	O	0	0	...	0	273	0	500
	N. P.	1,000	913	...	1,000	545	0	500
13. Rajasthan	E	0	0	...	...	0	...	...
	L	3	5	...	...	77	...	...
	C	0	5	...	...	154	...	...
	O	0	0	...	...	0	...	...
	N, P.	997	990	...	...	769	...	...
14. Uttar Pradesh	E	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	300	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	525	...	...
15. West Bengal	E	0	0	0	0	91	41	385
	L	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	902	959	615

V—32 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 242	Minor Group 243	Minor Group 244	Major Group 25	Minor Group 250	Minor Group 251	Minor Group 252	Minor Group 253	Minor Group 254	Minor Group 255	Minor Group 256	Major Group 26
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	992	999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	965
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	953
...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	1,000	1,000	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	957
...	1,000	0	113	...	455	200	1,000	0	0	...	357
...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
...	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	72
...	0	200	183	...	454	800	0	0	0	...	0
...	0	800	704	...	91	0	0	1,000	1,000	...	571
...	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	0	167	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	30	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	992	970	833	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
...	...	...	966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	899
...	...	19	0	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	1
...	...	19	0	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	0
...	...	0	0	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	0
...	...	0	0	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	0
...	...	962	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	999

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E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 260	Minor Group 261	Minor Group 262	Minor Group 263	Minor Group 264	Minor Group 265	Minor Group 266
1	2	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
9. Maharashtra	Electricity	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Liquid fuel	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Other fuel	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No power	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Mysore	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Orissa	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Punjab	E	1,000	...	0	1,000	0	...	0
	L	0	...	0	0	0	...	0
	C	0	...	0	0	0	...	250
	O	0	...	0	0	0	...	0
	N. P.	0	...	1,000	0	1,000	...	750
13. Rajasthan	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Uttar Pradesh	E	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	67	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	933	...	...
15. West Bengal	E	1,000	...	0	...	0	0	0
	L	0	...	0	...	0	0	0
	C	0	...	0	...	0	0	0
	O	0	...	0	...	0	0	0
	N. P.	0	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000

V—32 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (contd.)

Major Group 27	Minor Group 270	Minor Group 271	Minor Group 272	Minor Group 273	Minor Group 274	Minor Group 275	Minor Group 276	Minor Group 277	Minor Group 278	Minor Group 279	Major Group 28
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
N	6	...	0	N	...	...	...	...	108	219	2
N	0	...	200	N	...	...	...	...	0	31	3
0	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
0	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
1,000	994	...	800	1,000	...	...	...	...	892	750	995
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	992
0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	1
0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	N
0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	N
0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	0
1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	999
17	83	127	600	7	1,000	...	...	...	0	34	38
1	0	16	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	25
0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	6
2	0	32	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	17	7
980	917	825	400	993	0	...	...	...	1,000	949	924
1	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	3
4	0	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	0	6
1	67	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	1
0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
994	933	...	...	996	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	990
3	0	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
3	0	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	33	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
57	33	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
929	934	...	...	930	...	...	...	...	...	...	914
1	500	12	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	333	19
1	0	0	11	0	0	...	...	0	100	0	30
0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	1
N	0	12	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0
998	500	976	989	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	900	667	950

Statement

E III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

	Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 281	Minor Group 282	Minor Group 283	Minor Group 284	Minor Group 285	Minor Group 286
	1	2	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
9.	Maharashtra	Electricity	49	N	1	...	2	...	...
		Liquid fuel	232	N	0	...	5	...	...
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	...	0	...	...
		Other fuel	0	0	0	...	0	...	...
		No power	719	1,000	999	...	993	...	...
10.	Mysore	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Orissa	E	...	0	0	0	...	...	...
		L	...	N	0	0	...	...	...
		C	...	3	0	0	...	...	...
		O	...	0	0	0	...	...	...
		N. P.	...	997	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
12.	Punjab	E	519	14	87	22	0	...	0
		L	412	13	0	0	0	...	0
		C	0	0	0	4	0	...	0
		O	23	0	0	2	0	...	0
		N. P.	46	973	913	972	1,000	...	1,000
13.	Rajasthan	E	250	...	0	0	0	...	...
		L	350	...	2	3	83	...	...
		C	0	...	0	0	0	...	...
		O	0	...	0	0	0	...	...
		N. P.	400	...	998	997	917	...	...
14.	Uttar Pradesh	E	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		L	...	3	5	...	...	...	...
		C	...	22	6	...	...	...	...
		O	...	123	145	...	...	...	...
		N. P.	...	851	843	...	...	...	...
15.	West Bengal	E	103	7	11	111	0	0	200
		L	262	7	0	0	0	0	200
		C	0	0	0	56	0	1,000	0
		O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		N. P.	635	986	989	833	1,000	0	600

V—32 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 287	Minor Group 288	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Minor Group 290	Minor Group 291	Minor Group 292	Major Group 30	Minor Group 300	Minor Group 301	Minor Group 302
93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
22	...	1	25	...	...	0	240	...	0	340
0	...	1	125	...	...	36	56	...	1,000	40
0	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	0
0	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	0
978	...	998	850	...	...	964	704	...	0	620
...	...	...	182	...	...	...	379	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	818	...	...	...	621	...	...	...
...	0	...	0	...	...	...	333	...	...	...
...	0	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
...	0	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
...	0	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	667	...	...	...
0	0	11	214	...	333	182	87	0	...	222
48	0	5	0	...	0	0	44	1,000	...	0
0	0	8	0	...	0	0	43	0	...	111
0	0	8	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0
952	1,000	968	786	...	667	818	826	0	...	667
...	...	0	37	42	...	...	125	83	1,000	0
...	...	0	37	42	...	...	250	167	0	667
...	...	7	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0
...	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0
...	...	993	926	916	...	...	625	750	0	333
...	0	1	4	...	...	...	32	...	...	...
...	3	0	0	...	...	...	33	...	...	...
...	0	0	97	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
...	10	40	13	...	...	...	87	...	...	...
...	987	959	886	...	...	...	848	...	...	...
200	0	24	182	1,000	0	0	42	500	...	38
0	0	4	91	0	333	0	34	0	...	38
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
800	1,000	972	727	0	667	1,000	924	500	...	924

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 303	Major Group 31	Minor Group 310	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 312	Minor Group 313	Minor Group 314
1	2	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
9. Maharashtra	Electricity	...	N	0	0	...	1	...
	Liquid fuel	...	N	1	N	...	N	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	...	0	0	0	...	0	...
	Other fuel	...	0	0	0	...	0	...
	No power	...	1,000	999	1,000	...	999	...
10. Mysore	E	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	998	...	...	...	...	...
11. Orissa	E	...	0	...	0	...	...	...
	L	...	0	...	0	...	...	...
	C	...	12	...	0	...	...	...
	O	...	0	...	0	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	988	...	1,000	...	...	...
12. Punjab	E	0	1	4	N	...	43	0
	L	0	0	0	0	...	0	0
	C	0	0	0	0	...	0	0
	O	0	N	3	0	...	0	0
	N. P.	1,000	999	993	1,000	...	957	1,000
13. Rajasthan	E	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
	L	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
	C	...	N	2	...	...	...	...
	O	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	1,000	998	...	...	...	...
14. Uttar Pradesh	E	...	1	...	N	...	...	...
	L	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
	C	...	7	...	1	...	...	...
	O	...	94	...	90	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	894	...	905	...	...	...
15. West Bengal	E	0	47	541	0	...	0	0
	L	0	0	0	0	...	0	0
	C	0	0	0	0	...	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	...	0	0
	N. P.	1,000	953	459	1,000	...	1,000	1,000

V—32 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 315	Major Group 32	Minor Group 320	Minor Group 321	Minor Group 322	Minor Group 323	Minor Group 324	Minor Group 325	Minor Group 326	Major Group 33	Minor Group 330
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121
...	111	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...
...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...
...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	889	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	910	...
...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	...
...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	...
0	584	1,000	428	1,000	667	...	...	...	169	222
0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	8	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	89	667
0	83	0	143	0	0	...	...	...	0	0
1,000	333	0	429	0	333	...	...	...	734	111
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	...
...	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
...	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...
...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	893	...
0	91	125	0	334	0	...	...	0	59	500
0	182	375	0	333	0	...	...	0	26	0
0	182	125	0	333	143	...	...	500	8	250
0	45	125	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0
1,000	500	250	1,000	0	857	...	...	500	907	250

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 331	Minor Group 332	Minor Group 333	Minor Group 334	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336	Minor Group 337
1	2	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
9. Maharashtra	Electricity	143	...	8	...	11	138	65
	Liquid fuel	0	...	0	...	44	138	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	...	0	...	0	0	0
	Other fuel	0	...	0	...	0	0	0
	No power	857	...	992	...	945	724	935
10. Mysore	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Orissa	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Punjab	E	899	1,000	250	...	69	48	231
	L	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
	C	111	0	0	...	0	0	154
	O	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
	N. P.	0	0	750	...	931	952	615
13. Rajasthan	E	...	334	0	...	0	0	0
	L	...	222	0	...	0	0	0
	C	...	111	69	...	800	957	305
	O	...	0	0	...	0	0	0
	N. P.	...	333	931	...	200	43	695
14. Uttar Pradesh	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. West Bengal	E	208	467	0	0	22	0	42
	L	0	267	0	0	0	0	0
	C	0	66	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	792	200	1,000	1,000	978	1,000	958

V—32 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 338	Minor Group 339	Major Group 34 & 35	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 341	Minor Group 342	Minor Group 343	Minor Group 344	Minor Group 345	Minor Group 346	Minor Group 347
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139
...	100	4	9	...	...	164	...	...	...	...
...	0	4	9	...	...	250	...	...	...	...
...	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
...	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
...	900	992	982	...	...	586	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	N	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	N	0	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	959	1,000	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	41	0	...	...	963	...	...	...	...
...	63	17	0	250	0	88	...	...	...	...
...	62	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	125	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	750	983	1,000	750	1,000	912	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	0	100	0	21	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	31	0	63	61	...	...	...	...
...	...	897	625	200	937	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	98	344	700	0	918	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	278	3	8	0	45	500	...	...	...	...
500	56	9	28	0	0	250	...	...	...	...
0	55	1	4	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
500	611	987	960	1,000	955	250	...	...	...	...

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 348	Minor Group 350	Minor Group 351	Minor Group 352	Minor Group 353	Minor Group 354	Minor Group 355
1	2	140	141	142	143	144	145	146
9. Maharashtra	Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Liquid fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Mysore	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Orissa	E	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
12. Punjab	E	...	0	833	...	0	...	0
	L	...	0	0	...	0	...	0
	C	...	0	0	...	0	...	0
	O	...	0	0	...	0	...	0
	N. P.	...	1,000	367	...	1,000	...	1,000
13. Rajasthan	E	...	0	...	0	0	...	0
	L	...	0	...	26	0	...	1,000
	C	...	961	...	0	846	...	0
	O	...	0	...	0	0	...	0
	N. P.	...	39	...	974	154	...	0
14. Uttar Pradesh	E	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	76	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	889	...	...	...	...	...
15. West Bengal	E	...	0	0	...	...	300	0
	L	...	0	500	...	...	500	0
	C	...	0	0	...	...	0	0
	O	...	0	0	...	...	0	0
	N. p.	...	1,000	500	...	...	200	1,000

V—32 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 356	Minor Group 357	Minor Group 359	Major Group 36	Minor Group 360	Minor Group 361	Minor Group 362	Minor Group 363	Minor Group 364	Minor Group 365	Minor Group 366
147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157
...	556	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	0	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	444	...	976	...	...	...	...	...	997	...
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	...	999	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
0	1,000	250	16	0	83	0	...	...	121	...
0	0	0	3	667	0	0	...	...	86	...
0	0	0	2	166	167	0	...	...	52	...
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...
1,000	0	750	979	167	750	1,000	...	...	741	...
...	...	...	5	0	...	214	...	...	0	...
...	...	...	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	...
...	...	...	947	852	...	0	...	...	143	...
...	...	...	4	0	...	0	...	...	0	...
...	...	...	44	148	...	786	...	...	857	...
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
...	...	...	593	...	...	...	...	...	101	...
...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
...	...	...	309	...	...	...	...	...	818	...
0	222	0	10	...	...	750	...	0	1	42
0	333	500	3	...	...	0	...	0	0	0
0	111	0	2	...	...	0	...	0	3	0
0	0	0	1	...	...	0	...	0	0	0
1,000	334	500	984	...	...	250	...	1,000	996	958

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 367	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 370	Minor Group 371	Minor Group 372
1	2	158	159	160	161	162	163	164
9. Maharashtra	Electricity	20	8	1	291	304	120	250
	Liquid fuel	35	3	18	170	232	280	250
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	945	989	981	539	464	600	500
10. Mysore	E	...	...	...	625	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	375	...	...	...
11. Orissa	E	...	...	0	1,000	...	...	...
	L	...	...	0	0	...	...	...
	C	...	...	1,000	0	...	...	...
	O	...	...	0	0	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	0	0	...	...	...
12. Punjab	E	107	107	12	709	774	556	571
	L	0	0	1	29	35	0	0
	C	0	0	1	19	34	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	893	893	986	243	157	444	429
13. Rajasthan	E	0	167	1	72	0	...	0
	L	0	0	0	71	333	...	0
	C	905	0	995	71	0	...	500
	O	0	833	0	0	0	...	0
	N. P.	95	0	4	786	667	...	500
14. Uttar Pradesh	E	...	...	6	92	...	...	...
	L	...	...	9	34	...	...	...
	C	...	...	685	111	...	...	...
	O	...	...	90	10	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	210	753	...	...	...
15. West Bengal	E	15	84	10	378	466	0	667
	L	0	10	4	54	67	500	333
	C	0	15	1	18	0	0	0
	O	0	15	N	9	67	0	0
	N. P.	985	876	985	541	400	500	0

V—32 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 373	Minor Group 374	Minor Group 375	Minor Group 376	Minor Group 377	Minor Group 378	Minor Group 379	Major Group 38	Minor Group 380	Minor Group 381
165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174
0	625	...	1,000	133	1,000	545	9	...	48
23	375	...	0	67	0	152	6	...	0
0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
977	0	...	0	800	0	303	985	...	952
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	974	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	916	...	...
486	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	600	131	...	...
0	...	0	0	0	0	100	7	...	...
0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
514	...	0	0	0	0	300	862	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	21	0	...
...	...	...	...	0	...	...	35	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	0	...	...	4	0	...
...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	...
...	...	...	...	0	...	...	940	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	942	...	...
0	500	800	1,000	667	257	550	17	400	524
53	0	0	0	0	0	100	12	100	48
0	0	0	0	0	0	100	N	100	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	0
947	500	200	0	333	743	250	969	300	428

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 382	Minor Group 383	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 385	Minor Group 386	Minor Group 387	Minor Group 388
1	2	175	176	177	178	179	180	181
9. Maharashtra	Electricity	...	800	116	...	...	...	1
	Liquid fuel	...	200	66	...	...	...	2
	Coal, wood and bagasse	...	0	0	...	...	...	0
	Other fuel	...	0	0	...	...	...	0
	No power	...	0	818	...	...	...	997
10. Mysore	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Orissa	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	983
12. Punjab	E	667	1,000	267	723	0	...	0
	L	83	0	0	47	0	...	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
	N. P.	250	0	733	230	1,000	...	1,000
13. Rajasthan	E	...	500	179	...	...	...	...
	L	...	0	321	...	...	...	...
	C	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
	O	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	500	500	...	...	...	...
14. Uttar Pradesh	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	952
15. West Bengal	E	250	...	140	1,000	56	...	1
	L	750	...	186	0	0	...	N
	C	0	...	0	0	0	...	0
	O	0	...	15	0	0	...	1
	N. P.	0	...	659	0	444	...	998

V—32 (concld.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in rural areas of the States (concld.)

Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 390	Minor Group 391	Minor Group 392	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 394	Minor Group 395	Minor Group 396	Minor Group 399
182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191
2	5	63	...	...	1	...	95	...	15
3	4	62	...	...	N	...	0	...	14
0	0	0	...	...	0	...	0	...	0
0	0	0	...	...	0	...	0	...	0
995	991	875	...	...	999	...	905	...	971
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	N	...	...	...	N	0	...	...	...
...	N	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...
...	928	...	...	...	1,000	0	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...
...	72	...	...	...	0	1,000	...	...	...
0	21	0	...	53	10	0	167	167	42
0	1	333	...	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	978	667	...	947	990	1,000	833	833	957
0	1	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	7
0	1	1,000	...	0	1	...	...	...	6
36	927	0	...	214	999	...	...	...	168
0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	0
964	71	0	...	786	0	...	...	...	819
...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6
...	20	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	31
...	288	...	...	...	292	...	...	...	295
...	55	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	53
...	632	...	...	...	642	...	...	...	614
2	11	250	167	0	3	14	143	0	48
0	5	0	0	0	N	0	143	0	25
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
998	983	750	833	1,000	997	986	714	1,000	920

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	All Divisions	Division O	Major Group 04	Minor Group 040	Minor Group 043	Major Group 045	Minor Group 048
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	110	0	0	...	...	...	...
	Liquid fuel	13	0	0	...	...	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	2	0	0	...	...	...	...
	Other fuel	10	0	0	...	...	...	...
	No power	865	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
2. Assam	E	94	0	0	...	...	...	0
	L	86	333	333	...	...	...	333
	C	162	0	0	...	...	...	0
	O	7	0	0	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	651	667	667	...	...	...	667
3. Bihar	E	96	0	0	...	...	...	...
	L	18	0	0	...	...	...	...
	C	391	0	0	...	...	...	...
	O	43	0	0	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	452	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
4. Gujarat	E	269	132	132	...	...	...	132
	L	28	13	13	...	...	...	13
	C	76	0	0	...	...	...	0
	O	2	0	0	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	625	855	855	...	...	...	855
5. Jammu & Kashmir	E	116	0	0	0	...	0	...
	L	4	0	0	0	...	0	...
	C	354	222	222	0	...	1,000	...
	O	57	0	0	0	...	0	...
	N. P.	469	778	778	1,000	...	0	...
6. Kerala	E	111	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	885	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Madhya Pradesh	E	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	891	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Madras	E	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	897	...	...	...	...	...	...

V—33

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States

Division 1	Major Group 10	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 201	Minor Group 202	Minor Group 203	Minor Group 204	Minor Group 205	Minor Group 206	Minor Group 207
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	110	442	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	258
...	...	13	91	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
...	...	2	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	10	72	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
...	...	865	386	182	...	..	...	...	...	...	554
...	...	94	170	287	...	0	0	...	14	...	210
...	...	85	373	629	...	0	0	...	14	...	737
...	...	162	363	84	...	1,000	1,000	...	769	...	53
...	...	7	3	0	...	0	0	...	7	...	0
...	...	652	91	0	...	0	0	...	196	...	0
...	...	96	183	704	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
...	...	18	64	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
...	...	391	661	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
...	...	43	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	452	73	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	804
...	...	270	428	776	...	205	...	...	39	...	240
...	...	28	123	172	...	26	...	...	0	...	268
...	...	76	185	6	...	436	...	...	541	...	47
...	...	2	14	0	...	0	...	...	0	...	101
...	...	624	250	46	...	333	...	...	420	...	344
...	...	116	241	506	...	...	...	...	0	...	136
...	...	3	7	15	...	...	...	...	0	...	0
...	...	355	442	0	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	0
...	...	57	300	478	...	...	...	...	0	...	864
...	...	469	10	6	...	...	...	...	0	...	0
...	...	111	353	707	...	0	26	11	11	91	836
...	...	3	9	24	...	0	0	0	0	0	10
...	...	1	2	3	...	0	0	0	0	0	5
...	...	N	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
...	...	885	636	266	...	1,000	974	989	989	909	149
...	...	84	218	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
...	...	24	103	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
...	...	1	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	N	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	891	679	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	766
...	...	87	566	780	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
...	...	3	22	33	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	11	17	2	...	...	...	...	56	...	...
...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
...	...	897	393	184	...	...	...	...	927	...	...

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division Major Group

	Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 208	Minor Group 209	Major Group 21	Minor Group 210	Minor Group 211	Minor Group 212	Minor Group 213
	1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	...	...	376	...	...	...	...
		Liquid fuel	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
		Coal, wood and bagasse	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
		Other fuel	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
		No power	...	...	624	...	...	...	...
2.	Assam	E	...	63	128	...	0	...	...
		L	...	0	103	...	0	...	...
		C	...	500	538	...	1,000	...	...
		O	...	0	77	...	0	...	...
		N. P.	...	437	154	...	0	...	...
3.	Bihar	E	...	1	224	...	...	0	...
		L	...	0	11	...	...	0	...
		C	...	966	54	...	...	0	...
		O	...	30	4	...	...	0	...
		N. P.	...	3	707	...	...	1,000	...
4.	Gujarat	E	800	51	595	...	...	...	...
		L	200	5	100	...	...	...	...
		C	0	457	13	...	...	...	...
		O	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
		N. P.	0	487	292	...	...	...	...
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	E	...	0	475	...	...	...	...
		L	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
		C	...	1,000	25	...	...	...	...
		O	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
		N. P.	...	0	500	...	...	...	...
6.	Kerala	E	1,000	...	273	0	...	...	...
		L	0	...	0	0	...	...	...
		C	0	...	0	0	...	...	...
		O	0	...	0	0	...	...	...
		N. P.	0	...	727	1,000	...	...	...
7.	Madhya Pradesh	E	...	2	410	...	...	...	...
		L	...	0	55	...	...	...	...
		C	...	0	7	...	...	...	...
		O	...	0	74	...	...	...	...
		N. P.	...	998	454	...	...	...	...
8.	Madras	E	...	...	443	...	...	...	...
		L	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
		C	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
		O	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
		N. P.	...	...	511	...	...	...	...

V—33 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 214	Minor Group 215	Minor Group 216	Minor Group 217	Minor Group 218	Minor Group 219	Major Group 22	Minor Group 220	Minor Group 221	Minor Group 222	Minor Group 223	Minor Group 224
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	...	47	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	985	1,000	...	953	...	...
0	500	750	0	...	500	0	0	...	...	...	...
0	500	250	1,000	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
250	0	0	0	...	500	0	0	...	...	...	...
750	0	0	0	...	0	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	N	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	950	991	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	44	3	...	...	...	...
579	610	...	...	...	...	52	5	...	0	...	406
16	337	...	...	...	...	12	5	...	0	...	78
4	21	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	1,000	...	0
0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	...	0
401	32	...	...	...	...	931	985	...	0	...	516
208	1,000	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
792	0	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
8	...	...	375	850	...	0	...	0	...	...	...
0	...	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	...	...
0	...	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	...	...
0	...	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	...	...
992	...	...	625	150	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
96	...	...	...	739	...	13	3	0	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	10	...	1	0	5	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	7	...	1	N	0	...	...	...
60	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	...
826	...	...	...	244	...	985	997	995	...	...	...

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 225	Minor Group 226	Major Group 23	Minor Group 230	Minor Group 231	Minor Group 232	Minor Group 233
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1. Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
	Liquid fuel	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	...	...	N	...	...	...	...
	Other fuel	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
	No power	...	...	987	...	...	...	...
2. Assam	E	...	...	17	0	111	...	0
	L	...	...	51	500	111	...	0
	C	...	...	17	0	111	...	0
	O	...	...	17	500	0	...	0
	N. P.	...	...	898	0	667	...	1,000
3. Bihar	E	...	...	18	...	0	...	...
	L	...	...	0	...	0	...	...
	C	...	...	3	...	0	...	...
	O	...	...	0	...	0	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	979	...	1,000	...	...
4. Gujarat	E	...	354	466	458	756	894	117
	L	...	42	7	134	0	0	5
	C	...	0	21	63	0	106	201
	O	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	...	604	506	345	244	0	677
5. Jammu & Kashmir	E	...	...	86	486	...	...	0
	L	...	...	4	28	...	...	0
	C	...	...	255	0	...	...	875
	O	...	...	0	0	...	...	0
	N. P.	...	...	655	486	...	...	125
6. Kerala	E	...	...	12	...	0	1,000	138
	L	...	...	0	...	0	0	0
	C	...	...	0	...	0	0	0
	O	...	...	0	...	0	0	0
	N. P.	...	...	988	...	1,000	0	862
7. Madhya Pradesh	E	...	...	154	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	22	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	823	...	...	...	...
8. Madras	E	...	...	12	...	...	...	47
	L	...	...	N	...	...	...	1
	C	...	...	1	...	...	...	41
	O	...	...	N	...	...	...	3
	N. P.	...	...	987	...	...	...	908

V—33 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 234	Minor Group 235	Minor Group 236	Minor Group 237	Minor Group 238	Minor Group 239	Major Group 24	Minor Group 240	Minor Group 241	Minor Group 242	Minor Group 243	Minor Group 244
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
...	0	...	...	...	...	385	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	615	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	0	...	...	...	36	84	0	...	...	...
...	0	500	...	...	...	36	83	0	...	...	...
...	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...
...	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...
...	1,000	500	...	...	...	928	833	1,000	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	992	...	...	...	...	...
952	0	53	122	...	688	167	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	3	...	6	83	...	...	...	...	...
6	0	18	31	...	12	0	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
42	1,000	929	844	...	294	750	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
0	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
...	N	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	988	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 25	Minor Group 250	Minor Group 251	Minor Group 252	Minor Group 253	Minor Group 254	Minor Group 255
1	2	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
1. Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	37	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Liquid fuel	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Other fuel	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	No power	963	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
2. Assam	E	0	...	...	...	0	...	...
	L	0	...	...	...	0	...	...
	C	0	...	...	...	0	...	...
	O	0	...	...	...	0	...	...
	N. P.	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
3. Bihar	E	301	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	699	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Gujarat	E	108	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	17
	L	0	...	...	0	0	...	0
	C	0	...	...	0	0	...	0
	O	0	...	...	0	0	...	0
	N. P.	892	...	...	0	0	...	983
5. Jammu & Kashmir	E	3	...	...	...	...	...	0
	L	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	C	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	O	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	997	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
6. Kerala	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Madhya Pradesh	E	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	L	5	...	...	...	...	...	0
	C	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	O	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	995	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
8. Madras	E	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	967	...	...	...	...	...	...

V—33 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 256	Major Group 26	Minor Group 260	Minor Group 261	Minor Group 262	Minor Group 263	Minor Group 264	Minor Group 265	Minor Group 266	Major Group 27	Minor Group 270	Minor Group 271
67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
...	47	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	3	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
...	0	..	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
...	953	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	997	...	...
...	0	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	83	...	0
...	19	...	...	1,000	...	0	...	...	167	...	667
...	0	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	83	...	0
...	0	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	...	0
...	981	...	...	0	...	1,000	...	...	667	...	333
...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	998	...	...
...	835	964	...	...	943	167	...	884	136	...	...
...	4	9	...	...	28	0	...	0	4	...	...
...	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	3	...	...
...	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	...
...	161	27	...	...	29	833	...	116	857	...	...
0	387	...	...	...	1,000	0	...	...	4	...	...
0	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	...
0	9	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	...
0	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	...
1,000	604	...	...	...	0	1,000	...	...	996	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	985	...	...
...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	994	...	...
...	101	...	...	...	971	0	...	...	21	...	...
...	N	...	...	...	4	0	...	...	N	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	N	...	...
...	N	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	...
...	899	...	...	...	25	1,000	...	...	979	...	...

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 272	Minor Group 273	Minor Group 274	Minor Group 275	Minor Group 276	Minor Group 277	Minor Group 278
1	2	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
1. Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Liquid fuel	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Other fuel	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	No power	...	999	...	...	...	...	...
2. Assam	E	...	0	...	...	500	0	...
	L	...	0	...	...	0	0	...
	C	...	0	...	...	500	0	...
	O	...	0	...	...	0	0	...
	N. P.	...	1,000	...	...	0	1,000	...
3. Bihar	E	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
4. Gujarat	E	786	9	...	...	...	...	...
	L	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
	C	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
	O	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	211	984	...	...	...	...	...
5. Jammu & Kashmir	E	19	2	...	...	...	...	...
	L	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
	C	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
	O	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	981	998	...	...	...	...	...
6. Kerala	E	...	...	...	...	...	63	48
	L	...	...	...	...	...	7	9
	C	...	...	...	...	...	4	0
	O	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	926	943
7. Madhya Pradesh	E	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
8. Madras	E	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
	L	...	N	0	...	...	...	...
	C	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
	O	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	999	994	...	...	...	...

V—33 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 279	Major Group 28	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 281	Minor Group 282	Minor Group 283	Minor Group 284	Minor Group 285	Minor Group 286	Minor Group 287	Minor Group 288	Minor Group 289
86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
...	101	802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	14
...	5	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
...	N	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
...	894	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	986
...	143	270	59	455	...	1,000	667	...	0	0	250
...	142	487	16	0	...	0	333	...	0	0	0
...	64	54	65	91	...	0	0	...	1,000	0	0
...	7	0	11	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	0
...	644	189	849	454	...	0	0	...	0	1,000	750
...	107	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	10	7
...	12	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	0
...	1	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	0
...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	0
...	880	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	990	993
820	268	675	166	...	693	...	...	...	187	12	124
40	37	152	3	...	61	...	...	...	0	0	15
20	16	15	0	...	35	...	...	...	0	0	34
0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	...	0	0	0
120	679	158	831	...	211	...	...	...	813	988	827
...	187	640	52	...	...	18	...	...	...	0	...
...	15	56	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
...	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
...	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
...	798	304	948	...	...	982	...	...	...	1,000	...
...	294	740	81	250	500	119	875	600	609	0	233
...	5	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...	701	242	917	750	500	881	125	400	391	1,000	767
...	92	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	23	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	885	...	...	...	995	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
...	56	...	42	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	939	...	955	984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 29	Minor Group 290	Minor Group 291	Minor Group 292	Major Group 30	Minor Group 300	Minor Group 301
1	2	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
1. Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	200	...	...	...	233	...	...
	Liquid fuel	0	...	...	...	0	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	...	...	...	0	...	...
	Other fuel	0	...	...	...	0	...	...
	No power	800	...	...	...	767	...	...
2. Assam	E	500	1,000	0	...	394	588	414
	L	0	0	0	...	270	294	276
	C	0	0	0	...	15	0	69
	O	0	0	1,000	...	66	59	69
	N. P.	500	0	0	...	255	59	172
3. Bihar	E	14	...	...	...	665	...	...
	L	0	...	...	...	13	...	...
	C	0	...	...	...	2	...	...
	O	14	...	...	...	0	...	...
	N. P.	972	...	...	...	320	...	...
4. Gujarat	E	382	...	...	255	710	792	600
	L	0	...	...	0	10	0	29
	C	0	...	...	0	11	0	143
	O	0	...	...	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	618	...	...	745	269	208	228
5. Jammu & Kashmir	E	0	...	...	0	562	...	...
	L	0	...	...	0	0	...	...
	C	0	...	...	0	0	...	...
	O	0	...	...	0	0	...	...
	N. P.	1,000	...	...	1,000	438	...	...
6. Kerala	E	222	1,000	...	...	290	840	400
	L	0	0	...	...	2	0	0
	C	0	0	...	...	0	0	0
	O	0	0	...	...	0	0	0
	N. P.	778	0	...	...	708	160	600
7. Madhya Pradesh	E	49	...	...	...	535	...	...
	L	16	...	...	...	35	...	...
	C	0	...	...	...	0	...	...
	O	0	...	...	...	0	...	...
	N. P.	935	...	...	...	430	...	...
8. Madras	E	200	...	...	167	245	...	285
	L	0	...	...	0	1	...	5
	C	10	...	...	12	1	...	0
	O	0	...	...	0	N	...	0
	N. P.	790	...	...	821	753	...	710

V—33 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 302	Minor Group 303	Major Group 31	Minor Group 310	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 312	Minor Group 313	Minor Group 314	Minor Group 315	Major Group 32	Minor Group 320
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
219	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	48	...
0	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...
0	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...
0	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	...
781	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	952	...
351	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	1,000	...
264	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	0	...
0	...	22	0	0	...	...	31	...	0	...
66	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	0	...
319	...	978	1,000	1,000	...	...	969	...	0	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	472	...
...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	19	...
...	...	24	...	0	...	...	...	...	396	...
...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	975	...	999	...	...	...	...	113	...
759	364	7	46	2	...	289	...	...	576	527
9	13	1	11	N	...	0	...	...	38	46
3	13	1	0	1	...	0	...	...	70	100
0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	0	0
229	610	991	943	997	...	711	...	...	316	327
889	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	688	786
0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	0
0	0	4	...	0	0	...	0	...	187	214
0	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	0
111	1,000	996	...	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	125	0
316	18	6	0	5	...	17	0	...	141	121
2	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	31	34
0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	37	40
0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	10	12
682	982	994	1,000	995	...	983	1,000	...	781	793
...	...	1	...	N	...	...	...	...	597	...
...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	7	...
...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	999	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	396	...
247	...	34	118	4	...	...	...	...	233	193
1	...	3	11	0	...	...	...	...	56	66
1	...	2	4	0	...	...	...	...	67	71
1	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	11	15
750	...	961	867	996	...	...	...	...	643	655

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 321	Minor Group 322	Minor Group 323	Minor Group 324	Minor Group 325	Minor Group 326	Major Group 33
1	2	116	117	118	119	120	121	122
1. Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
	Liquid fuel	..	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Coal, wood and bagasse	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Other fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	No power	...	...	...	...	...	...	779
2. Assam	E	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	25
	L	...	...	...	0	...	...	38
	C	...	...	...	0	...	...	537
	O	...	...	...	0	...	...	50
	N. P.	...	...	...	0	...	...	350
3. Bihar	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	467
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	413
4. Gujarat	E	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	308
	L	...	...	...	0	...	...	38
	C	...	...	...	0	...	...	257
	O	...	...	...	0	...	...	0
	N. P.	...	...	...	0	...	...	397
5. Jammu & Kashmir	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	262
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
6. Kerala	E	...	...	250	...	...	...	115
	L	...	...	0	...	...	...	9
	C	...	...	0	...	...	...	0
	O	...	...	0	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	...	...	750	...	...	...	876
7. Madhya Pradesh	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	935
8. Madras	E	...	...	286	...	...	...	171
	L	...	...	48	...	...	...	6
	C	...	...	79	...	...	...	48
	O	...	...	0	...	...	...	3
	N. P.	...	...	587	...	...	...	772

V—33 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 330	Minor Group 331	Minor Group 332	Minor Group 333	Minor Group 334	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336	Minor Group 337	Minor Group 338	Minor Group 339	Major Group 34 & 35
	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	948
...	...	...	0	333	0	14	...	...	0	...
...	...	...	0	0	333	28	...	...	0	...
...	...	...	0	0	333	583	...	...	0	N. A.
...	...	...	0	333	0	42	...	...	0	...
...	...	...	1,000	334	334	333	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	637
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287
318	584	375	...	...	372	89	805	500	...	327
136	83	125	...	...	98	18	9	0	...	27
182	83	125	...	...	59	457	0	0	...	71
0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	0
364	250	375	...	...	471	436	186	500	...	575
...	...	...	...	...	615	0	...	...	...	67
...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	77	1,000	...	...	...	911
...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	308	0	...	...	...	11
0	67	333	0	628	33	66	...	...	158	127
333	0	0	0	39	0	0	...	...	53	16
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0
667	933	667	1,000	333	967	934	...	...	789	857
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	982
...	...	...	...	...	182	77	...	...	...	42
...	...	...	...	...	5	11	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	55	66	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	0	6	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	758	840	...	...	...	928

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 341	Minor Group 342	Minor Group 343	Minor Group 344	Minor Group 345	Minor Group 346
1	2	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
1. Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Liquid fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Assam	E	0	...	0	...	...	...	...
	L	200	...	0	...	...	...	...
	C	800	...	0	...	...	...	...
	O	0	...	0	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	0	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
3. Bihar	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Gujarat	E	405	294	...	147	0	...	...
	L	101	15	...	471	1,000	...	...
	C	114	44	...	59	0	...	...
	O	0	0	...	0	0	...	...
	N. P.	380	647	...	323	0	...	...
5. Jammu & Kashmir	E	0	...	0	857	...	...	...
	L	0	...	0	143	...	...	...
	C	1,000	...	938	0	...	...	...
	O	0	...	62	0	...	...	...
	N. P.	0	...	0	0	...	...	...
6. Kerala	E	286	167	0	167	0	...	...
	L	55	0	0	0	0	...	...
	C	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	O	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	N. P.	659	833	1,000	833	1,000	...	...
7. Madhya Pradesh	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Madras	E	...	98	55	...	...	...	...
	L	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
	C	...	0	92	...	...	...	...
	O	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	902	853	...	...	...	...

V—33 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 347	Minor Group 348	Minor Group 350	Minor Group 351	Minor Group 352	Minor Group 353	Minor Group 354	Minor Group 355	Minor Group 356	Minor Group 357	Minor Group 359
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151
...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
...	...	746	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
...	...	254	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
...	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	989	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	500	...	...	...	...	...	470	802
...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	59	9
...	...	83	500	...	...	...	...	...	59	0
...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
...	...	913	0	...	...	...	...	...	412	189
...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	333	160
...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
...	...	1,000	0	...	...	...	...	...	667	840
...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Major Group 36	Minor Group 360	Minor Group 361	Minor Group 362	Minor Group 363	Minor Group 364	Minor Group 365
1	2	152	153	154	155	156	157	158
1. Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	141	...	...	...	...	...	111
	Liquid fuel	2	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Other fuel	2	...	...	...	...	...	0
	No power	848	...	...	...	...	...	882
2. Assam	E	22	...	0	...	0	0	0
	L	60	...	0	...	0	0	197
	C	579	...	0	...	0	625	459
	O	3	...	0	...	0	42	0
	N. P.	336	...	1,000	...	1,000	333	344
3. Bihar	E	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	865	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Gujarat	E	296	694	308	...	...	630	254
	L	21	14	0	...	...	10	13
	C	252	139	384	...	...	60	213
	O	0	0	0	...	...	0	0
	N. P.	431	153	308	...	...	300	520
5. Jammu & Kashmir	E	30	...	...	...	...	...	15
	L	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	C	934	...	...	...	...	...	985
	O	0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	36	...	...	...	...	...	0
6. Kerala	E	120	...	...	...	...	1,000	10
	L	N	...	...	...	...	0	0
	C	3	...	...	...	...	0	0
	O	0	...	...	...	...	0	0
	N. P.	877	...	...	...	...	0	990
7. Madhya Pradesh	E	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	920	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Madras	E	143	...	...	...	...	...	41
	L	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
	C	69	...	...	...	...	...	84
	O	9	...	...	...	...	...	2
	N. P.	777	...	...	...	...	...	872

V—33 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 366	Minor Group 367	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 370	Minor Group 371	Minor Group 372	Minor Group 373	Minor Group 374	Minor Group 375
159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169
231	...	...	107	917	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	...	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	...	...	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	...	...	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
709	...	...	885	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	158	20	425	436	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	143	105	15	300	308	...	...	...	...	...
0	571	526	632	150	128	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	0	0	25	26	...	...	...	...	...
0	286	211	333	100	102	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	87	694	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	905	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	262	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	255	698	244	688	663	...	802	887	583	513
...	20	43	20	30	44	...	28	3	0	0
...	78	55	321	38	47	...	76	27	0	0
...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0
...	647	204	415	244	246	...	94	83	417	487
...	...	...	31	976	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	965	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
250	39	641	97	379	714	...	1,000	600	263	333
250	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	6	0	0	...	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0
500	961	359	897	621	286	...	0	400	737	667
...	...	...	49	537	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	N	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	947	429	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	123	522	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	77	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	795	462	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 376	Minor Group 377	Minor Group 378	Minor Group 379	Major Group 38	Minor Group 380	Minor Group 381
1	2	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
1. Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	...	...	...	...	55	...	...
	Liquid fuel	...	..	...	...	2	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Other fuel	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
	No power	...	...	...	...	942	...	...
2. Assam	E	...	...	...	0	261	445	1,000
	L	...	...	...	0	108	0	0
	C	...	...	...	1,000	85	222	0
	O	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	...	...	...	0	546	333	0
3. Bihar	E	...	...	...	...	190	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	26	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	744	...	...
4. Gujarat	E	...	...	424	737	134	412	304
	L	...	...	6	18	17	29	22
	C	...	...	0	17	20	441	283
	O	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	...	...	570	228	829	118	391
5. Jammu & Kashmir	E	...	...	1,000	...	394	...	...
	L	...	...	0	...	9	...	...
	C	...	...	0	...	270	...	...
	O	...	...	0	...	0	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	0	...	327	...	...
6. Kerala	E	...	442	239	346	108	...	...
	L	...	0	0	0	2	...	...
	C	...	0	0	0	1	...	...
	O	...	0	0	0	0	...	...
	N. P.	...	558	761	654	889	...	...
7. Madhya Pradesh	E	...	...	...	...	80	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	N	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	914	...	...
8. Madras	E	...	...	284	524	79	...	...
	L	...	...	0	8	2	...	...
	C	...	...	0	0	8	...	...
	O	...	...	0	0	2	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	716	468	909	...	...

V—33 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 382	Minor Group 383	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 385	Minor Group 386	Minor Group 387	Minor Group 388	Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 390
177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186
...	...	217	...	...	...	N	...	35	...
...	...	5	...	...	...	0	...	N	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	0	...	N	...
...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	...
...	...	774	...	...	...	1,000	...	965	...
...	...	444	1,000	1,000	...	20	1,000	77	357
...	...	193	0	0	...	12	0	26	0
...	...	85	0	0	...	81	0	345	0
...	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	11	71
...	...	278	0	0	...	887	0	541	572
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	795	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...
...	...	411	...	...	...	24	115	125	753
...	...	39	...	...	...	9	0	13	0
...	...	22	...	...	...	3	39	131	0
...	...	0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
...	...	528	...	...	...	964	846	731	247
...	...	757	...	...	...	0	...	36	...
...	...	17	...	...	...	0	...	1	...
...	...	52	...	...	...	503	...	842	...
...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	...
...	...	174	...	...	...	497	...	121	...
...	867	237	500	389	...	2	0	18	...
...	0	4	0	0	...	0	0	N	...
...	0	2	0	0	...	0	0	0	...
...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...
...	133	757	500	611	...	998	1,000	982	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	998	...	982	...
...	...	336	...	...	...	1	...	49	...
...	...	7	...	...	...	N	...	7	...
...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	34	...
...	...	7	...	...	...	0	...	1	...
...	...	642	...	...	...	998	...	909	

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 391	Minor Group 392	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 394	Minor Group 395	Minor Group 396	Minor Group 399
1	2	187	188	189	190	191	192	193
1. Andhra Pradesh	Electricity	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Liquid fuel	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
	Other fuel	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
	No power	...	...	997	...	...	...	...
2. Assam	E	...	71	9	0	...	0	333
	L	...	0	0	0	...	0	177
	C	...	48	474	0	...	1,000	176
	O	...	24	0	0	...	0	39
	N. P.	...	857	517	1,000	...	0	275
3. Bihar	E	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	N	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	987	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
4. Gujarat	E	...	38	119	194	...	...	423
	L	...	6	13	15	...	...	28
	C	...	40	149	45	...	...	0
	O	...	0	0	0	...	...	0
	N. P.	...	916	719	746	...	...	549
5. Jammu & Kashmir	E	...	0	0	...	...	...	500
	L	...	0	0	...	...	...	17
	C	...	0	999	...	...	...	117
	O	...	0	0	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	...	1,000	1	...	...	...	366
6. Kerala	E	1,000	5	10	38	500	...	70
	L	0	0	0	0	63	...	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
	N. P.	0	995	990	962	437	...	930
7. Madhya Pradesh	E	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	N	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	990	...	...	...	...
8. Madras	E	...	...	20	...	...	...	199
	L	...	...	8	...	...	...	6
	C	...	...	41	...	...	...	12
	O	...	...	N	...	...	...	4
	N. P.	...	...	931	...	...	...	779

V—33 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (contd.)

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	All Divisions	Dn. O.	Major Group 04	Minor Group 040	Minor Group 043	Minor Group 045	Minor Group 048
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Maharashtra	Electricity	145	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Liquid fuel	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other fuel	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No power	829	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Mysore	E	136	25	25	...	...	...	...
	L	19	0	0	...	...	...	...
	C	7	41	41	...	...	...	...
	O	2	0	0	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	836	934	934	...	...	...	...
11. Orissa	E	50	0	0	0	...	...	...
	L	13	0	0	0	...	...	...
	C	318	0	0	0	...	...	...
	O	12	0	0	0	...	...	...
	N. P.	607	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
12. Punjab	E	240	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	723	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Rajasthan	E	137	143	143	...	...	...	143
	L	69	0	0	...	...	...	0
	C	284	0	0	...	...	...	0
	O	36	0	0	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	474	857	857	...	...	...	857
14. Uttar Pradesh	E	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	131	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	657	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. West Bengal	E	231	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	753	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

	Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Division 1	Major Group 10	Division 2 & 3	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 201	Minor Group 202
	1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9.	Maharashtra	Electricity	...	...	145	294	712	...	145
		Liquid fuel	...	...	26	116	286	...	15
		Coal, wood and bagasse	...	...	N	N	0	...	0
		Other fuel	...	...	0	0	0	...	0
		No power	...	...	829	590	2	...	840
10.	Mysore	E	1,000	1,000	137	459	...	...	...
		L	0	0	19	130	...	...	...
		C	0	0	6	12	...	...	...
		O	0	0	2	12	...	...	...
		N. P.	0	0	836	387	...	...	...
11.	Orissa	E	...	...	50	304	616	...	77
		L	...	...	13	151	309	...	923
		C	...	...	322	316	75	...	0
		O	...	...	13	221	0	...	0
		N. P.	...	...	602	8	0	...	0
12.	Punjab	E	...	...	240	572	734	500	308
		L	...	...	26	155	213	0	0
		C	...	...	4	9	2	250	307
		O	...	...	7	33	21	250	77
		N. P.	...	...	723	231	30	0	308
13.	Rajasthan	E	...	...	137	416	602	...	...
		L	...	...	69	275	397	...	...
		C	...	...	284	115	1	...	...
		O	...	...	36	173	0	...	...
		N. P.	...	...	474	21	N	...	...
14.	Uttar Pradesh	E	...	...	99	245	567	...	319
		L	...	...	33	94	222	...	49
		C	...	...	131	225	21	...	98
		O	...	...	80	54	21	...	97
		N. P.	...	...	657	382	169	...	437
15.	West Bengal	E	...	...	231	306	791	...	47
		L	...	...	6	26	74	...	0
		C	...	...	5	16	35	...	23
		O	...	...	5	3	8	...	0
		N. P.	...	...	753	649	92	...	930

V—33 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 203	Minor Group 204	Minor Group 205	Minor Group 206	Minor Group 207	Minor Group 208	Minor Group 209	Major Group 21	Minor Group 210	Minor Group 211	Minor Group 212	Minor Group 213
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
164	...	36	58	182	369	7	331	...	...	...	...
15	...	2	0	69	491	N	34	...	...	...	...
0	...	0	0	2	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
821	...	962	942	747	140	993	635	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	7	...	...	245	...	...	0	...
...	...	...	0	0	...	...	41	...	...	0	...
...	...	...	1,000	0	...	...	388	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	0	993	...	...	0	...	...	0	...
...	...	...	0	0	...	...	326	...	...	0	...
53	...	2	130	701	800	127	327	1,000	...	...	200
0	...	0	0	124	200	12	16	0	...	...	0
368	...	0	0	3	0	61	2	0	...	...	0
0	...	0	0	172	0	8	90	0	...	...	0
579	...	998	870	0	0	792	565	0	...	...	800
...	...	59	87	62	...	3	539	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	0	50	...	0	78	...	...	...	...
...	...	823	174	0	...	997	139	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	0	829	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	118	739	59	...	0	244	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	196	...	3	365	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	46	...	16	60	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	32	...	448	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	207	...	38	45	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	519	...	495	510	...	...	...	...
516	6	78	135	691	1,000	21	393	1,000	...	0	0
0	0	4	0	44	0	1	39	0	...	0	0
0	0	45	0	11	0	0	0	0	...	0	0
0	0	2	0	3	0	0	20	0	...	0	0
484	994	871	865	251	0	978	548	0	...	1,000	1,000

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 214	Minor Group 215	Minor Group 216	Minor Group 217	Minor Group 218	Minor Group 219	Major Group 22
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
9. Maharashtra	Electricity	207	852	512	...	...	...	3
	Liquid fuel	16	114	55	...	...	...	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	...	...	...	0
	Other fuel	0	0	0	...	...	...	0
	No power	777	34	433	...	...	...	997
10. Mysore	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	993
11. Orissa	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	977
12. Punjab	E	190	721	570	1,000	...	...	0
	L	10	117	0	0	...	...	0
	C	0	23	0	0	...	...	0
	O	128	23	8	0	...	...	0
	N. P.	672	116	422	0	...	...	1,000
13. Rajasthan	E	333	633	733	...	...	...	15
	L	37	200	45	...	...	...	0
	C	37	100	111	...	...	...	4
	O	0	0	0	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	593	67	111	...	...	...	981
14. Uttar Pradesh	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	925
15. West Bengal	E	380	828	833	857	...	0	2
	L	55	114	45	143	...	0	1
	C	0	0	0	0	...	0	0
	O	65	29	0	0	...	0	0
	N. P.	500	29	122	0	...	1,000	997

V—33 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 220	Minor Group 221	Minor Group 222	Minor Group 223	Minor Group 224	Minor Group 225	Minor Group 226	Major Group 23	Minor Group 230	Minor Group 231	Minor Group 232	Minor Group 233
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
...	...	...	...	68	...	35	156	264	35	983	126
...	...	...	...	0	...	0	36	88	7	17	10
...	...	...	...	0	...	0	N	5	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	932	...	965	808	643	958	0	864
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	857	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	992	...	1,000	...	...
0	...	...	0	0	...	0	302	629	275	961	192
0	...	...	0	0	...	0	23	181	0	0	8
0	...	...	0	0	...	0	11	63	100	0	0
0	...	...	0	0	...	0	5	19	0	0	0
1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	659	108	625	39	800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	221	257	733	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	208	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	22	0	0	132
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	867	549	743	267	821
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	22	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	2	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	...
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	68	...	...
923	...	...	...	...	...	...	844	...	904	...	...
0	...	1,000	0	0	45	167	75	667	211	1,000	255
0	...	0	111	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0
0	...	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	18
0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	...	0	889	1,000	955	833	925	333	789	0	727

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E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 234	Minor Group 235	Minor Group 236	Minor Group 237	Minor Group 238	Minor Group 239	Major Group 24
1	2	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
9. Maharashtra	Electricity	701	1	...	69	...	288	23
	Liquid fuel	299	0	...	0	...	3	11
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	...	0	...	0	0
	Other fuel	0	0	...	0	...	0	0
	No power	0	999	...	931	...	709	966
10. Mysore	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	850
11. Orissa	E	...	0	...	...	0	...	0
	L	...	0	...	...	0	...	0
	C	...	0	...	...	0	...	0
	O	...	0	...	...	0	...	0
	N. P.	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
12. Punjab	E	998	0	0	253	0	889	143
	L	2	0	0	24	0	0	0
	C	0	0	0	48	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	73	0	0	0
	N. P.	0	1,000	1,000	602	1,000	111	857
13. Rajasthan	E	250	3	8	8	...	...	...
	L	0	6	4	0	...	...	...
	C	0	0	12	0	...	...	...
	O	0	0	0	0	...	...	...
	N. P.	750	991	976	992	...	...	...
14. Uttar Pradesh	E	...	2	...	...	...	...	158
	L	...	5	...	...	...	...	0
	C	...	2	...	...	...	...	37
	O	...	74	...	...	...	...	549
	N. P.	...	917	...	...	...	...	256
15. West Bengal	E	994	0	222	11	0	442	432
	L	6	0	0	0	0	0	11
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	0	1,000	778	989	1,000	558	557

V—33 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 240	Minor Group 241	Minor Group 242	Minor Group 243	Minor Group 244	Major Group 25	Minor Group 250	Minor Group 251	Minor Group 252	Minor Group 253	Minor Group 254	Minor Group 255
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
...	0	...	...	14	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	95	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	905	...	...	986	937	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	994	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	143	640	333	480	1,000	250	1,000	15
...	...	...	...	0	16	0	120	0	0	0	14
...	...	...	...	0	12	333	40	0	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	0	4	167	0	0	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	857	328	167	360	0	750	0	971
...	...	...	...	...	165	308	173	1,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	77	0	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	34	77	38	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	795	538	789	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	194	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	684	...	...	...	...	...	...
149	1,000	750	0	141	52	...	0	1,000	1,000	...	0
0	0	250	0	13	0	...	0	0	0	...	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	0
851	0	0	1,000	846	948	...	1,000	0	0	...	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 256	Major Group 26	Minor Group 260	Minor Group 261	Minor Group 262	Minor Group 263	Minor Group 264
1	2	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
9. Maharashtra	Electricity	...	459	987	...	...	...	11
	Liquid fuel	...	5	13	...	...	...	0
	Coal, wood and bagasse	...	0	0	...	...	...	0
	Other fuel	...	0	0	...	...	...	0
	No power	...	536	0	...	...	...	989
10. Mysore	E	...	464	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	533	...	...	...	...	...
11. Orissa	E	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
12. Punjab	E	600	883	1,000	522	0	1,000	0
	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	0	19	0	217	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	400	98	0	261	1,000	0	1,000
13. Rajasthan	E	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	43	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	174	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	783	...	...	...	...	...
14. Uttar Pradesh	E	...	5	...	...	...	...	6
	L	...	1	...	...	...	...	0
	C	...	1	...	...	...	...	0
	O	...	326	...	...	...	...	378
	N. P.	...	667	...	...	...	...	616
15. West Bengal	E	0	30	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. p.	1,000	970	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000

V—33 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 265	Minor Group 266	Major Group 27	Minor Group 270	Minor Group 271	Minor Group 272	Minor Group 273	Minor Group 274	Minor Group 275	Minor Group 276	Minor Group 277	Minor Group 278
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
...	...	16	0	416	319	8	185	...	...	14	78
...	...	N	71	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0
...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0
...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0
...	...	984	929	584	681	992	615	...	...	986	922
...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	995	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...
750	...	77	0	209	432	15	240	0	...	...	0
0	...	1	0	4	0	N	0	0	...	...	0
42	...	N	0	1	0	0	0	0	...	...	0
0	...	9	0	38	24	N	20	0	...	...	0
208	...	913	1,000	748	544	985	740	1,000	...	...	1,000
...	...	91	32	579	154	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	19	49	158	24	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	16	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	888	903	263	822	992	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	13	20	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12	0	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	95	9	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	878	959	...	...	879	...	...	...	...	...
375	1,000	76	667	773	132	N	11	563	500	294	198
0	0	N	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	N	0	2	0	0	0	62	0	0	0
625	0	923	333	218	868	1,000	989	375	500	706	802

Statement

E III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 279	Major Group 28	Minor Group 280	Minor Group 281	Minor Group 282	Minor Group 283	Minor Group 284
1	2	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
9. Maharashtra	Electricity	109	110	518	34	70	...	134
	Liquid fuel	12	14	95	2	0	...	3
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
	Other fuel	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
	No power	879	876	387	964	930	...	863
10. Mysore	E	...	106	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	877	...	...	...	...	...
11. Orissa	E	...	29	...	1	105	250	...
	L	...	21	...	0	53	0	...
	C	...	2	...	0	26	0	...
	O	...	0	...	0	0	0	...
	N. P.	...	948	...	999	816	750	...
12. Punjab	E	508	207	763	53	250	40	444
	L	0	35	183	0	10	0	0
	C	0	1	0	0	0	13	0
	O	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	492	754	51	947	740	947	556
13. Rajasthan	E	21	68	705	13	20	23	72
	L	0	14	192	2	0	0	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	979	918	103	985	980	977	928
14. Uttar Pradesh	E	...	119	...	72	113	...	...
	L	...	16	...	9	4	...	...
	C	...	7	...	3	22	...	...
	O	...	55	...	114	126	...	...
	N. P.	...	803	...	802	735	...	...
15. West Bengal	E	145	182	531	42	102	727	133
	L	0	3	17	1	0	0	5
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	855	815	452	957	898	273	862

V—33 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 285	Minor Group 286	Minor Group 287	Minor Group 288	Minor Group 289	Major Group 29	Minor Group 290	Minor Group 291	Minor Group 292	Major Group 30	Minor Group 300
93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
...	...	113	16	51	183	...	152	154	449	...
...	...	3	0	5	19	...	0	21	8	...
...	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...
...	...	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...
...	...	884	984	944	798	...	848	825	543	...
...	...	...	...	...	238	...	...	...	437	...
...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	15	...
...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	762	...	...	...	543	...
...	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	557	...
...	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	13	...
...	...	...	0	...	149	...	...	...	7	...
	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	...	1,000	...	851	...	...	...	423	...
...	571	33	29	103	150	1,000	333	59	594	818
...	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7	91
...	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	91
...	0	17	0	5	25	0	0	0	0	0
...	429	950	971	885	825	0	667	912	395	0
...	...	...	19	48	91	...	...	67	622	747
...	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	41	6
...	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0
...	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0
...	...	...	981	952	909	...	...	933	337	247
...	...	...	42	18	257	...	...	...	310	...
...	...	...	4	3	27	...	...	...	12	...
...	...	...	0	1	11	...	...	...	24	...
...	...	...	31	10	169	...	...	...	54	...
...	...	...	923	968	536	...	...	...	600	...
394	444	207	83	221	171	1,000	667	143	452	1,000
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
606	556	793	917	779	829	0	333	857	548	0

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

	Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 301	Minor Group 302	Minor Group 303	Major Group 31	Minor Group 310	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 312
	1	2	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
9.	Maharashtra	Electricity	963	487	92	10	13	4	...
		Liquid fuel	37	6	0	0	0	0	...
		Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
		Other fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
		No power	0	507	908	990	987	996	...
10.	Mysore	E	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
		L	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
		C	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
		O	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
		N. P.	...	...	...	972	...	...	...
11.	Orissa	E	...	...	...	3	...	0	...
		L	...	...	...	0	...	0	...
		C	...	...	...	0	...	0	...
		O	...	...	...	0	...	0	...
		N. P.	...	...	...	997	...	1,000	...
12.	Punjab	E	811	711	38	17	5	16	...
		L	0	8	0	0	0	0	...
		C	0	2	0	0	0	0	...
		O	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
		N. P.	189	279	962	983	995	984	...
13.	Rajasthan	E	644	551	275	1	0	...	...
		L	68	92	0	0	0	...	...
		C	0	0	0	2	34	...	...
		O	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
		N. P.	288	357	725	997	966	...	...
14.	Uttar Pradesh	E	...	...	...	7	...	2	...
		L	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
		C	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
		O	...	...	...	58	...	44	...
		N. P.	...	...	...	930	...	940	...
15.	West Bengal	E	847	597	24	44	306	3	0
		L	0	1	0	N	6	0	0
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		O	0	N	0	0	0	0	0
		N. P.	153	402	976	956	688	997	1,000

V—33 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 313	Minor Group 314	Minor Group 315	Major Group 32	Minor Group 320	Minor Group 321	Minor Group 322	Minor Group 323	Minor Group 324	Minor Group 325	Minor Group 326	Major Group 33
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122
33	6	...	381	262	...	...	427	...	...	...	323
0	0	...	12	6	...	...	26	...	...	...	13
0	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	0
0	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	0
967	994	...	607	732	...	...	547	...	...	...	664
...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	803	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	872
...	...	...	692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	783
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
134	0	333	750	1,000	700	917	692	...	...	...	138
0	0	0	10	0	25	0	0	...	...	...	8
0	0	0	10	0	0	0	26	...	...	...	17
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	4
866	1,000	667	230	0	275	83	282	...	...	...	833
84	...	...	247	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
0	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
83	...	...	444	692	...	...	...	...	...	...	536
0	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
833	...	...	309	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	344
...	...	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
...	...	...	583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	679
199	9	120	453	467	462	644	368	600	1,000	167	470
0	0	0	19	24	0	0	28	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	11	12	0	0	19	0	0	0	28
0	0	0	22	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
801	991	880	495	449	538	356	585	400	0	833	483

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 330	Minor Group 331	Minor Group 332	Minor Group 333	Minor Group 334	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336
1	2	123	124	125	126	127	128	129
9. Maharashtra	Electricity	...	372	...	73	...	274	110
	Liquid fuel	...	6	...	15	...	6	16
	Coal, wood and bagasse	...	0	...	0	...	0	0
	Other fuel	...	0	...	0	...	0	0
	No power	...	622	...	912	...	720	874
10. Mysore	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Orissa	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Punjab	E	300	500	1,000	0	429	245	10
	L	0	111	0	0	0	21	0
	C	200	111	0	0	0	20	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	500	278	0	1,000	571	714	990
13. Rajasthan	E	...	...	750	0	...	151	17
	L	...	...	250	0	...	47	26
	C	...	...	0	225	...	395	897
	O	...	...	0	0	...	0	0
	N. P.	...	...	0	775	...	407	60
14. Uttar Pradesh	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. West Bengal	E	258	550	1,000	0	445	328	45
	L	0	22	0	0	0	2	4
	C	76	6	0	0	111	31	68
	O	15	5	0	0	0	42	8
	N. P.	651	417	0	1,000	444	597	875

V—33 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 337	Minor Group 338	Minor Group 339	Major Group 34 & 35	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 341	Minor Group 342	Minor Group 343	Minor Group 344	Minor Group 345	Minor Group 346	Minor Group 347
130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141
577	...	465	101	104	...	45	539	...	...	...	...
3	...	13	9	19	...	0	97	...	...	...	...
0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...
420	...	522	890	877	...	955	364	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	873	1,000	...	..	1,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	120	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
268	0	472	37	0	60	0	0	0	...	0	...
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...
49	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...
24	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	...
634	600	528	963	1,000	940	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...
136	...	...	23	74	98	0	15	...	...	...	...
0	...	...	55	37	49	33	316	...	...	...	...
341	...	...	508	778	24	900	15	...	...	...	...
0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
523	...	...	414	111	829	67	654	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
836	500	390	148	333	667	59	581	600	0	333	750
0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	167	30	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	167	6	59	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
156	166	574	777	653	333	941	419	400	1,000	667	250

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 348	Minor Group 350	Minor Group 351	Minor Group 352	Minor Group 353	Minor Group 354	Minor Group 355
1	2	142	143	144	145	146	147	148
9. Maharashtra	Electricity	...	1	...	...	284	...	...
	Liquid fuel	...	0	...	...	7	...	...
	Coal, wood and bagasse	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
	Other fuel	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
	No power	...	999	...	...	709	...	...
10. Mysore	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Orissa	E	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
12. Punjab	E	1,000	6	500	...	0	750	0
	L	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
	C	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
	N. P.	0	994	500	...	1,000	250	1,000
13. Rajasthan	E	...	0	...	...	149	...	...
	L	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
	C	...	1,000	...	...	687	...	...
	O	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
	N. P.	...	0	...	...	164	...	...
14. Uttar Pradesh	E	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	34	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	49	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	911	...	...	...	...	...
15. West Bengal	E	375	5	700	643	545	168	0
	L	0	0	0	0	0	58	0
	C	125	0	0	0	0	52	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	476	0
	N. P.	500	995	300	357	455	246	1,000

V—33 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 356	Minor Group 357	Minor Group 359	Major Group 36	Minor Group 360	Minor Group 361	Minor Group 362	Minor Group 363	Minor Group 364	Minor Group 365	Minor Group 366
149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
...	454	...	240	690	...	...	556	271	145	...
...	0	...	5	24	...	...	9	0	1	...
...	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	...
...	0	...	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	...
...	546	...	755	286	...	...	435	729	854	...
...	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	...	948	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
0	1,000	...	243	458	140	143	734	714	186	0
0	0	...	23	146	40	0	133	0	34	0
0	0	...	16	292	20	0	133	0	32	0
0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	0	...	718	104	800	857	0	286	748	1,000
...	1,000	...	82	143	...	38	...	290	39	...
...	0	...	8	41	...	77	...	0	29	...
...	0	...	731	714	...	154	...	421	456	...
...	0	...	62	0	...	0	...	0	0	...
...	0	...	117	102	...	731	...	289	476	...
...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	98	...
...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
...	...	...	421	...	...	...	...	...	256	...
...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	72	...
...	...	...	384	...	...	...	...	...	558	...
0	320	400	409	1,000	1,000	333	941	604	117	670
0	20	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	11
0	0	0	10	0	0	0	59	0	20	11
17	75	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
983	585	600	564	0	0	667	0	396	849	308

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 367	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 370	Major Group 371	Minor Group 372
1	2	160	161	162	163	164	165	166
9. Maharashtra	Electricity	145	387	197	719	584	677	739
	Liquid fuel	6	5	3	30	64	130	11
	Coal, wood and bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No power	849	608	800	251	352	193	250
10. Mysore	E	...	...	...	494	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	471	...	...	...
11. Orissa	E	...	...	27	909	...	...	...
	L	...	...	0	0	...	...	...
	C	...	...	973	61	...	...	...
	O	...	...	0	0	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	0	30	...	...	...
12. Punjab	E	34	494	243	751	744	814	764
	L	0	20	18	37	65	0	36
	C	7	3	7	1	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	959	483	732	211	191	186	200
13. Rajasthan	E	89	275	56	514	364	...	655
	L	0	8	1	17	61	...	0
	C	178	0	943	61	333	...	17
	O	0	717	0	0	0	...	0
	N. P.	733	0	0	408	242	...	328
14. Uttar Pradesh	E	...	...	64	476	...	...	...
	L	...	...	23	9	...	...	...
	C	...	...	640	37	...	...	...
	O	...	...	83	36	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	90	442	...	...	...
15. West Bengal	E	211	550	441	727	959	790	941
	L	1	8	5	2	14	0	0
	C	0	6	11	2	0	105	5
	O	7	33	10	2	9	0	0
	N. P.	781	403	533	267	18	105	54

V—33 (contd.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (contd.)

Minor Group 373	Minor Group 374	Minor Group 375	Minor Group 376	Minor Group 377	Minor Group 378	Minor Group 379	Major Group 38	Minor Group 380	Minor Group 381
167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
608	890	...	1,000	343	1,000	741	101	...	375
9	20	...	0	0	0	15	5	...	78
0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
383	90	...	0	657	0	244	894	...	547
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	933	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	753	...	...
398	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	182	938	250
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	62	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	250
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
597	0	0	0	0	0	0	814	0	500
200	...	...	...	852	381	477	89	618	...
200	...	...	...	37	0	0	76	29	...
0	...	...	...	0	48	0	39	118	...
0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	...
600	...	...	...	111	571	523	796	235	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	832	...	...
370	933	778	867	732	651	669	244	762	929
0	0	0	0	11	0	2	5	0	12
0	0	0	0	6	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	3	0	0	0	1	10	143	0
630	67	219	133	251	349	327	740	95	59

Statement

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group

Name of State	Kind of fuel or power used	Minor Group 382	Minor Group 383	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 385	Minor Group 386	Minor Group 387	Minor Group 388
1	2	177	178	179	180	181	182	183
9. Maharashtra	Electricity	...	919	242	...	...	...	11
	Liquid fuel	...	81	9	...	...	...	1
	Coal, wood and bagasse	...	0	0	...	...	...	0
	Other fuel	...	0	0	...	...	...	0
	No power	...	0	749	...	...	...	988
10. Mysore	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Orissa	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	996
12. Punjab	E	467	1,000	396	596	0	...	0
	L	0	0	0	12	0	...	0
	C	0	0	0	2	0	...	0
	O	166	0	0	0	0	...	0
	N. P.	367	0	604	390	1,000	...	1,000
13. Rajasthan	E	125	63	231	135	...	...	4
	L	375	0	230	122	...	...	0
	C	0	0	27	730	...	...	1
	O	0	0	0	0	...	...	0
	N. P.	500	937	512	13	...	...	995
14. Uttar Pradesh	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	O	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
	N. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	902
15. West Bengal	E	472	905	450	698	697	0	19
	L	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
	C	0	0	2	23	0	0	0
	O	0	0	19	0	0	0	2
	N. P.	528	95	518	279	303	1,000	979

Note: Figures for minor groups are not available for Mysore.
'N' denotes negligible figure.
'N. A.' stands for not available.

V—33 (concld.)

and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in urban areas of the States (concld.)

Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 390	Minor Group 391	Minor Group 392	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 394	Minor Group 395	Minor Group 396	Minor Group 399
184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193
55	69	608	...	36	20	29	509	...	111
0	2	22	...	0	0	0	6	...	6
0	N	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	N
0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0
945	929	370	...	964	980	971	485	...	883
...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	3	0	...	...	...
...	N	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...
...	866	...	...	...	997	0	...	...	...
...	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...
...	129	...	...	...	0	1,000	...	...	...
0	120	286	809	24	5	18	421	6	332
0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	879	714	186	976	995	982	579	994	665
33	22	359	...	32	9	93	...	...	79
0	8	0	...	0	6	0	...	...	33
100	817	0	...	0	985	0	...	...	151
0	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	0
867	153	641	...	968	0	907	...	...	737
...	30	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	49
...	13	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	19
...	272	...	...	...	326	...	...	...	247
...	29	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	16
...	656	...	...	...	622	...	...	...	669
68	126	336	710	8	25	21	435	96	448
0	4	0	0	0	N	0	40	0	17
0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	64	2	0	0	0	19	2
932	869	664	226	990	975	979	525	885	532

E-III-1. Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories

MADRAS STATE Rural

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)	Major Gr.	Minor Gr.	Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		71
Minor Gr.		200	54
		207	5
Major Gr.	21		13
Minor Gr.		214	8
		218	2
Major Gr.	22		13
Minor Gr.		220	10
		225	1
Major Gr.	23		504
Minor Gr.		235	489
		236	6
Major Gr.	24		N
	25		2
Minor Gr.		255	2
Major Gr.	26		27
Minor Gr.		264	27
Major Gr.	27		68
Minor Gr.		270	7
		273	53
Major Gr.	28		58
Minor Gr.		282	19
		288	27
Major Gr.	29		N
	30		1
Minor Gr.		302	1
Major Gr.	31		8
Minor Gr.		310	2
		311	5
Major Gr.	32		N
	33		5
Minor Gr.		333	1
		334	2
Major Gr.	34 & 35		37

Madras State Rural (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)	Major Gr.	Minor Gr.	Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
Minor Gr.		340	2
		341	1
		350	32
Major Gr.	36		72
Minor Gr.		365	6
		369	62
Major Gr.	37		1
	38		60
Minor Gr.		388	52
		389	6
Major Gr.	39		60
Minor Gr.		393	56
		399	3

MADRAS STATE Urban

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)	Major Gr.	Minor Gr.	Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		67
Minor Gr.		200	40
		205	12
Major Gr.	21		18
Minor Gr.		214	9
		218	6
Major Gr.	22		25
Minor Gr.		220	21
		221	2
Major Gr.	23		423
Minor Gr.		233	7
		235	406
Major Gr.	24		1
	25		N
	26		28
Minor Gr.		263	2
		264	24

Madras State Urban (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)	Major Gr.	Minor Gr.	Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
Major Gr.	27		123
Minor Gr.		273	110
		274	5
Major Gr.	28		23
Minor Gr.		281	5
		282	7
Major Gr.	29		1
Minor Gr.		292	1
Major Gr.	30		19
Minor Gr.		301	4
		302	12
Major Gr.	31		11
Minor Gr.		310	3
		311	7
Major Gr.	32		3
Minor Gr.		320	2
		323	1
Major Gr.	33		7
Minor Gr.		335	2
		336	2
Major Gr.	34 & 35		11
Minor Gr.		341	1
		342	1
		350	6
Major Gr.	36		63
Minor Gr.		365	11
		369	32
Major Gr.	37		4
Minor Gr.		378	1
		379	1
Major Gr.	38		77
Minor Gr.		384	16
		388	56
Major Gr.	39		96
Minor Gr.		393	73
		399	13

E-III-1. Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories (contd.)

MADRAS DISTRICT

Urban

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		78
Minor Gr.		200	35
		205	22
		207	14
Major Gr.	21		18
Minor Gr.		214	6
		218	9
Major Gr.	22		25
Minor Gr.		220	20
		224	4
Major Gr.	23		55
Minor Gr.		233	2
		235	50
Major Gr.	24		0
	25		C
	26		1
Minor Gr.		264	1
Major Gr.	27		273
Minor Gr.		273	263
		274	3
Major Gr.	28		38
Minor Gr.		281	16
		287	6
Major Gr.	29		5
Minor Gr.		292	5
Major Gr.	30		59
Minor Gr.		301	25
		302	25
Major Gr.	31		21
Minor Gr.		311	14
		313	5
Major Gr.	32		7
Minor Gr.		320	5
		323	1

Madras District

Urban (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
Major Gr.	33		17
Minor Gr.		335	4
		336	3
Major Gr.	34 & 35		11
Minor Gr.		340	1
		343	1
		350	2
		357	2
Major Gr.	36		113
Minor Gr.		368	24
		369	37
Major Gr.	37		12
Minor Gr.		378	2
		379	4
Major Gr.	38		113
Minor Gr.		384	32
		388	72
Major Gr.	39		154
Minor Gr.		393	85
		399	40

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

Rural

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		97
Minor Gr.		200	88
		207	4
Major Gr.	21		16
Minor Gr.		214	16
Major Gr.	22		9
Minor Gr.		220	8
		221	1
Major Gr.	23		650

Chingleput District

Rural (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
Minor Gr.		233	5
		235	643
Major Gr.	24		0
	25		0
	26		18
Minor Gr.		264	18
Major Gr.	27		40
Minor Gr.		272	5
		273	35
Major Gr.	28		32
Minor Gr.		282	8
		288	18
Major Gr.	29		N
	30		N
	31		9
Minor Gr.		310	2
		313	5
Major Gr.	32		0
	33		2
	34 & 35		36
Minor Gr.		340	8
		343	1
		350	26
Major Gr.	36		32
Minor Gr.		365	4
		369	22
Major Gr.	37		1
Minor Gr.		379	1
Major Gr.	38		28
Minor Gr.		384	2
		388	23
Major Gr.	39		30
Minor Gr.		392	1
		393	28

E-III-1. Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories (contd.)

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

Urban

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		84
Minor Gr.		200	58
		205	12
		207	12
Major Gr.	21		39
Minor Gr.		214	29
		218	7
Major Gr.	22		16
Minor Gr.		220	13
		221	2
Major Gr.	23		507
Minor Gr.		233	7
		235	498
Major Gr.	24		N
	25		0
	26		18
Minor Gr.		264	17
Major Gr.	27		107
Minor Gr.		273	106
		279	1
Major Gr.	28		11
Minor Gr.		281	3
		282	5
Major Gr.	29		0
	30		9
Minor Gr.		301	1
		302	8
Major Gr.	31		17
Minor Gr.		310	13
		311	4
Major Gr.	32		2
Minor Gr.		320	1
		323	1
Major Gr.	33		6

Chingleput District

Urban (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
Minor Gr.		335	1
		336	1
Major Gr.	34 & 35		11
Minor Gr.		341	2
		342	4
Minor Gr.		350	3
		354	1
Major Gr.	36		43
Minor Gr.		365	6
		369	24
Major Gr.	37		4
Minor Gr.		374	1
		379	2
Major Gr.	38		60
M nor Gr.		384	8
		388	49
Major Gr.	39		66
Minor Gr.		392	7
		393	51

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

Rural

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		59
Minor Gr.		200	50
		207	4
Major Gr.	21		10
Minor Gr.		214	9
Major Gr.	22		20
Minor Gr.		220	20
Major Gr.	23		549
Minor Gr.		233	1
		235	547

North Arcot District

Rural (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
Major Gr.	24		0
	25		4
Minor Gr.		255	4
Major Gr.	26		47
Minor Gr.		264	47
Major Gr.	27		77
Minor Gr.		273	63
		274	14
Major Gr.	28		72
Minor Gr.		281	15
		288	40
Major Gr.	29		N
	30		N
	31		14
Minor Gr.		310	6
		311	6
Major Gr.	32		0
	33		1
	34 & 35		38
Minor Gr.		340	2
		350	36
Major Gr.	36		37
Minor Gr.		360	5
		369	29
Major Gr.	37		N
	38		37
Minor Gr.		388	34
		389	2
Major Gr.	39		35
Minor Gr.		393	31
		399	3

E-III-1. Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories (contd.)

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

Urban

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
1			2
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2&3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		93
Minor Gr.		200	55
		205	14
		207	13
Major Gr.	21		16
Minor Gr.		214	13
		218	2
Major Gr.	22		64
Minor Gr.		220	63
		225	1
Major Gr.	23		298
Minor Gr.		235	287
		237	6
Major Gr.	24		1
Minor Gr.		244	1
Major Gr.	25		3
Minor Gr.		255	3
Major Gr.	26		44
Minor Gr.		263	2
		264	40
Major Gr.	27		150
Minor Gr.		273	125
		274	23
Major Gr.	28		32
Minor Gr.		288	8
		289	17
Major Gr.	29		N
	30		13
Minor Gr.		302	11
		303	1
Major Gr.	31		25
Minor Gr.		310	15
		311	8
Major Gr.	32		1

North Arcot District

Urban (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
1			2
Minor Gr.		320	1
Major Gr.	33		7
Minor Gr.		333	1
		334	2
Major Gr. 34 & 35			15
Minor Gr.		341	1
		342	4
Minor Gr.		350	10
Major Gr.	36		54
Minor Gr.		365	21
		369	28
Major Gr.	37		4
Minor Gr.		377	1
		378	3
Major Gr.	38		88
Minor Gr.		384	14
		388	72
Major Gr.	39		92
Minor Gr.		393	65
		399	16

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT

Rural

All Divisions			1,000
Division 2&3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		99
Minor Gr.		200	80
		207	12
Major Gr.	21		15
Minor Gr.		214	15
Major Gr.	22		N
	23		454
Minor Gr.		231	1

South Arcot District

Rural (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
1			2
Minor Gr.		235	451
Major Gr.	24		1
	25		2
Minor Gr.		255	2
Major Gr.	26		1
	27		49
Minor Gr.		273	48
Major Gr.	28		96
Minor Gr.		282	36
		288	42
Major Gr.	29		N
	30		1
Minor Gr.		302	1
Major Gr.	31		8
inor Gr.		310	4
		311	4
Major Gr.	32		1
	33		N
	34 & 35		54
Minor Gr.		341	2
		350	51
Major Gr.	36		87
Minor Gr.		365	12
		369	69
Major Gr.	37		1
Minor Gr.		378	1
Major Gr.	38		65
Minor Gr.		388	60
		389	2
Major Gr.	39		66
Minor Gr.		393	59
		399	6

E-III-1. Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories (contd.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
1			2
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT			
Urban			
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		98
Minor Gr.		200	64
		205	17
		207	14
Major Gr.	21		26
Minor Gr.		214	18
		218	5
Major Gr.	22		4
Minor Gr.		220	1
		221	2
Major Gr.	23		317
Minor Gr.		233	6
		235	307
Major Gr.	24		N
	25		0
	26		1
Minor Gr.		264	1
Major Gr.	27		150
Minor Gr.		273	148
		277	1
Major Gr.	28		28
Minor Gr.		280	10
		281	9
Major Gr.	29		0
	30		22
Minor Gr.		301	5
		302	16
Major Gr.	31		11
Minor Gr.		311	9
		313	2
Major Gr.	32		7
Minor Gr.		320	6
Major Gr.	33		6
Minor Gr.		332	2

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
1			2
South Arcot District			
Urban (concld.)			
Minor Gr.		336	2
Major Gr.	34 & 35		16
Minor Gr.		341	2
		350	13
		356	1
Major Gr.	36		68
Minor Gr.		365	12
		369	45
Major Gr.	37		4
Minor Gr.		374	1
		379	1
Major Gr.	38		114
Minor Gr.		384	23
		388	82
Major Gr.	39		128
Minor Gr.		392	11
		393	104
SALEM DISTRICT			
Rural			
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		41
Minor Gr.		200	29
		209	5
Major Gr.	21		6
Minor Gr.		214	4
		218	2
Major Gr.	22		4
Minor Gr.		220	2
		221	1
Major Gr.	23		668
Minor Gr.		235	657
		236	3

Division, Major Group & Minor Group I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
1			2
Salem District			
Rural (concld.)			
Major Gr.	24		0
	25		1
Minor Gr.		255	1
Major Gr.	26		51
Minor Gr.		263	1
		264	50
Major Gr.	27		60
Minor Gr.		270	27
		273	29
Major Gr.	28		24
Minor Gr.		282	7
		288	11
Major Gr.	29		N
	30		N
	31		5
Minor Gr.		310	1
		311	2
Major Gr.	32		0
	33		2
Minor Gr.		333	1
Major Gr.	34 & 35		24
Minor Gr.		340	1
		350	22
Major Gr.	36		44
Minor Gr.		365	2
		369	39
Major Gr.	37		1
	38		35
Minor Gr.		388	32
		389	3
Major Gr.	39		34
Minor Gr.		393	32
		399	1

E-III-1. Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories (contd.)

SALEM DISTRICT
Urban

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		32
Minor Gr.		200	20
		207	4
Major Gr.	21		7
Minor Gr.		214	4
		218	2
Major Gr.	22		10
Minor Gr.		220	8
		221	2
Major Gr.	23		713
Minor Gr.		233	9
		235	686
Major Gr.	24		N
	25		N
	26		47
Minor Gr.		263	11
		264	33
Major Gr.	27		47
Minor Gr.		270	6
		273	36
Major Gr.	28		12
Minor Gr.		282	6
		288	3
Major Gr.	29		N
	30		10
Minor Gr.		301	1
		302	8
Major Gr.	31		5
Minor Gr.		310	1
		311	3
Major Gr.	32		1
Minor Gr.		323	1
Major Gr.	33		2
Minor Gr.		336	1

Salem District
Urban (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
Major Gr.	34 & 35		6
Minor Gr.		341	1
		350	4
Major Gr.	36		22
Minor Gr.		368	3
		369	13
Major Gr.	37		1
	38		39
Minor Gr.		384	8
		388	28
Major Gr.	39		46
Minor Gr.		393	38
		399	5

COIMBATORE DISTRICT
Rural

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		44
Minor Gr.		200	18
		207	9
Major Gr.	21		6
Minor Gr.		214	4
		218	1
Major Gr.	22		9
Minor Gr.		225	3
		226	3
Major Gr.	23		673
Minor Gr.		235	625
		236	29
Major Gr.	24		0
	25		5
Minor Gr.		255	5
Major Gr.	26		10

Coimbatore District
Rural (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
Minor Gr.		264	10
Major Gr.	27		48
Minor Gr.		270	13
		273	30
Major Gr.	28		26
Minor Gr.		281	6
		282	12
Major Gr.	29		N
	30		1
	31		5
Minor Gr.		310	1
		311	4
Major Gr.	32		N
	33		1
	34 & 35		22
Minor Gr.		341	1
		342	1
		350	20
Major Gr.	36		70
Minor Gr.		365	6
		369	62
Major Gr.	37		1
	38		56
Minor Gr.		388	37
		389	18
Major Gr.	39		23
Minor Gr.		393	19
		399	3

COIMBATORE DISTRICT
Urban

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		75

E-III-1. Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories (contd.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
1			2
Coimbatore District Urban (contd.)			
Minor Gr.		200	40
		205	15
		209	10
Major Gr.	21		24
Minor Gr.		214	8
		218	9
Major Gr.	22		11
Minor Gr.		220	9
		221	1
Major Gr.	23		330
Minor Gr.		233	12
		235	297
Major Gr.	24		2
Minor Gr.		244	2
Major Gr.	25		N
	26		2
Minor Gr.		263	1
Major Gr.	27		173
Minor Gr.		271	22
		273	136
		274	14
Major Gr.	28		24
Minor Gr.		281	8
		288	7
Major Gr.	29		1
Minor Gr.		292	1
Major Gr.	30		17
Minor Gr.		301	3
		302	12
Major Gr.	31		12
Minor Gr.		310	3
		311	9
Major Gr.	32		5
Minor Gr.		320	3
		323	1
Major Gr.	33		7
Coimbatore District Urban (concld.)			
Minor Gr.		335	3
		336	3
Major Gr.	34 & 35		8
Minor Gr.		341	2
		350	5
Major Gr.	36		74
Minor Gr.		365	23
		368	14
		369	30
Major Gr.	37		10
Minor Gr.		374	3
		377	1
Major Gr.	38		121
Minor Gr.		384	27
		388	84
Major Gr.	39		104
Minor Gr.		392	11
		393	76
		399	15
NILGIRI DISTRICT Rural			
All Divisions			**1,000**
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		211
Minor Gr.		200	67
		205	136
Major Gr.	21		366
Minor Gr.		217	228
		218	132
Major Gr.	22		4
Minor Gr.		222	2
		223	2
Major Gr.	23		4
Nilgiri District Rural (concld.)			
Minor Gr.		231	4
Major Gr.	24		0
	25		0
	26		2
Minor r.		261	2
Major Gr.	27		248
Minor Gr.		270	2
		273	246
Major Gr.	28		10
Minor Gr.		281	4
		288	6
Major Gr.	29		0
	30		0
	31		8
inor Gr.		311	8
Major Gr.	32		6
Minor Gr.		322	2
Minor Gr.		323	4
Major Gr.	33		25
Minor Gr.		331	2
		335	23
Major Gr.	34 & 35		8
Minor Gr.		348	8
Major Gr.	36		35
Minor Gr.		368	8
		369	24
Major Gr.	37		0
	38		8
Minor Gr.		384	6
		389	2
Major Gr.	39		65
Minor Gr.		393	24
		399	35

E-III-1. Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories *(contd.)*

NILGIRI DISTRICT

Urban

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		226
Minor Gr.		200	55
		205	155
Major Gr.	21		95
Minor Gr.		214	19
		217	39
		218	37
Major Gr.	22		0
	23		0
	24		0
	25		0
	26		0
	27		322
Minor Gr.		273	318
		278	4
Major Gr.	28		35
Minor Gr.		281	15
		287	13
Major Gr.	29		0
	30		23
Minor Gr.		301	12
		302	11
Major Gr.	31		55
Minor Gr.		311	47
		313	3
Major Gr.	32		4
Minor Gr.		320	3
		322	1
Major Gr.	33		13
Minor Gr.		335	3
		337	10
Major Gr.	34 & 35		0
	36		50
Minor Gr.		367	7

Nilgiri District

Urban (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
Minor Gr.		369	34
Major Gr.	37		12
Minor Gr.		377	3
		378	3
Major Gr.	38		102
Minor Gr.		384	70
		388	26
Major Gr.	39		63
Minor Gr.		392	15
		393	35
		399	13

MADURAI DISTRICT

Rural

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		71
Minor Gr.		200	56
		207	6
Major Gr.	21		29
Minor Gr.		214	7
		218	20
Major Gr.	22		N
	23		357
Minor Gr.		233	4
		235	344
Major Gr.	24		0
	25		1
Minor Gr.		255	1
Major Gr.	26		2
Minor Gr.		264	2
Major Gr.	27		85
Minor Gr.		273	79
		277	4

Madurai District

Rural (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
Major Gr.	28		89
Minor Gr.		281	19
		282	30
		288	38
Major Gr.	29		0
	30		1
Minor Gr.		302	1
Major Gr.	31		10
Minor Gr.		310	4
		311	6
Major Gr.	32		0
	33		3
Minor Gr.		334	2
		335	1
Major Gr.	34 & 35		42
Minor Gr.		340	5
		341	1
		350	35
		353	1
Major Gr.	36		130
Minor Gr.		365	7
		369	113
Major Gr.	37		1
	38		105
Minor Gr.		388	96
		389	8
Major Gr.	39		74
Minor Gr.		393	71
		399	2

MADURAI DISTRICT

Urban

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000

E-III-1. Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories (contd.)

Madurai District
Urban (contd.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
1			2
Major Gr.	20		76
Minor Gr.		200	45
		205	11
		207	10
Major Gr.	21		19
Minor Gr.		214	9
		218	7
Major Gr.	22		3
Minor Gr.		221	1
		225	1
Major Gr.	23		444
Minor Gr.		233	15
		235	414
Major Gr.	24		N
	25		0
	26		10
Minor Gr.		264	6
		266	2
Major Gr.	27		113
Minor Gr.		273	108
		274	2
Major Gr.	28		20
Minor Gr.		281	3
		282	6
Major Gr.	29		1
Minor Gr.		292	1
Major Gr.	30		22
Minor Gr.		302	16
		303	5
Major Gr.	31		10
Minor Gr.		311	8
		313	2
Major Gr.	32		3
Minor Gr.		320	1
		323	1
Major Gr.	33		9

Madurai District
Urban (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
1			2
Minor Gr.		335	5
		336	2
Major Gr.	34 & 35		14
Minor Gr.		341	3
		342	3
		350	5
Major Gr.	36		79
Minor Gr.		365	11
		369	50
Major Gr.	37		2
Minor Gr.		379	1
Major Gr.	38		81
Minor Gr.		384	17
		388	58
Major Gr.	39		94
Minor Gr.		393	71
		399	14

TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT
Rural

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		67
Minor Gr.		200	57
		207	3
Major Gr.	21		8
Minor Gr.		214	7
		218	1
Major Gr.	22		9
Minor Gr.		220	8
Major Gr.	23		433
Minor Gr.		230	2
		235	427
Major Gr.	24		0

Tiruchirapalli District
Rural (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
1			2
Major Gr.	25		N
	26		9
Minor Gr.		264	9
Major Gr.	27		55
Minor Gr.		273	52
		274	2
Major Gr.	28		57
Minor Gr.		281	14
		282	23
		288	20
Major Gr.	29		N
	30		1
	31		20
Minor Gr.		310	4
		311	15
Major Gr.	32		N
	33		2
Minor Gr.		333	1
		336	1
Major Gr.	34 & 35		53
Minor Gr.		341	1
		343	3
		350	48
Major Gr.	36		62
Minor Gr.		365	3
		369	56
Major Gr.	37		N
	38		86
Minor Gr.		388	83
		389	2
Major Gr.	39		138
Minor Gr.		393	136
Minor Gr.		399	2

E-III-1. Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories (contd.)

TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT
Urban

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		80
Minor Gr.		200	47
		205	12
		209	11
Major Gr.	21		22
Minor Gr.		214	12
		218	7
Major Gr.	22		50
Minor Gr.		220	37
		221	8
Major Gr.	23		234
Minor Gr.		233	5
		235	226
Major Gr.	24		N
	25		0
	26		1
Minor Gr.		264	1
Major Gr.	27		169
Minor Gr.		270	47
		273	120
Major Gr.	28		19
Minor Gr.		282	7
		288	6
Major Gr.	29		0
	30		19
Minor Gr.		301	3
		302	15
Major Gr.	31		9
Minor Gr.		310	2
		311	7
Major Gr.	32		3
Minor Gr.		320	3
Major Gr.	33		4
Minor Gr.		335	1

Tiruchirapalli District
Urban (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
Minor Gr.		336	2
Major Gr.	*34 & 35*		*11*
Minor Gr.		343	2
		344	2
		350	4
Major Gr.	36		68
Minor Gr.		365	9
		369	43
Major Gr.	37		3
Minor Gr.		378	1
		379	1
Major Gr.	38		124
Minor Gr.		384	21
		388	96
Major Gr.	39		184
Minor Gr.		392	12
		393	155
		399	17

THANJAVUR DISTRICT
Rural

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		143
Minor Gr.		200	131
		205	7
Major Gr.	21		21
Minor Gr.		214	20
		218	1
Major Gr.	22		4
Minor Gr.		221	4
Major Gr.	23		109
Minor Gr.		231	1
		235	107

Thanjavur District
Rural (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
Major Gr.	24		N
	25		0
	26		88
Minor Gr.		264	88
Major Gr.	27		99
Minor Gr.		273	87
		274	11
Major Gr.	28		139
Minor Gr.		281	16
		282	45
		288	75
Major Gr.	29		N
	30		2
Minor Gr.		301	1
		302	1
Major Gr.	31		2
Minor Gr.		310	1
		311	1
Major Gr.	32		0
	33		7
Minor Gr.		333	3
		336	2
Major Gr.	34 & 35		53
Minor Gr.		340	2
		341	1
		350	47
Major Gr.	36		135
Minor Gr.		365	11
		369	119
Major Gr.	37		N
	38		115
Minor Gr.		388	108
		389	7
Major Gr.	39		83
Minor Gr.		393	76
		399	4

E-III-1. Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories (contd.)

THANJAVUR DISTRICT
Urban

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
1			2
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		96
Minor Gr.		200	63
		205	17
Major Gr.	21		29
Minor Gr.		214	18
		218	9
Major Gr.	22		12
Minor Gr.		220	3
		221	7
Major Gr.	23		141
Minor Gr.		233	2
		235	135
Major Gr.	24		1
Minor Gr.		244	1
Major Gr.	25		N
	26		166
Minor Gr.		261	1
		264	164
Major Gr.	27		144
Minor Gr.		273	143
		277	1
Major Gr.	28		28
Minor Gr.		281	10
		282	11
Major Gr.	29		N
	30		20
Minor Gr.		301	3
		302	15
Major Gr.	31		9
Minor Gr.		310	1
		311	8
Major Gr.	32		2
Minor Gr.		320	1
		323	1

Thanjavur District
Urban (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
1			2
Major Gr.	33		11
Minor Gr.		335	3
		336	4
Major Gr.	34 & 35		10
Minor Gr.		341	1
		343	1
		350	5
Major Gr.	36		91
Minor Gr.		365	11
		368	24
		369	43
Major Gr.	37		5
Minor Gr.		378	1
		379	2
Major Gr.	38		94
Minor Gr.		384	12
		388	75
Major Gr.	39		141
Minor Gr.		392	12
		393	116
		399	11

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT
Rural

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		77
Minor Gr.		200	70
		209	3
Major Gr.	21		14
Minor Gr.		214	11
		215	2
Major Gr.	22		2
Minor Gr.		221	1

Ramanathapuram District
Rural (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
1			2
Minor Gr.		224	1
Major Gr.	23		386
Minor Gr.		233	7
		235	369
Major Gr.	24		0
	25		0
	26		0
	27		87
Minor Gr.		273	86
		274	1
Major Gr.	28		44
Minor Gr.		281	10
		282	32
Major Gr.	29		0
	30		2
Minor Gr.		302	2
Major Gr.	31		2
Minor Gr.		311	2
Major Gr.	32		0
	33		39
Minor Gr.		333	3
		334	35
Major Gr.	34 & 35		32
Minor Gr.		340	2
		341	3
		350	25
Major Gr.	36		126
Minor Gr.		360	4
		369	112
Major Gr.	37		N
	38		88
Minor Gr.		388	81
		389	6
Major Gr.	39		101
Minor Gr.		393	91
		399	9

E-III-1. Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories (contd.)

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT
Urban

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
1			2
All Divisions			**1,000**
Division 2 & 3			*1,000*
Major Gr.	20		74
Minor Gr.		200	48
		207	13
Major Gr.	21		24
Minor Gr.		214	10
		218	11
Major Gr.	22		3
Minor Gr.		221	1
		224	1
Major Gr.	23		541
Minor Gr.		233	11
		235	509
Major Gr.	24		N
	25		0
	26		4
Minor Gr.		262	1
		264	2
Major Gr.	27		84
Minor Gr.		273	83
Major Gr.	28		20
Minor Gr.		281	2
		282	14
Major Gr.	29		1
Minor Gr.		292	1
Major Gr.	30		18
Minor Gr.		302	12
		303	5
Major Gr.	31		7
Minor Gr.		310	1
		311	5
Major Gr.	32		1
Minor Gr.		320	1
Major Gr.	33		12
Minor Gr.		334	7

Ramanathapuram District
Urban (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
1			2
Minor Gr.		335	1
Major Gr.	34 & 35		9
Minor Gr.		341	2
		343	1
		350	6
Major Gr.	36		65
Minor Gr.		365	9
		369	44
Major Gr.	37		1
Minor Gr.		377	1
Major Gr.	38		54
Minor Gr.		384	7
		388	43
Major Gr.	39		82
Minor Gr.		393	69
		399	6

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT
Rural

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
All Divisions			**1,000**
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		63
Minor Gr.		200	53
		209	3
Major Gr.	21		9
Minor Gr.		214	7
		218	1
Major Gr.	22		75
Minor Gr.		220	74
		224	1
Major Gr.	23		351
Minor Gr.		230	5
		235	340
Major Gr.	24		N

Tirunelveli District
Rural (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
1			2
Major Gr.	25		0
	26		1
	27		56
Minor Gr.		273	52
		274	3
Major Gr.	28		111
Minor Gr.		282	38
		288	62
Major Gr.	29		N
	30		2
Minor Gr.		302	2
Major Gr.	31		12
Minor Gr.		311	6
		313	2
Major Gr.	32		0
	33		13
Minor Gr.		333	3
		338	5
Major Gr.	34 & 35		53
Minor Gr.		340	2
		350	50
Major Gr.	36		103
Minor Gr.		365	13
		369	77
Major Gr.	37		N
	38		46
Minor Gr.		388	44
		389	1
Major Gr.	39		105
Minor Gr.		393	104
		399	1

E-III-1. Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories (contd.)

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT
Urban

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		35
Minor Gr.		200	23
		205	5
Major Gr.	21		10
Minor Gr.		214	4
		218	5
Major Gr.	22		64
Minor Gr.		220	62
		224	1
Major Gr.	23		622
Minor Gr.		233	5
		235	613
Major Gr.	24		1
Minor Gr.		240	1
Major Gr.	25		0
	26		N
	27		59
Minor Gr.		273	50
		274	7
Major Gr.	28		25
Minor Gr.		282	6
		288	12
Major Gr.	29		N
	30		8
Minor Gr.		301	2
		302	5
Major Gr.	31		3
Minor Gr.		311	3
Major Gr.	32		2
Minor Gr.		320	1
Major Gr.	33		4
Minor Gr.		334	2
		336	1
Major Gr.	34 & 35		10

Tirunelveli District
Urban (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
Minor Gr.		340	1
		341	1
		350	8
Major Gr.	36		49
Minor Gr.		365	14
		369	25
Major Gr.	37		1
	38		43
Minor Gr.		384	7
		388	31
Major Gr.	39		64
Minor Gr.		392	3
		393	57

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT
Rural

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		157
Minor Gr.		200	59
		202	63
		204	28
Major Gr.	21		5
Minor Gr.		214	2
		217	1
Major Gr.	22		5
Minor Gr.		220	4
Major Gr.	23		222
Minor Gr.		230	5
		235	215
Major Gr.	24		0
	25		0
	26		0
	27		191

Kanyakumari District
Rural (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C. (1)			Proportion of workshops and factories (2)
Minor Gr.		273	150
		274	33
Major Gr.	28		28
Minor Gr.		281	8
		282	10
Major Gr.	29		3
Minor Gr.		290	3
Major Gr.	30		6
Minor Gr.		301	4
		303	2
Major Gr.	31		4
Minor Gr.		311	3
Major Gr.	32		12
Minor Gr.		322	11
		323	1
Major Gr.	33		13
Minor Gr.		335	3
		336	4
Major Gr.	34 & 35		41
Minor Gr.		340	14
		342	2
		350	23
		356	1
Major Gr.	36		94
Minor Gr.		365	4
		369	88
Major Gr.	37		4
Minor Gr.		375	1
		378	2
Major Gr.	38		87
Minor Gr.		388	75
		389	9
Major Gr.	39		128
Minor Gr.		393	123
		399	2

E-III-1. Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories (concld.)

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

Urban

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
1			2
All Divisions			1,000
Division 2 & 3			1,000
Major Gr.	20		68
Minor Gr.		200	51
		205	11
Major Gr.	21		8
Minor Gr.		214	4
		218	3
Major Gr.	22		4
Minor Gr.		220	4
Major Gr.	23		397
Minor Gr.		233	10
		235	381
Major Gr.	24		0
	25		0
	26		82
Minor Gr.		264	82
Major Gr.	27		98

Kanyakumari District

Urban (contd.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
1			2
Minor Gr.		273	93
		277	5
Major Gr.	28		40
Minor Gr.		280	14
		282	14
Major Gr.	29		N
Minor Gr.		292	N
Major Gr.	30		14
Minor Gr.		302	13
		303	1
Major Gr.	31		12
Minor Gr.		311	10
		313	2
Major Gr.	32		3
Minor Gr.		320	3
Major Gr.	33		3
Minor Gr.		334	1
		336	1

Kanyakumari District

Urban (concld.)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.			Proportion of workshops and factories
1			2
Major Gr.	34 & 35		43
Minor Gr.		340	8
		342	5
		350	29
Major Gr.	36		72
Minor Gr.		365	15
		369	46
Major Gr.	37		6
Minor Gr.		378	3
		379	2
Major Gr.	38		59
Minor Gr.		384	23
		388	35
Major Gr.	39		91
Minor Gr.		393	77
		399	7

E-III-2. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment

State/District/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Rural Urban	Electricity							
		1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above	Not Stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MADRAS STATE	**R**	**90**	**532**	**88**	**77**	**65**	**18**	**26**	**104**
	U	**87**	**473**	**143**	**113**	**80**	**25**	**29**	**50**
Madras District	U	58	411	158	146	107	39	42	39
Chingleput District	R	71	521	147	65	37	12	28	119
	U	115	560	98	73	45	17	42	50
Kanchipuram (M)	U	78	687	122	87	17	0	0	9
North Arcot District	R	98	540	68	75	32	7	7	173
	U	124	598	107	70	30	4	12	55
Gudiyatham (M)	U	87	674	109	22	43	0	43	22
Vellore (M)	U	103	580	168	84	56	9	0	0
South Arcot District	R	15	540	124	73	58	15	15	160
	U	83	587	132	73	56	7	0	62
Cuddalore (M)	U	120	500	60	100	140	20	0	60
Salem District	R	101	462	76	114	103	23	13	108
	U	93	486	169	130	58	10	8	46
Salem (M)	U	87	506	188	122	60	4	10	23
Coimbatore District	R	86	417	75	98	118	39	57	110
	U	83	327	172	144	101	45	64	64
Erode (M)	U	66	231	347	149	116	33	0	58
Tiruppur (M)	U	45	272	215	176	176	35	39	42
Coimbatore (M)	U	64	416	141	130	74	42	53	80
Pollachi (M)	U	125	306	83	264	111	55	14	42
Valparai (P)	U	0	32	32	65	161	291	258	161
Nilgiri District	R	95	181	236	126	142	102	47	71
	U	266	245	139	117	138	21	53	21
Ootacamund (M)	U	300	333	200	67	100	0	0	0
Madurai District	R	85	596	64	37	21	16	64	117
	U	68	486	139	119	108	24	16	40

E-III-2. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment (contd.)

State/District/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Rural Urban	Liquid fuel							
		1 person	2–5 persons	6–9 persons	10–19 persons	20–49 persons	50–49 persons	100 persons & above	Not Stated
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
MADRAS STATE	R	64	654	75	53	28	4	4	118
	U	50	489	164	136	93	9	6	53
Madras District	U	62	500	94	156	63	31	0	94
Chingleput District	R	37	652	89	37	37	7	0	141
	U	42	625	125	208	0	0	0	0
Kanchipuram (M)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Arcot District	R	147	629	86	34	0	0	9	95
	U	67	533	133	133	67	0	67	0
Gudiyatham (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vellore (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Arcot District	R	18	611	142	25	19	6	0	179
	U	21	729	146	41	42	0	0	21
Cuddalore (M)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salem District	R	80	454	92	178	92	6	6	92
	U	26	342	303	237	79	13	0	0
Salem (M)	U	17	383	350	200	33	17	0	0
Coimbatore District	R	60	540	140	80	100	0	0	80
	U	167	278	333	55	111	0	56	0
Erode (M)	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tiruppur (M)	U	0	0	500	0	250	0	250	0
Coimbatore (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollachi (M)	U	0	166	500	167	167	0	0	0
Valparai (P)	U	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Nilgiri District	R	0	231	231	38	77	38	0	385
	U	0	0	0	143	143	143	0	571
Ootacamund (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madurai District	R	27	605	79	105	26	0	53	105
	U	0	538	154	154	154	0	0	0

E-III-2. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment (contd.)

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Rural Urban	Coal, wood and bagasse							
		1 person	2–5 persons	6–9 persons	10–19 persons	20–49 persons	50–99 persons	100 persons & above	Not Stated
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MADRAS STATE	**R**	**236**	**544**	**45**	**29**	**20**	**20**	**18**	**88**
	U	**159**	**638**	**102**	**42**	**16**	**6**	**2**	**35**
Madras District	U	108	599	164	63	28	17	4	17
Chingleput District	R	111	321	37	37	86	222	161	25
	U	315	493	55	41	27	0	14	55
Kanchipuram (M)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Arcot District	R	270	635	16	0	0	0	0	79
	U	188	688	37	38	0	0	12	37
Gudiyatham (M)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vellore (M)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Arcot District	R	139	615	46	46	0	0	15	139
	U	145	667	116	29	0	14	0	29
Cuddalore (M)	U	52	684	158	53	0	53	0	0
Salem District	R	240	521	107	25	8	0	0	99
	U	95	590	200	76	29	0	0	10
Salem (M)	U	79	592	197	92	40	0	0	0
Coimbatore District	R	228	570	63	63	0	0	0	76
	U	161	607	53	36	18	18	0	107
Erode (M)	U	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	667
Tiruppur (M)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coimbatore (M)	U	0	600	100	100	100	0	0	100
Pollachi (M)	U	0	500	0	0	250	0	0	250
Valparai (P)	U	143	571	0	0	0	143	0	143
Nilgiri District	R	0	700	100	100	100	0	0	0
	U	300	700	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ootacamund (M)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madurai District	R	174	471	74	33	50	0	8	190
	U	50	788	100	38	12	0	0	12

E-III-2. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment (contd.)

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Rural Urban	Other power 1 person	2–5 persons	6–9 persons	10–19 persons	20–49 persons	50–99 persons	100 persons & above	Not Stated
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
MADRAS STATE	**R**	**131**	**657**	**71**	**50**	**20**	**10**	**0**	**61**
	U	**167**	**641**	**114**	**42**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**24**
Madras District	U	94	703	172	31	0	0	0	0
Chingleput District	R	0	929	71	0	0	0	0	0
	U	300	550	0	100	0	0	0	50
Kanchipuram (M)	U	667	333	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Arcot District	R	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	538	308	77	77	0	0	0	0
Gudiyatham (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vellore (M)	U	667	0	0	333	0	0	0	0
South Arcot District	R	121	757	61	0	0	0	0	61
	U	143	571	0	0	0	0	0	286
Cuddalore (M)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salem District	E	273	273	0	182	0	0	0	272
	U	300	600	0	100	0	0	0	0
Salem (M)	U	333	333	0	334	0	0	0	0
Coimbatore District	R	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	71	786	143	0	0	0	0	0
Erode (M)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tiruppur (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coimbatore (M)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollachi (M)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valparai (P)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nilgiri District	R	333	334	0	0	0	0	0	333
	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ootacamund (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madurai District	R	250	500	250	0	0	0	0	0
	U	200	600	200	0	0	0	0	0

E-III-2. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment (contd.)

State/District/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Rural Urban	No power (with or without machinery)							
		1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above	Not Stated
1	2	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
MADRAS STATE	**R**	**183**	**439**	**38**	**15**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**318**
	U	**180**	**465**	**47**	**22**	**8**	**2**	**1**	**275**
Madras District	U	135	303	51	30	10	2	1	468
Chingleput District	R	140	427	37	15	7	1	N	373
	U	178	276	38	23	8	2	1	474
Kanchipuram (M)	U	227	518	95	55	7	0	0	98
North Arcot District	R	232	397	25	11	7	2	N	326
	U	215	375	38	28	21	6	2	315
Gudiyatham (M)	U	97	179	27	31	11	3	1	651
Vellore (M)	U	237	504	65	49	29	9	4	103
South Arcot District	R	149	313	27	10	3	1	0	497
	U	169	426	42	15	5	3	0	340
Cuddalore (M)	U	184	517	36	20	4	1	0	238
Salem District	R	150	533	70	23	5	N	N	219
	U	159	649	75	22	5	1	N	89
Salem (M)	U	181	687	76	16	4	N	N	36
Coimbatore District	R	142	546	42	12	4	N	1	253
	U	126	378	41	21	6	2	2	424
Erode (M)	U	88	284	51	51	12	3	0	511
Tiruppur (M)	U	42	286	48	23	7	1	0	593
Coimbatore (M)	U	147	455	39	16	3	N	3	337
Pollachi (M)	U	181	412	75	32	9	0	0	291
Valparai (P)	U	68	189	38	15	23	30	46	591
Nilgiri District	R	114	196	55	9	19	6	0	601
	U	115	169	24	17	4	0	0	671
Ootacamund (M)	U	55	130	30	45	0	0	0	740
Madurai District	R	175	331	24	11	7	1	1	450
	U	218	400	50	27	10	3	1	291

E-III-2. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by *size of employment* (*contd.*)

State/District/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Rural Urban	Electricity							
		1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above	Not Stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dindigul (M)	U	19	459	166	178	121	32	19	6
Madurai (M)	U	69	451	160	126	111	23	24	36
Tiruchirapalli District	R	139	599	58	47	36	15	18	88
	U	90	515	125	82	102	26	14	46
Karur (M)	U	203	373	119	119	152	34	0	0
Tiruchirapalli (M)	U	86	505	146	106	93	20	7	37
Pudukottai (M)	U	61	462	92	62	123	31	46	123
Thanjavur District	R	42	672	79	81	63	4	4	55
	U	95	562	106	95	51	6	14	71
Mayuram (M)	U	24	643	47	24	0	0	0	262
Kumbakonam (M)	U	91	556	102	107	80	5	27	32
Thanjavur (M)	U	156	496	83	101	73	18	0	73
Nagapattinam (M)	U	79	421	158	26	105	0	27	184
Ramanathapuram District	R	89	680	41	20	61	7	41	61
	U	80	523	145	68	68	36	33	47
Aruppukkottai (M)	U	103	513	128	51	154	0	0	51
Virudunagar (M)	U	54	434	209	101	78	39	8	77
Rajapalayam (M)	U	73	438	125	73	83	62	104	42
Tirunelveli District	R	152	471	89	82	47	4	27	128
	U	116	490	138	101	71	14	23	47
Tuticorin (M)	U	101	385	243	122	88	7	13	41
Tirunelveli (M)	U	153	474	133	120	60	7	0	53
Palayamcottai (M)	U	37	519	148	74	74	74	74	0
Kanyakumari District	R	142	709	68	41	20	7	0	13
	U	66	516	156	156	25	16	8	57
Nagercoil (M)	U	55	509	173	173	27	9	9	45

E-III-2. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment (contd.)

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Rural Urban	Liquid fuel							
		1 person	2–5 persons	6–9 persons	10–19 persons	20–49 persons	50–99 persons	100 persons & above	Not Stated
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Dindigul (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madurai (M)	U	0	400	200	0	400	0	0	0
Tiruchirapalli District	R	82	782	34	27	7	0	0	68
	U	30	529	88	0	235	0	0	118
Karur (M)	U	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Tiruchirapalli (M)	U	143	714	0	0	0	0	0	143
Pudukottai (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thanjavur District	R	23	774	39	31	13	0	0	120
	U	61	424	91	151	152	0	0	121
Mayuram (M)	U	0	500	0	500	0	0	0	0
Kumbakonam (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Thanjavur (M)	U	500	167	0	167	0	0	0	166
Nagapattinam (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ramanathapuram District	R	24	793	24	25	12	0	0	122
	U	200	800	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aruppukkottai (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virudunagar (M)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajapalayam (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tirunelveli District	R	257	564	50	20	10	10	0	89
	U	83	500	0	250	84	0	0	83
Tuticorin (M)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tirunelveli (M)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palayamcottai	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanyakumari District	R	0	286	286	286	0	0	71	71
	U	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Nagercoil (M)	U	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0

E-III-2. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment (contd.)

State/District/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Rural Urban	Coal, wood and bagasse							
		1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above	Not Stated
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Dindigul (M)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madurai (M)	U	77	461	385	77	0	0	0	0
Tiruchirapalli District	R	356	534	14	27	0	0	0	69
	U	175	700	25	0	25	0	0	75
Karur (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tiruchirapalli (M)	U	176	765	0	0	0	0	0	59
Pudukottai (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thanjavur District	R	268	607	18	36	9	0	0	62
	U	193	625	57	23	11	0	0	91
Mayuram (M)	U	250	625	0	0	0	0	0	125
Kumbakonam (M)	U	269	692	39	0	0	0	0	0
Thanjavur (M)	U	154	461	77	0	0	0	0	308
Nagapattinam (M)	U	250	250	0	250	250	0	0	0
Ramanathapuram District	R	395	500	0	13	13	0	0	79
	U	222	687	45	0	6	0	0	40
Aruppukkottai (M)	U	143	500	357	0	0	0	0	0
Virudunagar (M)	U	162	730	27	0	27	0	0	54
Rajapalayam (M)	U	412	294	0	0	0	0	0	294
Tirunelveli District	R	241	648	0	0	18	0	19	74
	U	172	578	141	109	0	0	0	0
Tuticorin (M)	U	200	600	200	0	0	0	0	0
Tirunelveli (M)	U	0	909	91	0	0	0	0	0
Palayamcottai (M)	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanyakumari District	R	229	688	62	0	0	0	0	21
	U	174	826	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagercoil (M)	U	174	826	0	0	0	0	0	0

E-III-2. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment (contd.)

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Rural Urban	Other power							
		1 person	2–5 persons	5–9 persons	10–19 persons	20–49 persons	50–99 persons	100 persons & above	Not Stated
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Dindigul (M)	U	0	500	0	500	0	0	0	0
Madurai (M)	U	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Tiruchirapalli District	R	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	727	182	0	0	0	0	91
Karur (M)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tiruchirapalli (M)	U	0	667	333	0	0	0	0	0
Pudukottai (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thanjavur District	R	118	470	176	118	118	0	0	0
	U	600	400	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mayuram (M)	U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kumbakonam (M)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thanjavur (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagapattinam (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ramanathapuram District	R	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	750	0	0	250	0	0	0
Aruppukkottai (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virudunagar (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajapalayam (M)	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tirunelveli District	R	200	400	0	200	0	200	0	0
	U	0	692	154	77	77	0	0	0
Tuticorin (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tirunelveli (M)	U	0	571	286	143	0	0	0	0
Palayamcottai (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanyakumari District	R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagercoil (M)	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E-III-2. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment (concld.)

State/District/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Rural Urban	No power (with or without machinery) 1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above	Not Stated
1	2	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Dindigul (M)	U	119	374	64	29	7	6	2	399
Madurai (M)	U	258	415	49	26	12	3	1	236
Tiruchirapalli District	R	275	292	36	24	8	N	N	365
	U	162	386	58	46	17	3	N	328
Karur (M)	U	69	284	121	171	60	16	0	279
Tiruchirapalli (M)	U	156	409	87	57	21	2	2	266
Pudukottai (M)	U	82	435	13	11	17	0	0	442
Thanjavur District	R	216	399	22	4	1	N	N	358
	U	194	471	32	13	4	1	0	285
Mayuram (M)	U	181	322	29	28	4	0	0	436
Kumbakonam (M)	U	152	629	27	14	6	3	0	169
Thanjavur (M)	U	201	435	37	17	6	2	0	302
Nagapattinam (M)	U	188	300	48	32	10	0	0	422
Ramanathapuram District	R	118	286	22	16	12	3	5	538
	U	160	554	41	17	7	2	2	217
Aruppukkottai (M)	U	64	719	50	12	2	0	2	151
Virudunagar (M)	U	62	452	84	99	2	0	2	299
Rajapalayam (M)	U	69	435	74	18	7	2	0	395
Tirunelveli District	R	236	479	26	11	4	1	1	242
	U	230	518	26	11	4	1	N	210
Tuticorin (M)	U	183	434	48	67	33	3	0	232
Tirunelveli (M)	U	302	480	44	11	6	1	0	156
Palayamcottai (M)	U	69	209	21	5	5	0	0	691
Kanyakumari District	R	198	421	26	22	8	2	1	322
	U	252	565	46	21	5	2	1	108
Nagercoil (M)	U	276	582	49	25	5	3	0	60

N Denotes negligible figures

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group*	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			MADRAS STATE—Rural				
All Divisions			**41**	**17**	**10**	**1**	**931**
2 & 3			41	17	10	1	931
	20		432	209	9	3	347
		200	529	273	6	3	189
		207	325	12	0	2	661
	21		188	39	23	42	708
		214	28	5	30	61	876
		218	278	113	0	5	604
	22		27	0	0	0	973
		220	29	0	0	0	971
		225	30	0	0	0	970
	23		6	N	N	N	994
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
		236	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
	25		0	0	0	0	1,000
		255	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		8	1	1	0	990
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		1	0	0	0	999
		270	0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	N	0	0	0	1,000
	28		4	N	4	0	992
		282	4	0	5	0	991
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	29		263	0	0	0	737
	30		195	0	12	0	793
		302	163	0	0	0	837
	31		14	0	0	3	983
		310	35	0	0	10	955
		311	8	0	0	0	992
	32		75	75	50	25	775
	33		107	69	5	5	814
		333	0	0	0	0	1,000
		334	19	13	6	0	962

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Madras State—Rural (concld.)				
	34 & 35		10	1	28	0	961
		340	42	5	370	0	583
		341	113	0	16	0	871
		350	3	0	2	0	995
	36		18	3	78	5	896
		365	40	4	97	57	802
		369	12	3	74	1	910
	37		284	133	0	0	583
	38		8	1	7	0	984
		388	1	0	1	0	998
		389	4	4	57	0	935
	39		7	4	37	0	952
		393	1	4	38	0	957
		399	94	4	15	0	887
			MADRAS STATE—Urban				
All Divisions			87	3	11	2	897
2 & 3			87	3	11	2	897
	20		566	22	17	2	393
		200	780	33	2	1	184
		205	11	1	56	5	927
	21		443	5	11	30	511
		214	96	2	16	60	826
		218	739	10	7	0	244
	22		13	1	1	0	985
		220	3	0	N	0	997
		221	0	5	0	0	995
	23		12	N	1	N	987
		233	47	1	41	3	908
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
	25		33	0	0	0	967
	26		101	N	0	N	899
		263	971	4	0	0	25
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Madras State—Urban (concld.)				
	27		21	N	N	0	979
		273	1	N	0	0	999
		274	6	0	0	0	994
	28		56	2	3	0	939
		281	42	0	3	0	955
		282	13	0	3	0	984
	29		200	0	10	0	790
		292	167	0	12	0	821
	30		245	1	1	N	753
		301	285	5	0	0	710
		302	247	1	1	1	750
	31		34	3	2	0	961
		310	118	11	4	0	867
		311	4	0	0	0	996
	32		223	56	67	11	643
		320	193	66	71	15	655
		323	286	48	79	0	587
	33		171	6	48	3	772
		335	182	5	55	0	758
		336	77	11	66	6	840
	34 & 35		42	4	23	3	928
		341	98	0	0	0	902
		342	55	0	92	0	853
		350	2	0	3	2	993
	36		143	2	69	9	777
		365	41	1	84	2	872
		369	123	1	77	4	795
	37		522	5	11	0	462
		378	284	0	0	0	716
		379	524	8	0	0	468
	38		79	2	8	2	909
		384	336	7	8	7	642
		388	1	N	1	0	998
	39		49	7	34	1	909
		393	20	8	41	N	931
		399	199	6	12	4	779

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			MADRAS DISTRICT—Urban				
All Divisions			152	3	26	6	813
2 & 3			152	3	26	6	813
	20		498	4	20	7	471
		200	704	3	0	0	293
		205	17	8	72	21	882
		207	852	0	0	6	142
	21		580	0	5	15	400
		214	317	0	0	48	635
		218	622	0	0	0	378
	22		41	4	11	0	944
		220	5	0	4	0	991
		224	222	22	45	0	711
	23		8	0	5	0	987
		233	37	0	111	0	852
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		0	0	0	0	1,000
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		6	1	0	0	993
		273	3	1	0	0	996
		274	30	0	0	0	970
	28		85	0	5	0	910
		281	29	0	6	0	965
		287	72	0	0	0	928
	29		127	0	18	0	855
		292	100	0	20	0	880
	30		318	0	0	0	682
		301	344	0	0	0	656
		302	322	0	0	0	678
	31		35	0	0	0	965
		311	13	0	0	0	987
		313	19	0	0	0	981
	32		149	122	27	13	689
		320	69	155	35	17	724
		323	333	0	0	0	667
	33		249	21	101	5	624

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Madras District—Urban (concld.)				
		335	319	0	64	0	617
		336	114	57	86	0	743
	34 & 35		129	9	17	17	828
		340	545	0	0	0	455
		343	125	0	0	0	875
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
		357	37	0	0	37	926
	36		328	3	114	37	518
		368	326	0	39	46	589
		369	332	3	147	22	496
	37		603	8	23	0	366
		378	368	0	0	0	632
		379	550	0	0	0	450
	38		88	1	13	4	894
		384	217	3	11	9	760
		388	1	0	4	0	995
	39		99	2	47	1	851
		393	39	0	67	0	894
		399	199	9	21	2	769
			CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—Rural				
All Divisions			**58**	**22**	**13**	**2**	**905**
2 & 3			58	22	13	2	905
	20		510	218	8	0	264
		200	548	239	6	0	207
		207	231	38	0	0	731
	21		59	0	20	139	782
		214	40	0	20	142	798
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		2	0	N	0	998
		233	214	0	36	0	750
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Chingleput District—Rural (concld.)				
	26		0	0	0	0	1,000
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		272	0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		0	0	0	0	1,000
		282	0	0	0	0	1,000
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	29		1,000	0	0	0	0
	30		0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		58	0	0	0	942
	33		833	0	0	0	167
	34 & 35		5	0	198	0	797
		340	0	0	804	0	196
		343	0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	13	0	987
	36		46	25	97	0	832
		365	0	0	42	0	958
		369	36	15	80	0	869
	37		143	0	0	0	857
		379	143	0	0	0	857
	38		29	0	24	0	947
		384	267	0	0	0	733
		388	7	0	0	0	993
	39		22	0	32	0	946
		392	0	0	0	0	1,000
		393	6	0	23	0	971
			CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—Urban				
All Divisions			94	6	17	5	878
2 & 3			94	6	17	5	878
	20		670	59	20	0	251
		200	776	69	0	0	155
		205	20	0	140	0	840

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Chingleput District—Urban (contd.)				
		207	860	60	0	0	80
	21		261	0	0	109	630
		214	41	0	0	146	813
		218	871	0	0	0	129
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		3	0	1	0	996
		233	69	0	0	0	931
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		0	0	0	0	1,000
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		7	0	0	0	993
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		83	21	0	0	896
		281	0	0	0	0	1,000
		282	50	0	0	0	950
	30		282	26	0	0	692
		301	250	250	0	0	500
		302	273	0	0	0	727
	31		69	14	0	0	917
		310	91	18	0	0	891
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		286	0	0	0	714
		320	500	0	0	0	500
		323	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		480	0	40	0	480
		335	800	0	0	0	200
		336	0	0	200	0	800
	34 & 35		174	0	239	0	587
		341	429	0	0	0	571
		342	133	0	333	0	534
		350	0	0	83	0	917
		354	667	0	0	0	333
	36		204	0	144	0	652

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Chingleput District—Urban (concld.)				
		365	42	0	208	0	750
		369	158	0	149	0	693
	37		706	0	0	0	294
		379	700	0	0	0	300
	38		47	0	16	0	937
		384	278	0	0	0	722
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		25	0	78	7	890
		392	0	0	0	0	1,000
		393	5	0	97	9	889
			KANCHIPURAM (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			135	4	2	4	855
2 & 3			135	4	2	4	855
	20		874	31	0	0	95
		200	943	14	0	0	43
		207	895	105	0	0	0
	21		235	0	0	59	706
		214	50	0	0	75	875
		218	889	0	0	0	111
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		9	0	0	0	991
		233	71	0	0	0	929
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		0	0	0	0	1,000
		262	0	0	0	0	1,000
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		24	0	0	0	976
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		279	750	0	0	0	250
	28		0	0	0	0	1,000
		281	0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Kanchipuram (M)—Urban (concld.)				
		282	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		125	0	0	0	875
		302	71	0	0	0	929
		303	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		310	0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		0	0	0	0	1,000
		323	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		0	0	0	0	1,000
		331	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		250	0	0	0	750
		341	250	0	0	0	750
		342	333	0	0	0	667
		357	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		59	0	29	0	912
		368	0	0	0	0	1,000
		369	111	0	56	0	833
	37		500	0	0	0	500
		378	0	0	0	0	1,000
		379	667	0	0	0	333
	38		59	0	0	0	941
		384	714	0	0	0	286
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		10	0	10	0	980
		393	0	0	0	0	1,000
		399	100	0	100	0	800
			NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—Rural				
All Divisions			36	11	6	N	947
2 & 3			36	11	6	N	947
	20		512	175	1	0	312
		200	560	205	2	0	233
		207	469	21	0	0	510

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			North Arcot District—Rural (concld.)				
	21		29	0	0	19	952
		214	19	0	0	19	962
	22		113	0	0	0	887
		220	115	0	0	0	885
	23		1	0	0	0	999
		233	91	0	0	0	909
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	25		0	0	0	0	1,000
		255	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		0	0	0	0	1,000
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		1	0	0	0	999
		273	1	0	0	0	999
		274	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		5	0	0	0	995
		281	18	0	0	0	982
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	29		1,000	0	0	0	0
	30		1,000	0	0	0	0
	31		19	0	0	0	981
		310	43	0	0	0	957
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		83	0	0	0	917
	34 & 35		26	0	7	0	967
		340	46	0	45	0	909
		350	21	0	0	0	979
	36		22	5	107	0	866
		360	36	18	214	0	732
		369	19	3	96	0	882
	37		0	250	0	0	750
	38		7	0	3	0	990
		388	3	0	0	0	997
		389	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		11	0	39	0	950
		393	0	0	41	0	959
		399	121	0	30	0	849

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—Urban				
All Divisions			**86**	**2**	**10**	**2**	**900**
2 & 3			86	2	10	2	900
	20		624	14	6	1	355
		200	834	23	0	0	143
		205	0	0	27	0	973
		207	747	0	0	10	243
	21		256	0	0	16	728
		214	142	0	0	20	838
		218	643	0	0	0	357
	22		10	0	0	0	990
		220	10	0	0	0	990
		225	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		2	0	2	0	996
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
		237	0	0	89	0	911
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
		244	0	0	0	0	1,000
	25		0	0	0	0	1,000
		255	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		59	3	0	0	938
		263	895	53	0	0	52
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		274	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		43	0	8	0	949
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
		289	31	0	15	0	954
	29		0	0	0	0	1,000
		292	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		272	0	0	10	718
		302	291	0	0	11	698
		303	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		72	10	5	0	913
		310	121	17	9	0	853
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			North Arcot District—Urban (concld.)				
	32		0	0	0	91	909
		320	0	0	0	100	900
	33		37	0	56	18	889
		333	0	0	0	0	1,000
		334	0	0	59	0	941
	34 & 35		8	0	17	0	975
		341	0	0	0	0	1,000
		342	0	0	67	0	933
		350	13	0	0	0	987
		357	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		91	5	64	12	828
		365	0	6	37	0	957
		369	125	5	93	9	768
	37		206	0	0	0	794
		377	0	0	0	0	1,000
		378	286	0	0	0	714
	38		50	0	2	1	947
		384	236	0	10	9	745
		388	2	0	0	0	998
	39		32	0	50	1	917
		393	4	0	69	0	927
		399	152	0	0	8	840
			GUDIYATHAM (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			42	0	2	0	956
2 & 3			42	0	2	0	956
	20		622	0	0	0	378
		200	824	0	0	0	176
		207	900	0	0	0	100
	21		200	0	0	0	800
		214	0	0	0	0	1,000
		215	1,000	0	0	0	0
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Gudiyatham (M)—Urban (concld.)				
	23		3	0	0	0	997
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
		237	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
		244	0	0	0	0	1,000
	25		0	0	0	0	1,000
		255	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		0	0	0	0	1,000
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		274	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		71	0	0	0	929
		280	250	0	0	0	750
		289	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		625	0	0	0	375
		302	625	0	0	0	375
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		310	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		0	0	0	0	1,000
		334	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		0	0	0	0	1,000
		341	0	0	0	0	1,000
		342	0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		417	0	83	0	500
		368	0	0	0	0	1,000
		369	364	0	91	0	545
	37		750	0	0	0	250
		378	1,000	0	0	0	0
	38		65	0	0	0	935
		386	500	0	0	0	500
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		58	0	19	0	923
		393	0	0	24	0	976
		399	500	0	0	0	500

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			VELLORE (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			**83**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**912**
2 & 3			83	0	3	2	912
	20		568	0	0	0	432
		200	974	0	0	0	26
		205	0	0	0	0	1,000
	21		368	0	0	0	632
		214	200	0	0	0	800
		218	500	0	0	0	500
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		0	0	0	0	1,000
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		55	0	0	0	945
		282	0	0	0	0	1,000
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	29		0	0	0	0	1,000
		292	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		260	0	0	0	740
		302	310	0	0	0	690
		303	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1.000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
		314	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		0	0	0	0	1,000
		331	0	0	0	0	1,000
		336	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		0	0	0	0	1,000
		342	0	0	0	0	1,000
		344	0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
		357	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		61	0	17	11	911
		365	0	0	16	0	984

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Vellore (M)—Urban (concld.)				
		369	212	0	30	0	758
	38		94	0	0	6	900
		384	291	0	0	18	691
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		31	0	0	0	969
		393	7	0	0	0	993
		399	85	0	0	0	915
			SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—Rural				
All Divisions			**31**	**36**	**14**	**7**	**912**
2 & 3			31	36	14	7	912
	20		266	348	27	0	359
		200	302	421	30	0	247
		207	135	38	0	0	827
	21		29	15	72	72	812
		214	15	15	74	75	821
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		N	0	0	0	1,000
		231	0	0	0	0	1,000
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
	25		0	0	0	0	1,000
		255	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		0	0	500	0	500
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		0	0	0	0	1,000
		282	0	0	0	0	1,000
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	29		0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		400	0	0	0	600
		302	400	0	0	0	600
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		310	0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			South Arcot District—Rural (concld.)				
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		500	0	0	0	500
	33		0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		4	0	4	0	992
		341	0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	4	0	996
	36		18	13	92	71	806
		365	0	36	53	482	429
	37		0	200	0	0	800
		378	0	0	0	0	1,000
	38		10	3	7	0	980
		388	4	0	0	0	996
		389	0	0	200	0	800
	39		7	0	23	0	970
		393	0	0	27	0	973
		399	69	0	0	0	931
			SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—Urban				
All Divisions			86	14	21	2	877
2 & 3			86	14	21	2	877
	20		509	116	21	6	348
		200	638	169	0	5	188
		205	0	0	70	0	930
		207	596	43	21	21	319
	21		273	1	34	43	649
		214	0	0	50	67	883
		218	778	0	0	0	222
	22		67	0	0	0	933
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		3	0	2	0	995
		233	95	0	95	0	810
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			South Arcot District—Urban (concld.)				
	26		0	0	0	0	1,000
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		277	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		32	22	0	0	946
		280	91	61	0	0	848
		281	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		110	0	0	0	890
		301	118	0	0	0	882
		302	113	0	0	0	887
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
		313	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		318	0	136	0	546
		320	333	0	143	0	524
	33		150	0	0	0	850
		332	500	0	0	0	500
		336	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		0	19	0	0	981
		341	0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
		356	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		71	0	106	4	819
		365	25	0	50	0	925
		369	46	0	139	0	815
	37		143	71	0	0	786
		374	333	0	0	0	667
		379	0	250	0	0	750
	38		98	11	10	0	881
		384	355	40	39	0	566
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		40	4	61	0	895
		392	0	0	0	0	1,000
		393	12	3	69	0	916

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			CUDDALORE (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			**56**	**7**	**22**	**1**	**914**
2 & 3			56	7	22	1	914
	20		568	68	23	23	318
		200	808	77	0	0	115
		207	400	100	100	100	300
	21		333	0	133	0	534
		214	0	0	222	0	778
		218	750	0	0	0	250
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		4	0	4	0	992
		233	182	0	182	0	636
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		0	0	0	0	1,000
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		279	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		67	67	0	0	866
		280	143	143	0	0	714
		289	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		0	0	0	0	1,000
		301	0	0	0	0	1,000
		302	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		167	0	167	0	666
		320	167	0	167	0	666
	33		400	0	0	0	600
		332	400	0	0	0	600
	34 & 35		0	0	0	0	1,000
		356	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		68	0	273	0	659
		368	429	0	143	0	428
		369	0	0	370	0	630
	38		146	0	21	0	833

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Cuddalore (M)—Urban (concld.)				
		384	584	0	83	0	333
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		56	14	14	0	916
		393	0	0	0	0	1,000
		399	267	67	66	0	600
			SALEM DISTRICT—Rural				
All Divisions			**26**	**10**	**8**	**1**	**955**
2 & 3			26	10	8	1	955
	20		486	212	28	8	266
		200	563	269	9	7	152
		209	369	131	59	24	417
	21		136	57	57	45	705
		214	17	17	83	66	817
		218	291	167	0	0	542
	22		16	0	0	0	984
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		4	0	N	0	996
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
		236	0	0	0	0	1,000
	25		0	0	0	0	1,000
		255	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		21	3	0	0	976
		263	619	95	0	0	286
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		270	0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		0	0	3	0	997
		282	0	0	0	0	1,000
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	29		1,000	0	0	0	0
	30		200	0	0	0	800

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Salem District—Rural (concld.)				
	31		14	0	0	28	958
		310	50	0	0	100	850
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		208	0	0	0	792
		333	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		21	3	3	0	973
		340	211	0	0	0	789
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		7	1	95	0	897
		365	0	0	342	0	658
		369	3	2	85	0	910
	37		0	417	0	0	583
	38		7	4	6	0	983
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
		389	0	0	77	0	923
	39		2	27	48	0	923
		393	2	29	51	0	918
		399	0	0	0	0	1,000
			SALEM DISTRICT—Urban				
All Divisions			57	4	6	N	933
2 & 3			57	4	6	N	933
	20		620	13	45	0	322
		200	817	13	13	0	157
		207	649	0	39	0	312
	21		447	0	7	61	485
		214	147	0	15	118	720
		218	696	0	0	0	304
	22		0	5	0	0	995
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	36	0	0	964
	23		11	N	1	0	988
		233	49	0	104	0	847
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Salem District—Urban (concld.)				
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
	25		0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		252	0	0	0	748
		263	981	0	0	0	19
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		58	1	1	0	940
		270	19	9	0	0	972
		273	1	0	0	0	999
	28		35	0	0	0	965
		282	9	0	0	0	991
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	29		167	0	0	0	833
	30		124	0	0	0	876
		301	38	0	0	0	962
		302	137	0	0	0	863
	31		11	0	0	0	989
		310	0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		435	44	130	0	391
		323	538	77	154	0	231
	33		210	0	79	0	711
		336	50	0	150	0	800
	34 & 35		19	0	10	0	971
		341	0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		111	5	59	3	822
		368	125	36	35	18	786
		369	133	0	79	0	788
	37		563	0	0	0	437
	38		92	3	12	1	892
		384	433	7	0	7	553
		388	2	2	0	0	996
	39		52	70	22	0	856
		393	28	83	27	0	862
		399	258	11	0	0	731

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			SALEM (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			**51**	**6**	**8**	**N**	**935**
2 & 3			51	6	8	N	935
	20		567	8	49	0	376
		200	760	12	29	0	199
		205	0	0	200	0	800
	21		575	0	0	50	375
		214	118	0	0	117	765
		218	929	0	0	0	71
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		8	0	2	0	990
		230	74	0	0	0	926
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
		244	0	0	0	0	1,000
	25		0	0	0	0	1,000
		255	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		161	0	0	0	839
		263	1,000	0	0	0	0
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		66	2	2	0	930
		270	19	9	0	0	972
		273	3	0	0	0	997
	28		51	0	0	0	949
		282	0	0	0	0	1,000
		289	34	0	0	0	966
	29		167	0	0	0	833
		292	200	0	0	0	800
	30		156	0	0	0	844
		301	100	0	0	0	900
		302	162	0	0	0	838
	31		24	0	0	0	976
		310	0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		438	63	187	0	312

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Salem (M)—Urban (concld.)				
		320	0	0	333	0	667
	33		200	0	120	0	680
		335	500	0	0	0	500
		336	0	188	0	0	812
	34 & 35		30	0	29	0	941
		341	0	0	0	0	1,000
		343	333	0	0	0	667
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
		354	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		161	10	109	5	715
		368	89	45	44	22	800
		369	206	0	149	0	645
	37		600	0	0	0	400
		379	667	0	0	0	333
	38		139	3	22	0	836
		384	538	0	0	0	462
		388	5	5	0	0	990
	39		70	95	23	0	812
		393	41	114	28	0	817
		399	290	14	0	0	696
			COIMBATORE DISTRICT—Rural				
All Divisions			33	3	5	N	959
2 & 3			33	3	5	N	959
	20		387	51	1	0	561
		200	752	123	3	0	122
		207	382	0	0	0	618
	21		250	11	11	32	696
		214	15	15	15	45	910
		218	889	0	0	0	111
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		225	0	0	0	0	1,000
		226	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		14	N	0	0	986

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Coimbatore District—Rural (concld.)				
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
		236	0	0	0	0	1,000
	25		0	0	0	0	1,000
		255	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		6	0	0	0	994
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		270	0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		7	0	16	0	977
		281	10	0	0	0	990
		282	10	0	30	0	960
	29		500	0	0	0	500
	30		83	0	83	0	834
	31		23	0	0	0	977
		310	43	0	0	0	957
		311	16	0	0	0	984
	32		333	0	0	0	667
	33		227	0	0	0	773
	34 & 35		5	0	16	0	979
		341	0	0	53	0	947
		342	0	0	71	0	929
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		29	1	37	0	933
		365	29	0	19	0	952
		369	28	1	36	0	935
	37		917	0	0	0	83
	38		14	1	9	0	976
		388	0	0	2	0	998
		389	3	0	20	0	977
	39		31	11	31	0	927
		393	3	9	37	0	951
		399	173	19	0	0	808

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			COIMBATORE DISTRICT—Urban				
All Divisions			136	2	6	1	855
2 & 3			136	2	6	1	855
	20		505	4	18	4	469
		200	785	8	0	2	205
		205	0	0	65	0	935
	21		592	4	13	21	370
		214	127	0	0	63	810
		218	787	11	21	0	181
	22		27	0	0	0	973
		220	12	0	0	0	988
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		53	1	N	0	946
		233	87	9	9	0	895
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
		244	0	0	0	0	1,000
	25		0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		667	0	0	66	267
		263	1,000	0	0	0	0
	27		111	0	0	0	889
		271	848	0	0	0	152
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		274	7	0	0	0	993
	28		59	8	4	0	929
		281	39	0	13	0	948
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	29		91	0	0	0	909
	30		333	0	0	0	667
		301	414	0	0	0	586
		302	345	0	0	0	655
	31		49	0	0	0	951
		310	172	0	0	0	828
		311	11	0	0	0	989
	32		133	45	111	0	711
		320	91	61	151	0	697
		323	300	0	0	0	700

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Coimbatore District—Urban (concld.)				
	33		169	0	85	0	746
		335	179	0	107	0	714
		336	74	0	111	0	815
	34 & 35		104	0	26	13	857
		341	316	0	0	0	684
		350	0	0	0	20	980
	36		139	0	19	3	839
		365	9	0	0	0	991
		368	160	0	0	7	833
		369	191	0	41	3	765
	37		674	0	10	0	316
		374	933	0	0	0	67
		377	222	0	0	0	778
	38		106	6	0	2	886
		384	434	4	0	8	554
		389	33	65	0	0	902
	39		54	0	9	0	937
		392	18	0	0	0	982
		393	4	0	12	0	984
			ERODE (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			**174**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**819**
2 & 3			174	2	4	1	819
	20		515	0	15	0	470
		200	639	0	0	0	361
		205	0	0	83	0	917
	21		364	0	0	0	636
		214	77	0	0	0	923
		218	750	0	0	0	250
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		207	0	0	0	793
		233	97	0	0	0	903

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Erode (M)—Urban (concld.)				
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		1,000	0	0	0	0
		263	1,000	0	0	0	0
		266	1,000	0	0	0	0
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		63	0	0	0	937
		287	0	0	0	0	1,000
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		261	0	0	0	739
		302	286	0	0	0	714
		303	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		0	0	0	0	1,000
		323	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		0	0	167	0	833
		335	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		105	0	0	0	895
		368	0	0	0	0	1,000
		369	154	0	0	0	846
	37		286	0	0	0	714
		378	333	0	0	0	667
		379	333	0	0	0	667
	38		61	9	0	8	922
		384	304	0	0	44	652
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		9	0	0	0	991
		392	0	0	0	0	1,000
		393	11	0	0	0	989

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			TIRUPPUR (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			**215**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**781**
2 & 3			215	3	1	0	781
	20		615	0	0	0	385
		200	900	0	0	0	100
		205	0	0	0	0	1,000
	21		524	0	0	0	476
		214	200	0	0	0	800
		218	778	0	0	0	222
	22		500	0	0	0	500
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		62	4	2	0	932
		230	837	47	0	0	116
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
		244	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		750	0	0	0	250
		263	1,000	0	0	0	0
		266	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		481	0	0	0	519
		271	854	0	0	0	146
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		28	0	0	0	972
		287	0	0	0	0	1,000
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	29		200	0	0	0	800
		292	200	0	0	0	800
	30		355	0	0	0	645
		302	333	0	0	0	667
		303	333	0	0	0	667
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
		313	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		0	0	0	0	1,000
		320	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		0	0	0	0	1,000
		336	0	0	0	0	1,000

E III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Tiruppur (M)—Urban (concld.)				
	34 & 35		125	0	0	0	875
		341	250	0	0	0	750
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		132	0	0	0	868
		365	0	0	0	0	1,000
		369	312	0	0	0	688
	37		500	0	0	0	500
		373	1,000	0	0	0	0
	38		104	9	0	0	887
		384	476	48	0	0	476
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		51	0	0	0	949
		393	0	0	0	0	1,000
		399	100	0	0	0	900
			COIMBATORE (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			105	0	3	1	891
2 & 3			105	0	3	1	891
	20		474	0	17	0	509
		200	805	0	0	0	195
		205	0	0	38	0	962
	21		590	0	16	0	394
		214	125	0	0	0	875
		218	678	0	32	0	290
	22		45	0	0	0	955
		220	45	0	0	0	955
	23		24	0	0	0	976
		233	77	0	0	0	923
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
		244	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		334	0	0	333	333
		260	0	0	0	0	1,000
		263	1,000	0	0	0	0

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Coimbatore (M) – Urban (contd.)				
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		272	0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		105	0	0	0	895
		281	74	0	0	0	926
		289	0	0	0	0	1,000
	29		0	0	0	0	1,000
		292	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		355	0	0	0	645
		302	382	0	0	0	618
		303	83	0	0	0	917
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
		314	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		208	0	83	0	709
		320	134	0	133	0	733
		323	429	0	0	0	571
	33		39	0	38	0	923
		331	0	0	0	0	1,000
		336	0	0	53	0	947
	34 & 35		53	0	26	0	921
		341	1,000	0	0	0	0
		342	0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
		353	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		185	0	4	0	811
		368	136	0	0	0	864
		369	167	0	0	0	833
	37		694	0	0	0	306
		373	400	0	0	0	600
		374	1,000	0	0	0	0
		379	875	0	0	0	125
	38		140	0	0	2	858
		384	430	0	0	8	562
		388	3	0	0	0	997
	39		67	0	2	0	931

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coimbatore (M)—Urban (concld.)							
		393	5	0	2	0	993
		399	452	0	0	0	548
POLLACHI (M)—Urban							
All Divisions			**168**	**14**	**9**	**2**	**807**
2 & 3			168	14	9	2	807
	20		600	29	0	0	371
		200	735	41	0	0	224
		205	0	0	0	0	1,000
	21		556	0	56	55	333
		214	125	0	0	125	750
		218	857	0	143	0	0
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		225	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		214	0	0	0	786
		230	1,000	0	0	0	0
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		200	133	0	0	667
		280	333	222	0	0	445
		282	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		182	0	0	0	818
		302	222	0	0	0	778
		303	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		0	0	0	0	1,000
		320	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		250	0	0	0	750
		335	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Pollachi (M)—Urban (concld.)				
	36		111	0	0	0	889
		367	0	0	0	0	1,000
		369	0	0	0	0	1,000
	38		47	0	0	0	953
		384	136	0	0	0	864
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		53	18	27	0	902
		393	0	0	0	0	1,000
		399	136	46	68	0	750
			VALPARAI (P)—Urban				
All Divisions			**180**	**6**	**41**	**6**	**767**
2 & 3			180	6	41	6	767
	20		0	0	0	0	1,000
		205	0	0	0	0	1,000
		209	0	0	0	0	1,000
	21		771	29	29	0	171
		217	857	0	0	0	143
		218	250	250	0	0	500
	23		0	0	0	0	1,000
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		278	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		0	0	0	0	1,000
		281	0	0	0	0	1,000
		282	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		0	0	0	0	1,000
		320	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		125	0	187	0	688
		335	125	0	187	0	688
	36		100	0	150	50	700

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Valparai (P)—Urban (concld.)				
		367	0	0	0	0	1,000
		369	111	0	167	55	667
	37		0	0	0	0	1,000
		372	0	0	0	0	1,000
	38		0	0	0	0	1,000
		384	0	0	0	0	1,000
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		0	0	0	0	1,000
		392	0	0	0	0	1,000
		393	0	0	0	0	1,000
			NILGIRI DISTRICT—Rural				
All Divisions			**258**	**53**	**20**	**6**	**663**
2 & 3			258	53	20	6	663
	20		173	19	29	0	779
		200	545	61	0	0	394
		205	0	0	45	0	955
	21		572	133	17	6	272
		217	857	80	27	0	36
		218	108	231	0	15	646
	22		500	0	0	0	500
		222	1,000	0	0	0	0
		223	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		0	0	0	0	1,000
		231	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		1,000	0	0	0	0
		261	1,000	0	0	0	0
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		270	0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		0	0	0	0	1,000
		281	0	0	0	0	1,000
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III 3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Nilgiri District—Rural (concld.)				
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		0	0	0	0	1,000
		322	0	0	0	0	1,000
		323	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		0	0	0	167	833
		331	0	0	0	0	1,000
		335	0	0	0	182	818
	34 & 35		0	0	0	0	1,000
		348	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		59	0	235	0	706
		368	250	0	0	0	750
		369	0	0	333	0	667
	38		0	0	0	0	1,000
		384	0	0	0	0	1,000
		389	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		94	0	0	0	906
		393	0	0	0	0	1,000
		399	59	0	0	0	941
			NILGIRI DISTRICT—Urban				
All Divisions			**137**	**10**	**15**	**1**	**837**
2 & 3			137	10	15	1	837
	20		206	0	26	0	768
		200	789	0	0	0	211
		205	9	0	38	0	953
	21		446	108	0	15	431
		214	77	0	0	77	846
		217	889	37	0	0	74
		218	160	240	0	0	600
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		278	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		0	0	0	0	1,000
		281	0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Nilgiri District—Urban (concld.)				
		287	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		63	0	0	0	937
		301	0	0	0	0	1,000
		302	125	0	0	0	875
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
		313	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		0	0	0	0	1,000
		320	0	0	0	0	1,000
		322	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		111	0	111	0	778
		335	0	0	500	0	500
		337	143	0	0	0	857
	36		118	0	29	0	853
		367	0	0	0	0	1,000
		369	87	0	43	0	870
	37		750	0	0	0	250
		377	500	0	0	0	500
		378	500	0	0	0	500
	38		286	0	14	0	700
		384	396	0	0	0	604
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		23	0	70	0	907
		392	0	0	0	0	1,000
		393	0	0	125	0	875
			OOTACAMUND (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			130	0	4	0	866
2 & 3			130	0	4	0	866
	20		150	0	0	0	850
		200	643	0	0	0	357
		205	0	0	0	0	1,000
	21		571	0	0	0	429
		214	333	0	0	0	667

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Ootacamund (M)—Urban (concld.)				
		218	750	0	0	0	250
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		0	0	0	0	1,000
		281	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		0	0	0	0	1,000
		301	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		310	0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		0	0	0	0	1,000
		320	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		200	0	200	0	600
		335	0	0	500	0	500
		337	333	0	0	0	667
	36		286	0	0	0	714
		368	1,000	0	0	0	0
		369	0	0	0	0	1,000
	37		5 0	0	0	0	500
		377	0	0	0	0	1,000
		378	1,000	0	0	0	0
	38		317	0	0	0	683
		384	419	0	0	0	581
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		0	0	0	0	1,000
		392	0	0	0	0	1,000
		393	0	0	0	0	1,000
			MADURAI DISTRICT—Rural				
All Divisions			49	10	32	1	908
2 & 3			49	10	32	1	908
	20		507	103	4	7	379
		200	613	127	0	10	250
		207	238	48	0	0	714
	21		144	27	54	18	757

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Madurai District—Rural (contd.)				
		214	74	0	222	74	630
		218	103	38	0	0	859
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		9	0	0	0	991
		233	62	0	0	0	938
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	25		0	0	0	0	1,000
		255	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		0	0	0	0	1,000
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		277	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		12	3	21	0	964
		281	28	0	85	0	887
		282	9	0	8	0	983
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		500	0	0	0	500
		302	500	0	0	0	500
	31		25	0	0	0	975
		310	0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	42	0	0	0	958
	33		167	83	0	0	750
		334	143	143	0	0	714
		335	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		0	0	118	0	882
		340	0	0	895	0	105
		341	0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
		353	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		18	4	116	0	862
		365	0	0	400	0	600
		369	7	5	92	0	896
	37		333	0	0	0	667
	38		5	5	8	0	982
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
		389	0	69	103	0	828

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (w. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Madurai District—Rural (concld.)				
	39		7	4	99	0	890
		393	0	4	103	0	893
		399	222	0	0	0	778
			MADURAI DISTRICT—Urban				
All Divisions			97	1	8	1	893
2 & 3			97	1	8	1	893
	20		585	10	13	0	392
		200	838	17	4	0	141
		205	27	0	35	0	938
		207	481	0	0	0	519
	21		469	0	36	0	495
		214	120	0	65	0	815
		218	724	0	13	0	263
	22		107	0	0	0	893
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
		225	214	0	0	0	786
	23		16	1	0	0	983
		233	38	0	0	0	962
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		284	0	0	0	716
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
		266	870	0	0	0	130
	27		6	0	0	0	994
		273	4	0	0	0	996
		274	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		86	0	0	0	914
		281	83	0	0	0	917
		282	62	0	0	0	938
	29		615	0	0	0	385
		292	444	0	0	0	556
	30		109	0	0	0	891
		302	102	0	0	0	898

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Madurai District—Urban (concld.)				
		303	85	0	0	0	915
	31		9	0	0	0	991
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
		313	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		385	0	115	0	500
		320	364	0	91	0	545
		323	385	0	154	0	461
	33		163	0	21	0	816
		335	39	0	20	0	941
		336	227	0	46	0	727
	3. & 35		35	7	14	0	944
		341	0	0	0	0	1,000
		342	0	0	34	0	966
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		127	0	36	2	835
		355	37	0	36	0	927
		369	103	0	47	0	850
	37		450	0	0	0	550
		379	300	0	0	0	700
	38		102	1	5	1	891
		384	434	6	0	6	554
		388	5	0	0	0	995
	39		56	1	24	2	917
		393	27	0	29	0	944
		399	225	7	14	14	740
			DINDIGUL (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			156	0	4	2	838
2. & 3			156	0	4	2	838
	20		705	0	0	0	295
		200	970	0	0	0	30
		207	850	0	0	0	150
	21		500	0	0	111	389
		214	100	0	0	200	700

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Dindigul (M)—Urban (contd.)				
		218	1,000	0	0	0	0
	22		143	0	0	0	857
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
		225	214	0	0	0	786
	23		9	0	0	0	991
		233	0	0	0	0	1,000
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		75	0	0	0	925
		282	143	0	0	0	857
		289	0	0	0	0	1,000
	29		0	0	0	0	1,000
		292	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		125	0	0	0	875
		302	118	0	0	0	882
		303	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		16	0	0	0	984
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
		313	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		250	0	0	0	750
		323	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		111	0	0	0	889
		331	0	0	0	0	1,000
		335	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		38	0	0	0	962
		341	0	0	0	0	1,000
		343	77	0	0	0	923
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		97	0	24	0	879
		367	0	0	0	0	1 000
		369	93	0	26	0	881
	37		500	0	0	0	500
		370	500	0	0	0	500
	38		80	0	0	0	920
		384	407	0	0	0	593

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. P.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Dindigul (M)—Urban (concld.)				
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		24	0	0	0	976
		392	0	0	0	0	1,000
		393	0	0	0	0	1,000
			MADURAI (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			**78**	**1**	**2**	**N**	**919**
2 & 3			78	1	2	N	919
	20		524	10	9	0	457
		200	795	16	5	0	184
		205	19	0	38	0	943
	21		581	0	0	0	419
		214	200	0	0	0	800
		218	743	0	0	0	257
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		16	N	0	0	984
		233	48	0	0	0	952
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
		244	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		284	0	0	0	716
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
		266	870	0	0	0	130
	27		9	0	0	0	991
		273	6	0	0	0	994
		274	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		94	0	0	0	906
		281	143	0	0	0	857
		282	111	0	0	0	889
	29		727	0	0	0	273
		291	1,000	0	0	0	0
		292	571	0	0	0	429

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Madurai (M)—Urban (concld.)				
	30		79	0	0	0	921
		302	80	0	0	0	920
		303	29	0	0	0	971
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
		313	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		375	0	125	0	500
		320	429	0	0	0	571
		323	333	0	222	0	445
	33		207	0	19	0	774
		335	83	0	42	0	875
		336	294	0	0	0	706
	34 & 35		83	0	28	0	889
		341	0	0	0	0	1,000
		343	100	0	0	0	900
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		191	0	3	2	804
		365	77	0	0	0	923
		369	172	0	0	0	828
	37		400	0	0	0	600
		373	1,000	0	0	0	0
		379	125	0	0	0	875
	38		134	0	5	0	861
		384	477	0	0	0	523
		388	10	0	0	0	990
	39		69	2	6	0	923
		393	20	0	3	0	977
		399	255	10	21	0	714
			TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT—Rural				
All Divisions			**35**	**19**	**10**	**N**	**936**
2 & 3			35	19	10	N	936
	20		466	273	17	0	244
		200	526	318	7	0	149

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Tiruchirapalli District—Rural (contd.)				
		207	280	0	0	0	720
	21		117	17	17	16	833
		214	19	19	19	19	924
		218	800	0	0	0	200
	22		15	0	0	0	985
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		4	0	0	0	996
		230	0	0	0	0	1,000
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	25		0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		0	0	0	0	1,000
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		274	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		0	0	4	0	996
		281	0	0	9	0	991
		282	0	0	6	0	994
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	29		0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		250	0	0	0	750
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		310	0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		0	0	1,000	0	0
	33		72	0	71	0	857
		333	0	0	0	0	1,000
		336	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		2	0	0	0	998
		341	200	0	0	0	800
		343	0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		8	6	81	0	905
		365	38	0	77	0	885
		369	2	7	85	0	906
	37		0	1,000	0	0	0

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Tiruchirapalli District—Rural (concld.)				
	38		6	0	3	0	991
		388	6	0	0	0	994
		389	0	0	118	0	882
	39		2	1	16	0	981
		393	2	1	16	0	981
		399	0	0	0	0	1,000
			TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT—Urban				
All Divisions			99	5	6	2	888
2 & 3			99	5	6	2	888
	20		583	51	4	2	360
		200	817	56	0	0	127
		205	13	0	26	13	948
		207	515	15	0	0	470
	21		418	0	0	57	525
		214	62	0	0	100	838
		218	867	0	0	0	133
	22		22	0	0	0	978
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		5	0	0	1	994
		233	0	0	0	29	971
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		0	0	0	0	1,000
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		6	0	0	0	994
		270	3	0	0	0	997
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		58	0	0	0	942
		282	0	0	0	0	1,000
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		144	0	0	0	856
		301	211	0	0	0	789

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Tiruchirapalli District—Urban (concld.)				
		302	116	0	0	0	884
	31		49	0	0	0	951
		310	250	0	0	0	750
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		421	105	53	0	421
		320	444	111	56	0	389
	33		74	0	0	0	926
		335	143	0	0	0	857
		336	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		58	0	0	0	942
		343	67	0	0	0	933
		344	71	0	0	0	929
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		153	5	41	0	801
		365	131	0	16	0	853
		369	122	7	36	0	835
	37		409	0	0	0	591
		378	250	0	0	0	750
		379	750	0	0	0	250
	38		72	1	10	0	917
		384	384	7	7	0	602
		388	2	0	0	0	998
	39		70	2	9	0	919
		392	0	0	0	0	1,000
		393	61	2	10	0	927
			KARUR (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			**80**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**918**
2 & 3			80	1	0	1	918
	20		578	16	0	0	406
		200	906	31	0	0	63
		209	67	0	0	0	933
	21		584	0	0	83	333
		214	167	0	0	166	667

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Karur (M)—Urban (concld.)				
		218	1,000	0	0	0	0
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		0	0	0	0	1,000
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		12	0	0	0	988
		270	3	0	0	0	997
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		83	0	0	0	917
		282	0	0	0	0	1,000
		283	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		0	0	0	0	1,000
		302	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		0	0	0	0	1,000
		336	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		0	0	0	0	1,000
		341	0	0	0	0	1,000
		342	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		119	0	0	0	811
		368	500	0	0	0	500
		369	88	0	0	0	912
	38		27	0	0	0	973
		384	222	0	0	0	778
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		25	0	0	0	975
		393	35	0	0	0	965
		399	0	0	0	0	1,000
			TIRUCHIRAPALLI (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			**134**	**3**	**8**	**1**	**854**
2 & 3			134	3	8	1	854
	20		591	0	0	0	409

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Tiruchirapalli (M)—Urban (contd.)				
		200	824	0	0	0	176
		205	36	0	0	0	964
	21		420	0	0	40	540
		214	40	0	0	80	880
		218	778	0	0	0	222
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		24	0	0	5	971
		233	0	0	0	143	857
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
		241	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		0	0	0	0	1,000
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		7	0	0	0	993
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		279	1,000	0	0	0	0
	28		80	0	0	0	920
		282	0	0	0	0	1,000
		287	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		197	0	0	0	803
		302	169	0	0	0	831
		303	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
		314	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		250	167	83	0	500
		320	273	182	91	0	454
		323	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		0	0	0	0	1,000
		335	0	0	0	0	1,000
		336	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		83	0	0	0	917
		343	0	0	0	0	1,000
		344	71	0	0	0	929

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Tiruchirapalli (M)—Urban (concld.)				
		357	500	0	0	0	500
	36		211	10	35	0	744
		368	382	0	30	0	588
		369	169	16	16	0	799
	37		400	0	0	0	600
		377	0	0	0	0	1,000
		379	1,000	0	0	0	0
	38		157	4	26	0	813
		384	458	12	12	0	518
		388	6	0	0	0	994
	39		116	4	3	0	877
		393	106	4	4	0	886
		399	250	0	0	0	750
			PUDUKOTTAI (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			**121**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**879**
2 & 3			121	0	0	0	879
	20		554	0	0	0	446
		200	840	0	0	0	160
		207	267	0	0	0	733
	21		250	0	0	0	750
		214	0	0	0	0	1,000
		215	1,000	0	0	0	0
	22		1,000	0	0	0	0
		226	1,000	0	0	0	0
	23		7	0	0	0	993
		234	1,000	0	0	0	0
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		400	0	0	0	600
		280	1,000	0	0	0	0
		281	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		143	0	0	0	857

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Pudukottai (M)—Urban (concld.)				
		301	154	0	0	0	846
		303	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		714	0	0	0	286
		320	714	0	0	0	286
	33		0	0	0	0	1,000
		334	0	0	0	0	1,000
		336	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		208	0	0	0	792
		368	0	0	0	0	1,000
		369	187	0	0	0	813
	37		333	0	0	0	667
		378	0	0	0	0	1,000
		379	1,000	0	0	0	0
	38		72	0	0	0	928
		384	290	0	0	0	710
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		0	0	0	0	1,000
		392	0	0	0	0	1,000
		393	0	0	0	0	1,000
			THANJAVUR DISTRICT—Rural				
All Divisions			65	49	14	2	870
2 & 3			65	49	14	2	870
	20		413	339	3	8	237
		200	439	372	0	8	181
		205	36	0	53	0	911
	21		60	0	0	42	898
		214	25	0	0	44	931
		218	1,000	0	0	0	0
	22		30	0	0	0	970

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Thanjavur District—Rural (contd.)				
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		0	0	0	0	1,000
		231	0	0	0	0	1,000
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		1	0	0	0	999
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		274	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		2	0	1	0	997
		281	8	0	0	0	992
		282	3	0	3	0	994
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	29		0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		200	0	0	0	800
		301	200	0	0	0	800
		302	111	0	0	0	889
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		310	0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		56	37	0	0	907
		333	0	0	0	0	1,000
		336	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		0	0	5	0	995
		340	0	0	0	0	1,000
		341	0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	3	0	997
	36		17	1	68	1	913
		365	146	0	101	0	753
		369	6	1	65	1	927
	37		0	0	0	0	1,000
	38		2	0	5	0	993
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
		389	18	0	70	0	912
	39		5	0	46	0	949

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Thanjavur District—Rural (concld.)				
		393	0	0	49	0	951
		399	88	0	30	0	882
			THANJAVUR DISTRICT—Urban				
All Divisions			**91**	**4**	**11**	**1**	**893**
2 & 3			91	4	11	1	893
	20		573	37	5	0	385
		200	768	56	0	0	176
		205	14	0	22	0	964
	21		342	0	4	9	645
		214	28	0	7	14	951
		218	831	0	0	0	169
	22		33	0	0	0	967
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		9	0	0	0	991
		233	187	0	0	0	813
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
		244	0	0	0	0	1,000
	25		333	0	0	0	667
	26		3	0	0	0	997
		261	0	0	0	0	1,000
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		1	0	0	0	999
		273	1	0	0	0	999
		277	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		71	0	9	0	920
		281	65	0	0	0	935
		282	22	0	22	0	956
	29		0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		319	0	0	0	681
		301	227	0	0	0	773
		302	358	0	0	0	642

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Thanjavur District—Urban (concld.)				
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		310	0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		143	72	71	71	643
		320	167	0	0	167	666
		323	0	167	167	0	666
	33		67	0	0	0	933
		335	160	0	0	0	840
		336	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		13	0	26	0	961
		341	91	0	0	0	909
		343	0	0	91	0	909
	36		70	1	69	3	857
		365	36	0	238	0	726
		368	62	0	16	5	917
	37		351	0	27	0	622
		378	125	0	0	0	875
		379	500	0	0	0	500
	38		36	3	8	0	953
		384	266	21	32	0	681
		388	2	0	2	0	996
	39		19	1	19	0	961
		392	0	0	10	0	990
		393	6	0	22	0	972
			MAYURAM (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			75	3	14	2	906
2 & 3			75	3	14	2	906
	20		427	26	0	0	547
		200	763	53	0	0	184
		205	0	0	0	0	1,000
	21		130	0	0	0	870
		214	56	0	0	0	944
		218	0	0	0	0	1,000
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Mayuram (M)—Urban (concld.)				
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		0	0	0	0	1,000
		233	0	0	0	0	1,000
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
		244	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		0	0	0	0	1,000
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		0	0	0	0	1,000
		281	0	0	0	0	1,000
		282	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		0	0	0	0	1,000
		302	0	0	0	0	1,000
		303	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		0	0	0	0	1,000
		320	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		0	0	0	0	1,000
		336	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		0	0	0	0	1,000
		341	0	0	0	0	1,000
		342	0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		74	0	130	18	778
		368	0	0	0	143	857
		369	88	0	206	0	706
	38		30	0	10	0	960
		384	214	0	72	0	714
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		0	0	0	0	1,000
		392	0	0	0	0	1,000
		393	0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			KUMBAKONAM (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			**101**	**1**	**14**	**N**	**884**
2 & 3			101	1	14	N	884
	20		692	0	10	0	298
		200	941	0	0	0	59
		209	577	0	38	0	385
	21		667	0	0	0	333
		214	111	0	0	0	889
		218	938	0	0	0	62
	22		62	0	0	0	938
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
		226	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		37	0	0	0	963
		233	333	0	0	0	667
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
		244	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		5	0	0	0	995
		261	0	0	0	0	1,000
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		277	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		111	0	0	0	889
		281	111	0	0	0	889
		282	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		556	0	0	0	444
		302	625	0	0	0	375
		303	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		310	0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		0	0	0	250	750
		320	0	0	0	1,000	0
		323	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		125	0	0	0	875
		335	571	0	0	0	429

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Kumbakonum (M)—Urban (concld.)				
		337	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		0	0	143	0	857
		343	0	0	250	0	750
		345	0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		111	0	36	0	853
		368	81	0	16	0	903
		369	171	0	57	0	772
	37		615	0	77	0	308
		374	250	0	0	0	750
		379	833	0	0	0	167
	38		61	0	31	0	908
		384	250	0	36	0	714
		388	0	0	12	0	988
	39		52	5	52	0	891
		392	0	0	0	0	1,000
		393	12	0	65	0	923
			THANJAVUR (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			81	4	10	0	905
2 & 3			81	4	10	0	905
	20		525	33	8	0	434
		200	729	49	0	0	222
		205	0	0	36	0	964
	21		367	0	33	0	600
		214	0	0	53	0	947
		218	1,000	0	0	0	0
	22		50	0	0	0	950
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		10	0	0	0	990
		234	1,000	0	0	0	0
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Thanjavur (M)—Urban (contd.)				
		244	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		0	0	0	0	1,000
		262	0	0	0	0	1,000
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		125	0	125	0	750
		282	0	0	500	0	500
		284	167	0	0	0	833
	29		0	0	0	0	1,000
		291	0	0	0	0	1,000
		292	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		333	0	0	0	667
		302	333	0	0	0	667
		303	200	0	0	0	800
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		0	250	250	0	500
		322	0	0	0	0	1,000
		323	0	334	333	0	333
	33		111	0	0	0	889
		335	0	0	0	0	1,000
		336	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		77	0	0	0	923
		341	333	0	0	0	667
		343	0	0	0	0	1,000
		351	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		97	0	97	0	806
		368	0	0	0	0	1,000
		369	189	0	135	0	676
	37		0	0	0	0	1,000
		373	0	0	0	0	1,000
		377	0	0	0	0	1,000
	38		60	7	6	0	927
		384	273	30	30	0	667
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Thanjavur (M)—Urban (concld.)				
	39		16	0	0	0	984
		392	0	0	0	0	1,000
		393	14	0	0	0	986
			NAGAPATTINAM (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			**91**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**900**
2 & 3			91	0	9	0	900
	20		418	0	0	0	582
		200	786	0	0	0	214
		205	48	0	0	0	952
	21		333	0	0	0	667
		214	0	0	0	0	1,000
		218	1,000	0	0	0	0
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
		224	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		0	0	0	0	1,000
		233	0	0	0	0	1,000
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		278	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		0	0	0	0	1,000
		281	0	0	0	0	1,000
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		167	0	0	0	833
		302	187	0	0	0	813
		303	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		310	0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		0	0	0	0	1,000
		320	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Nagapattinam (M)—Urban (concld.)				
		336	0	0	0	0	1,000
		339	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		0	0	0	0	1,000
		341	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		82	0	49	0	869
		368	0	0	0	0	1,000
		369	120	0	120	0	760
	37		250	0	0	0	750
		377	0	0	0	0	1,000
		379	333	0	0	0	667
	38		25	0	0	0	975
		384	167	0	0	0	833
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		0	0	17	0	983
		393	0	0	24	0	976
		399	0	0	0	0	1,000
			RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT—Rural				
All Divisions			44	25	23	1	907
2 & 3			44	25	23	1	907
	20		451	315	8	0	226
		200	483	346	9	0	162
		209	0	0	0	0	1,000
	21		234	21	21	107	617
		214	81	0	27	135	757
		215	833	167	0	0	0
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
		224	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		7	0	0	0	993
		233	0	0	0	0	1,000
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		274	0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Ramanathapuram District—Rural (concld.)				
	28		7	0	0	0	993
		281	0	0	0	0	1,000
		282	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		0	0	0	0	1,000
		302	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		0	0	0	0	1,000
		333	0	0	0	0	1,000
		334	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		38	0	56	0	906
		340	143	0	428	0	429
		341	222	0	0	0	778
		350	0	0	36	0	964
	36		12	0	107	0	881
		360	133	0	0	0	867
		369	3	0	104	0	893
	37		0	0	0	0	1,000
	38		4	0	3	0	993
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
		389	0	0	48	0	952
	39		0	0	62	0	938
		393	0	0	69	0	931
		399	0	0	0	0	1,000
			RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT—Urban				
All Divisions			**82**	**1**	**21**	**N**	**896**
2 & 3			82	1	21	N	896
	20		567	11	30	0	392
		200	681	17	0	0	302
		207	667	0	0	0	333
	21		485	5	25	15	470
		214	83	12	36	36	833
		218	726	0	21	0	253

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Ramanathapuram District—Urban (contd.)				
	22		45	0	0	0	955
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
		224	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		12	0	2	0	986
		233	21	0	84	0	895
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		308	0	0	0	692
		262	800	0	0	0	200
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		3	0	0	0	997
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		36	0	0	0	964
		281	0	0	0	0	1,000
		282	0	0	0	0	1,000
	29		600	0	0	0	400
		292	600	0	0	0	400
	30		387	0	0	0	613
		302	472	0	0	0	528
		303	227	0	0	0	773
	31		31	0	0	0	969
		310	91	0	0	0	909
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		143	143	0	0	714
		320	200	0	0	0	800
	33		131	0	20	0	849
		334	141	0	0	0	859
		335	0	0	182	0	818
	34 & 35		0	0	12	0	988
		341	0	0	0	0	1,000
		342	0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		77	0	122	0	801
		365	75	0	187	0	738
		369	56	0	122	0	822
	37		583	0	0	0	417

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, *Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Ramanathapuram District—Urban (concld.)				
		377	800	0	0	0	200
	38		57	2	4	2	935
		384	371	16	16	16	581
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		20	0	101	0	879
		393	*5*	0	*119*	0	876
		399	100	0	20	0	880
			ARUPPUKKOTTAI (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			35	0	12	0	953
2 & 3			35	0	12	0	953
	20		533	0	67	0	400
		200	619	0	0	0	381
		207	750	0	0	0	250
	21		400	0	0	0	600
		214	0	0	0	0	1,000
		215	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	0	0
	23		2	0	9	0	989
		233	0	0	*151*	0	849
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		231	0	0	0	769
		262	600	0	0	0	400
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		29	0	0	0	971
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		279	250	0	0	0	750
	28		0	0	0	0	1,000
		280	0	0	0	0	1,000
		281	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		500	0	0	0	500
		302	0	0	0	0	1,000
		303	*600*	0	0	0	400
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		310	*0*	*0*	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Aruppukkottai (M) – Urban (concld.)							
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		0	0	0	0	1,000
		343	0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		56	0	83	0	861
		360	1,000	0	0	0	0
		369	0	0	34	0	966
	38		292	0	0	0	708
		384	700	0	0	0	300
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		31	0	31	0	938
		393	0	0	33	0	967
		399	500	0	0	0	500
VIRUDUNAGAR (M)—Urban							
All Divisions			204	2	58	0	736
2 & 3			204	2	58	0	736
	20		486	0	6	0	508
		200	350	0	0	0	650
		207	902	0	0	0	98
	21		649	0	54	0	297
		214	500	0	250	0	250
		218	678	0	32	0	290
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		82	0	0	0	918
		230	786	0	0	0	214
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
		244	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		277	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Virudunagar (M)—Urban (concld.)				
		282	0	0	0	0	1,000
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		0	0	0	0	1,000
		302	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		500	0	0	0	500
		310	500	0	0	0	500
	32		334	333	0	0	333
		320	1,000	0	0	0	0
		323	0	500	0	0	500
	33		77	0	154	0	769
		333	0	0	0	0	1,000
		335	0	0	222	0	778
	34 & 35		0	0	0	0	1,000
		341	0	0	0	0	1,000
		343	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		27	0	27	0	946
		367	0	0	0	0	1,000
		369	54	0	54	0	892
	37		0	0	0	0	1,000
		379	0	0	0	0	1,000
	38		0	0	36	0	964
		384	0	0	143	0	857
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		0	426	0	0	574
		393	0	0	483	0	517
		399	0	0	0	0	1,000
			RAJAPALAYAM (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			141	0	25	1	8 3
2 & 3			141	0	25	1	833
	20		639	0	0	0	361
		200	794	0	0	0	206
		207	1,000	0	0	0	0
	21		333	0	95	48	524

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rajapalayam (M)—Urban (concld.)				
		214	0	0	182	91	727
		218	625	0	0	0	375
	23		88	0	0	0	912
		230	905	0	0	0	95
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		0	0	0	0	1,000
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		83	0	0	0	917
		282	0	0	0	0	1,000
		289	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		200	0	0	0	800
		302	200	0	0	0	800
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		0	0	0	0	1,000
		334	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		0	0	0	0	1,000
		343	0	0	0	0	1,000
		344	0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		149	0	75	0	776
		365	0	0	0	0	1,000
		369	123	0	88	0	789
	37		1,000	0	0	0	0
		379	1.000	0	0	0	0
	38		50	0	0	0	950
		384	0	0	0	0	1,000
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		52	0	172	0	776
		393	0	0	208	0	792
		399	333	0	0	0	667

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT—Rural				
All Divisions			41	16	9	1	933
2 & 3			41	16	9	1	933
	20		489	194	0	0	317
		200	577	230	0	0	193
		209	0	0	0	0	1,000
	21		182	18	18	36	746
		214	24	0	24	24	928
		218	875	0	0	0	125
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		224	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		9	1	1	N	989
		230	471	59	0	29	441
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		6	0	0	0	994
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		274	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		6	0	0	0	994
		282	4	0	0	0	996
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	29		1,000	0	0	0	0
	30		214	0	0	0	786
		302	100	0	0	0	900
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
		313	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		192	282	13	0	513
		333	0	0	0	0	1,000
		338	382	618	0	0	0
	34 & 35		6	0	3	0	991
		340	67	0	0	0	933
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		13	0	52	3	932
		365	0	0	36	0	964

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Tirunelveli District—Rural (concld.)				
		369	11	0	61	4	924
	37		333	0	0	0	667
	38		4	0	7	0	989
		388	0	0	4	0	996
		389	0	0	125	0	875
	39		0	0	23	0	977
		393	0	0	23	0	977
		399	0	0	0	0	1,000
			TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT—Urban				
All Divisions			39	1	4	1	955
2 & 3			39	1	4	1	955
	20		616	11	9	4	360
		200	863	16	0	3	118
		205	12	0	36	0	952
	21		532	6	6	31	425
		214	61	15	15	76	833
		218	849	0	0	0	151
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		224	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		4	0	0	N	996
		233	0	0	0	13	987
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
		240	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		1,000	0	0	0	0
	27		1	0	0	0	999
		273	1	0	0	0	999
		274	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		26	0	0	0	974
		282	0	0	0	0	1,000
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	29		0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		127	16	8	0	849

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Tirunelveli District—Urban (concld.)				
		301	174	43	0	0	783
		302	152	13	12	0	823
	31		0	0	21	0	979
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		192	0	39	0	769
		320	357	0	72	0	571
	33		185	15	15	0	785
		334	194	0	0	0	806
		336	111	0	0	0	889
	34 & 35		25	0	12	0	963
		340	77	0	154	0	769
		341	111	0	0	0	889
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		55	1	37	3	904
		365	44	0	74	4	878
		369	30	0	20	0	950
	37		333	0	0	0	667
	38		63	2	10	3	922
		384	336	9	0	17	638
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		14	0	16	1	969
		392	38	0	0	0	962
		393	1	0	18	0	981
			TUTICORIN (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			189	1	7	0	803
2 & 3			189	1	7	0	803
	20		674	0	0	0	326
		200	839	0	0	0	161
		205	59	0	0	0	941
	21		556	37	0	0	407
		214	167	83	0	0	750
		218	909	0	0	0	91
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Tuticorin (M)—Urban (contd.)				
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		224	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		318	0	0	0	682
		230	625	0	0	0	375
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
		240	0	0	0	0	1,000
		241	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		7	0	0	0	993
		273	8	0	0	0	992
		277	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		125	0	0	0	875
		281	150	0	0	0	850
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		125	0	0	0	875
		302	118	0	0	0	882
		303	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		0	0	0	0	1,000
		322	0	0	0	0	1,000
		323	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		200	0	0	0	800
		334	0	0	0	0	1,000
		336	500	0	0	0	500
	34 & 35		667	0	0	0	333
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
		357	1,000	0	0	0	0
	36		115	0	19	0	866
		368	71	0	0	0	929
		369	115	0	13	0	872
	37		200	0	0	0	800
		370	0	0	0	0	1,000
		379	500	0	0	0	500
	38		88	0	27	0	885
		384	333	0	0	0	667

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Tuticorin (M)—Urban (concld.)				
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		28	0	0	0	972
		392	200	0	0	0	800
		393	0	0	0	0	1,000
			TIRUNELVELI (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			**105**	**1**	**8**	**5**	**881**
2 & 3			105	1	8	5	881
	20		623	0	15	0	362
		200	977	0	0	0	23
		209	77	0	77	0	846
	21		806	0	0	65	129
		214	143	0	0	286	571
		218	1,000	0	0	0	0
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
		221	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		21	0	0	2	977
		233	0	0	0	111	889
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	24		0	0	0	0	1,000
		244	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		271	0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		9	0	0	0	991
		282	0	0	0	0	1,000
		288	0	0	0	0	1,000
	29		0	0	0	0	1,000
		291	0	0	0	0	1,000
		292	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		150	0	25	0	825
		302	200	0	33	0	767
		303	0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Tirunelveli (M)—Urban (concld.)				
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		310	0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		313	0	62	0	625
		320	385	0	77	0	538
		322	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		250	125	125	0	500
		331	0	0	333	0	667
		337	1,000	0	0	0	0
	34 & 35		0	0	0	0	1,000
		341	0	0	0	0	1,000
		345	0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		140	0	36	5	819
		365	93	0	51	0	856
		367	0	0	0	0	1,000
	37		1,000	0	0	0	0
		377	1,000	0	0	0	0
		378	1,000	0	0	0	0
	38		175	0	0	17	808
		384	391	0	0	44	565
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		30	0	0	4	965
		393	5	0	0	0	995
		399	200	0	0	33	767
			PALAYAMCOTTAI (*M*)—*Urban*				
All Divisions			64	0	3	0	933
2 & 3			64	0	3	0	933
	20		536	0	0	0	464
		200	882	0	0	0	118
		205	0	0	0	0	1,000
	21		273	0	91	0	636
		214	0	0	167	0	833

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Palayamcottai (M)—Urban (concld.)				
		218	500	0	0	0	500
	23		0	0	0	0	1,000
		225	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		278	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		0	0	0	0	1,000
		281	0	0	0	0	1,000
		288	0	0	0	0	1.000
	30		0	0	0	0	1,000
		301	0	0	0	0	1,000
		303	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1.000
	34 & 35		1,000	0	0	0	0
		341	1,000	0	0	0	0
	36		59	0	0	0	941
		365	0	0	0	0	1,000
		369	143	0	0	0	857
	38		143	0	0	0	857
		384	500	0	0	0	500
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		0	0	0	0	1,000
		392	0	0	0	0	1,000
		393	0	0	0	0	1,000
			KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT—Rural				
All Divisions			61	6	20	N	913
2 & 3			61	6	20	N	913
	20		322	0	5	0	673
		202	0	0	0	0	1,000
		204	15	0	0	0	985
	21		91	455	0	0	454
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (w. f.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Kanyakumari District—Rural (contd.)				
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		15	0	0	0	985
		230	727	0	0	0	273
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		274	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		30	0	0	0	970
		281	53	0	0	0	947
		282	42	0	0	0	958
	29		0	0	0	0	1,000
		290	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		200	0	0	0	800
		301	273	0	0	0	727
		303	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		33	100	0	33	834
		322	39	115	0	38	808
		323	0	0	0	0	1,000
	33		31	94	0	0	875
		335	111	0	0	0	889
		336	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		10	20	51	0	919
		340	30	30	152	0	788
		342	0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
		356	0	500	0	0	500
	36		13	5	105	0	877
		365	111	0	0	0	889
		369	9	5	113	0	873
	37		300	0	0	0	700
		375	0	0	0	0	1,000
		378	600	0	0	0	400
	38		0	0	28	0	972
		388	0	0	5	0	995

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (contd.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Kanyakumari District—Rural (concld.)				
		389	0	0	227	0	773
	39		7	0	35	0	958
		393	3	0	37	0	960
		399	167	0	0	0	833
			KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT—Urban				
All Divisions			63	N	12	0	925
2 & 3			63	N	12	0	925
	20		621	0	15	0	364
		200	798	0	0	0	202
		205	0	0	45	0	955
	21		733	0	0	0	267
		214	429	0	0	0	571
		218	1,000	0	0	0	0
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		4	0	0	0	996
		233	105	0	0	0	895
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		0	0	0	0	1,000
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		277	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		103	0	0	0	897
		280	259	0	0	0	741
		282	36	0	0	0	964
	29		0	0	0	0	1,000
		292	0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		36	0	0	0	964
		302	38	0	0	0	962
		303	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (*contd.*)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Kanyakumari District—Urban (concld.)				
		313	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		167	0	0	0	833
		320	167	0	0	0	833
	33		200	0	0	0	800
		334	500	0	0	0	500
		336	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		0	12	12	0	976
		340	0	67	67	0	865
		342	0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		14	0	79	0	907
		365	0	0	233	0	767
		369	11	0	45	0	944
	37		364	0	0	0	636
		378	0	0	0	0	1,000
		379	1,000	0	0	0	0
	38		53	0	0	0	947
		384	136	0	0	0	864
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		17	0	51	0	932
		393	0	0	60	0	940
		399	231	0	0	0	769
			NAGERCOIL (M)—Urban				
All Divisions			70	1	14	0	915
2 & 3			70	1	14	0	915
	20		629	0	17	0	354
		200	795	0	0	0	205
		205	0	0	59	0	941
	21		750	0	0	0	250
		214	500	0	0	0	500
		218	1,000	0	0	0	0
	22		0	0	0	0	1,000
		220	0	0	0	0	1,000
	23		4	0	0	0	996
		233	105	0	0	0	895

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used (concld.)

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Kind of fuel or power used				
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood & bagasse	Other power or fuel	No power (W. F.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Nagercoil (M)—Urban (concld.)				
		235	0	0	0	0	1,000
	26		0	0	0	0	1,000
		264	0	0	0	0	1,000
	27		0	0	0	0	1,000
		273	0	0	0	0	1,000
		277	0	0	0	0	1,000
	28		114	0	0	0	886
		280	259	0	0	0	741
		282	36	0	0	0	964
	29		0	0	0	0	1,000
	30		56	0	0	0	944
		302	62	0	0	0	938
		303	0	0	0	0	1,000
	31		0	0	0	0	1,000
		311	0	0	0	0	1,000
	32		250	0	0	0	750
		320	250	0	0	0	750
	33		0	0	0	0	1,000
		336	0	0	0	0	1,000
		339	0	0	0	0	1,000
	34 & 35		0	16	16	0	968
		340	0	67	66	0	867
		341	0	0	0	0	1,000
		350	0	0	0	0	1,000
	36		17	0	94	0	889
		365	0	0	241	0	759
		369	14	0	55	0	931
	37		1,000	0	0	0	0
		379	1,000	0	0	0	0
	38		82	0	0	0	918
		384	154	0	0	0	846
		388	0	0	0	0	1,000
	39		22	0	67	0	911
		393	0	0	79	0	921
		399	231	0	0	0	769

N: denotes negligible figures.

CHAPTER VI

STUDY OF DWELLINGS BY MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF

6 - 1. In this Chapter I propose to analyse the structure of the Census houses on the basis of material used for the construction of the wall and of the roof. It is my view that the quality of housing is to a large extent determined by the material used for the construction of houses either on the basis of the number of people who have to reside in it or on the basis of the use to which the Census house is to be put. More so is the case with Census houses which are used as dwellings. As such, any improvement in the economic standard of the owner is reflected by his desire to use better quality material in the construction of his house both for wall and for roof. As such, any discussion based on the material of the wall and roof will throw considerable light on the standard of habitation available in different parts of Madras State. I have, therefore, devoted a lengthy chapter on this subject in which various aspects of housing will be discussed.

Quality of housing dependant on constructional material

6 - 2. Table E-IV shows the distribution of Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings classified separately by wall and roof material. It has been prepared on a 20% sample. But in order to have a proper appreciation of this Table, it is desirable to have a general knowledge of the geography, rainfall, temperature and soils of Madras State.

Table E-IV

6 - 3. Madras is the southernmost State in India. Its area is about 50,000 square miles. It has the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Mannar as its eastern boundry. To the north lie the States of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and on the west lies the Western Ghats separating it from Kerala except for a portion of the Kanyakumari District which is on the western side of Western Ghats. Kanyakumari has therefore characteristics generally, found in the southern Travancore though it is a continuation of the Tirunelveli, in many respects.

Boundaries of Madras State

6 - 4. Running parallel to the coast to a distance of 620 miles from Pulicat lake in the north to Cape Comorin in the south is a broad strip of plain country gradually rising away from it. It can be divided into three sub-regions: the Northern Plain, the Cauvery Delta and the Southern Plain. The Northern Plain comprises Chingleput District, a major part of South Arcot District, the eastern part of North Arcot District, and northern part of Tiruchirapalli District. It is 50 to 60 miles wide with an average height of 250′. The plain fringing the Eastern Ghats is relatively high, its average altitude being 250′ to 500′ (75 metres to 150 metres). It is considered to be a marine erosin-surface. The rest of the plain is young with a thick cover of alluvium. It is below 250′ (75 ms.), but its evenness is broken by the outcrop of old rocks. The immediate Coastal Plain is very narrow though accretion is taking place through marine and aeolian deposition.

The Coastal Plain

6 - 5. The Cauvery Delta consists of Thanjavur and part of Tiruchirapalli District.

Cauvery Delta

The delta-head at Tiruchirapalli is on 250′ contour and is about 80 miles away from the sea. The slope is slightly steep for the delta having a fall of about 3′ per mile.

6 - 6. The Southern Coastal Plain is shared by Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. It is covered with alluvium, marine and aeolian deposits. The coast

South Coastal Plain

as a whole shows a strong evidence of both prograding and uplift. There are extensive outcrops of marine sandstone, in places limestone outcrops gently dip seaward. South of the river Tambraparni, these outcrops are concealed by aeolian deposits. The area between the Varshalai and Vaippar is monotonously flat, the only noticeable elevations are the tank bunds.

6 - 7. Between the rivers Palar and Cauvery, the Coastal Plain is backed by a discontinuous line of hills—the Javadis, Shevaroys, Kalrayans and Pachaimalais and Kollimalais.

The Eastern Ghats

North of the Palar, smaller and even more broken hills are linked with the tail of Cuddapah in the Nagari hills. Across the Cauvery, further detached massifs lead on to the long Varushanad-Andipatti range and then to Cardamom hills in Madurai District. This line of discontinuous hills is known as the Eastern Ghats. It rises steeply above the plateau level to 3600′ to 3800′ in the Javadis and 5000′ to 5400′ in the Shevaroys.

6 - 8. Between the Eastern and Western Ghats lies the plateau area with an elevation between 500′ and 2000′. Hence the topography is undulating. In the west lies the

The Plateau Area

broad Palghat gap between the Nilgiri and the Anaimalai hills. Between the Cauvery and the Palghat lies an extensive low plateau rising gradually from 400′ to 600′ along the river to 1200′ in the west, broken occasionally by granitic and, gneissic monadnocks. From the Nilgiris and Anaimalais, the Bhavani, the Noyil and the Amaravathi take their rise and flow through mature valleys across the plateau. The width of the plateau narrows down gradually from 72 miles near Palghat gap in the north to 14 miles near Shencottah gap in the south. The Cauvery divides the plateau into two parts, one comprising most of Salem District and part of North Arcot District and the other comprising most of Coimbatore District.

6 - 9. The plateau is fringed on the east by a group of high hills known as the Western Ghats. On either side of the Palghat gap, the highest mountains of the Peninsula

The Western Ghats

dominate. They are the Nilgiris in the north and the Anaimalai-Palni – Cardamom hills in the south. The Nilgiris form a compact plateau of 1000 sq. miles with summit level of 6000′ to 8000′ rising with extreme abruptness on all sides. The other group contains Anaimalai, the highest peak of the peninsula–8841′. This peak is, however, located outside the boundary of the State. Its front to the Palghat ghat is remarkably steep. The south–eastern flanks of the Palnis overlooking the Vaigai are remarkably abrupt as are the Cardamom and their outliers (Varushanad hills) south of the Vaigai. Between 10° N and Shencottah gap lie Cardamom hills with an elevation above 6000′ where the active streams of the exposed Arabian sea–front have cut back the watershed 4 - 5 miles of the eastern edge of the hills.

6 - 10. The climate is tropical, but more equable than in North India. The summers are not as hot nor the winters as cold. The maximum temperature is rarely above 110° F (43° C)

MADRAS STATE

GEOLOGY

SCALE



ANDHRA PRADESH

MYSORE

KERALA

MADRAS

Pondicherry

Bay of Bengal

Karaikal

PALK STRAIT

GULF OF MANAAR

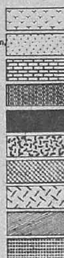
CEYLON

Indian Ocean

76° 77° 78° 79° 80° E

N 13° 12° 11° 10° 9° 8°

REFERENCE



State Boundary

District Boundary

Recent Deposits

Cuddalores, Warkalis, Older Alluvium, Laterite

Cretaceous

Upper Gondwanas

Dharwars

Charnockites

Khondalites

Undifferentiated Crystallines

Granite

Basalt, Ultra-basic Intrusive and Cuddapah Trap

CENSUS - MADRAS

and the minimum seldom below 65° F (18° C). The district of Nilgiri and some hilly areas like Kodaikanal Taluk of Madurai District and Yercaud of Salem District record a lower temperature. The average maximum temperature in Nilgiri District varies from 60° to 75° F while the average minimum temperature is between 45° to 50° F. The climate is always cool. The coastal belt gets the benefit of the sea-breeze which to some extent reduces the temperature.

Climate

6 - 11. The State is more benefitted by the north-east monsoon than by the south-west monsoon. The State has three distinct seasons—1. Advancing monsoon season (south-west winds) — June to September, 2. Retreating monsoon season (north-east winds) — October to January and 3. Transitional dry season—February to May.

Rainfall

6 - 12. The average rainfall of the State varies from area to area over a wide range. of 25" to 75". (See the map attached). For the larger part of the State, the average rainfall is low Nearly three fourths of the State falls within an annual range of 20" to 40" per year resulting in semi-arid conditions. The mountainous region and in particular the Nilgiri, accounts for the maximum rain, most of it from the south-west monsoon. Kanyakumari also gets relatively high rainfall on account of precipitation during the two monsoon periods as well as in summer. Of the remaining area, the Coromandal coast has the highest rainfall of 40" to 50". It decreases westward in the plateau and southward along the coastal plain, Coimbatore and southern districts of Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli, having the lowest. Broadly, north-eastern districts—Thanjavur, South Arcot, Chingleput and North Arcot get a fairly distributed rainfall from both monsoons. The total rainfall in these districts is also higher than all other districts except Nilgiri and Kanyakumari. Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli and Ramanathapuram get less rain than other districts with a major portion of it from the north-east monsoon.

6 - 13. Broadly speaking, soils in Madras State have the same characteristics as of similar soils in India as a whole. There are three main types of soils in Madras State — red, black, alluvial of which red soils are predominant. Some patches of arenaceous soils are also found along the coast line. Almost all alluvium soils in the State are concentrated in the delta of Cauvery in Thanjavur and in a belt along its bank in Tiruchirapalli. The alluvium soils of Tambraparni river in Tirunelveli District are black loam. They cover less than 25% of the area and are to be found in most districts of the State, but chiefly in Ramanathapuram, South Arcot Tirunelveli and Thanjavur. They are also found in the southern part of Tirumangalam Taluk of Madurai District. Red soils are found in every district of the State occupying nearly 2/3rds of the cultivable area. They vary greatly from one region to another. The red soil in North Arcot tends to be sandy, in South Arcot loamy and in Coimbatore clayey.

Soils

6 - 14. The wall material has been tabulated as follows :

Wall materials

1. Grass, leaves, reed or bamboo. In this State grass, cocoanut leaves, palmyrah leaves, reeds and bamboo are covered by this head.
2. Timber
3. Mud
4. Unburnt bricks
5. Burnt bricks
6. C. I. Sheets or other metal sheets. The other metals we find in the State are canisters beaten flat

7. Stones

8. Cement concrete

9. All other material

6 - 15. The roof material has been classified into 7 categories.

Roof materials

1. Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo—Items generally found in the State are grass, cocoanut leaves, palmyrah leaves, cholam and varagu stalks, paddy straw, casuarina and 'agathi' stalks, bamboo and other miscellaneous wooden poles.

2. Tiles, slate, shingle—The important item in the State is only tiles which are broadly divided into Mangalore and country tiles. The former is gradually replacing the latter.

3. C. I., zinc or other metal sheets — Under this item will also come canisters beaten flat, used by poor people.

4. Asbestos cement sheets.

5. Brick and lime — The builder in Madras has developed a form of brick roof which withstands tropical climate better than most flat roofs. It is known as Madras Terraced Roof. The method by which this roof is made will be of interest to the reader. The basis of the roof is a series of horizontal wooden joists laid fairly close together with the edges running into walls. *Upon these joists shallow bricks are laid in diagonal formation. Each brick rests on its narrow* side upon the joists and its flat side rests in a vertical position against the next brick where it is secured by mortar. A horizontal wall of single brick is thus built right across the joists. When this foundation has had time to dry, thick pulp of cement, sand and broken brick is spread on top. This mixture is laid to a thickness of about 6″ or more. It is then rammed with implements like butchers' choppers but made of wood. This process is continued for several hours until every inch of the ceiling has been beaten and the mixture becomes thoroughly integrated and solid.

6. Concrete and stone slabs — The stone slabs are generally found in temples and *mosques and other communal buildings like* 'Matams'. Dwelling houses generally have concrete roofs.

7. All other material — In certain cases the roof and wall material have not been indicated by the enumerator.

An additional column has been opened for material 'not stated'.

Subsidiary Tables to E—IV

6 - 16. Two subsidiary Tables have been prepared. E-IV—1 shows the distribution of 1,000 households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material. E-IV—2 is a similar table for roof material. In both the main and subsidiary Tables, data have been furnished for each district and taluk with the rural-urban break-up. The figures for cities and towns having a population of 50,000 and above have been entered in indented lines under the taluks in which they are situated. The overall picture of the State in the order of importance of wall and roof material is indicated below:

Statement VI—1

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used as dwellings by predominant material of wall and roof in the State

Wall material				Roof material			
Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
Mud	742	Burnt brick	481	Grass, leaves etc.,	664	Tiles etc.,	481
Burnt brick	144	Mud	385	Tiles etc.,	276	Grass, leaves etc.,	325
Stone	69	Stone	76	Brick and lime	22	Brick and lime	109
Unburnt brick	22	Unburnt brick	31	Concrete etc.,	19	Concrete etc.,	46
Grass etc.,	9	Grass etc.,	12	C. I. sheet etc.,	11	C. I. sheet etc.,	27
C. I. sheet etc.,	5	Cement	6	Asbestos	1	Asbestos	5
Timber	2	C. I. sheet etc.,	2	All other material	4	All other material	4
Cement-concrete	1	Timber	1	Roof material		Roof material	
All others material	2	All other material	3	not stated	3	not stated	3
Wall material not stated	4	Wall material not stated	3				

Wall material

6 - 17. First four items account for 977 houses out of 1,000 in rural areas. Mud covers 742, i.e., nearly 75% of the dwellings and is more than 5 times the number covered by burnt bricks 144. The number of Census houses covered by C.I. sheet, timber and cement come to only 8 out of 1,000, an insignificant number. Even in urban areas the same tendency is repeated. Though the first 4 items account for 973 houses, more houses are made of burnt bricks which account for 481 and mud 385, thereby the reverse position of mud and burnt brick as found in rural areas. Mud has dropped from 742 to 385 while burnt bricks has gone up from 144 to 481. Under stone, urban areas have registered a small rise from 69 to 76.

Roof material

6 - 18. In rural areas the first four items—leaves, tiles, brick and lime and concrete—account for 981 out of 1,000 houses. Asbestos and other materials and C. I. sheet account for 16 houses. Kutcha materials like grass, leaves, represent 66.4% and more than double the number under tiles etc. In the urban areas in addition to the four items mentioned above, corrugated iron is of some significance, its proportion being 27. All these five items cover 988 houses. Compared with the rural areas, tiles are more frequent in urban and take the first rank followed by grass. Grass has recorded a remarkable drop from 664 in rural areas to 325 in urban. In the urban sector the tiles has increased by 1¾ times. Brick and lime, i.e. Madras terracing has recorded a five-fold increase and concrete and corrugated, each by 2½ times.

Description of houses

6 - 19. In an analysis of the figures, we will find that the urban people do make use of more costly building materials than rural people do. But the gap between the rich and the poor is as pronounced in urban as in rural, and this is in greater contrast in the cities where we see tiny hovels and shacks used by the slum population when compared with the spacious bungalows belonging to the rich. The monograph on 'Rural problems in Madras' published by

the Government of Madras contains a description of the houses in rural areas of the State. "Houses in rural areas fall into two broad classes, viz., 1. labourers' houses 2. ryots' houses. The former is usually built of mud and has a roof of palmyrah thatch. In front there is a verandah or pial also of mud and the interior consists of a single room. In many cases even the pial is absent. The dwelling of the average ryot is also usually built of mud but the roof is thatched with bamboo and straw or is sometimes tiled. The pial is raised higher above the ground and the interior consists of four or five rooms opening on to a verandah which surrounds a small courtyard. One of the rooms is used as a kitchen, one as a store-room for grain and other property and the rest as sleeping apartment. The cattle are sometimes perhaps often, tethered in the courtyard at night though usually they are lodged under a sloping roof outside the walls of the house. The houses of even the richer villagers are much the same in form though the rooms may be somewhat larger and more numerous while the courtyard may contain a well or sometimes a cess-pool in close proximity. Houses of more than one storey are seldom found in villages and are not numerous even in towns. As a rule, the houses are ill-lighted and ill-ventilated and window openings are either too few and narrow or totally absent. What is reckoned as a house for census purposes is not a house in the sense that it provides the accommodation, floor space or living room reasonably required for its inmates. Though on an average, the census figures indicate that there is one house for about 5 individuals the living room available in the house is totally in adequate for even a much smaller number and when conditions other than space are considered, perhaps 90% of the rural houses will be condemned without hesitation as unfit for human habitation. The flooring is damp, the walls are deeply indented, light and air practically absent, roofing low and flimsy, and in short all the conditions exist which make for sickness and disease. And when it is remembered that the size of the family usually increases as one goes down the social scale, it will be seen that the poor man with a large family inhabits the smallest hut and to the other evils mentioned above, the evil of overcrowding is also added".

Pattern of housing dependant on physical and economic factors

6 - 20. There is a saying by Avvayar in Tamil to the effect *Thaium Masium vaiagathu urangu* "தையும் மாசியும் வையகத்துறங்கு". During Thai and Masi which correspond to the perid mid-January to mid-March, nights will be chiller with dewfall. The poetess suggests that it is better to sleep in houses with grass roof during this period. We know that the kutcha roofs made of grass, leaves and thatch are more tolerable in summer than tile and tin-roofed houses. During the winter months also, they are warm. Owing to the general poverty of the villagers, they are not able to raise the walls to the optimum height which will afford them protection from heat. If in such a condition they put up tiled or tin-roofs, the heat will be unbearable in summer. This and their poverty induces them to have kutcha roofs. There should have been another reason in the past, that a thief could easily remove a few tiles from the roof and drop into the house. Such an entry would be difficult in the case of a thatched roof without creating noise. Such roofs are, however, easily combustible and liable to catch fire and with the huts closely packed, once a fire accident occurs, it is difficult to control it and the poor lose all that they have. With the growing security in villages, people now-a-days tend to prefer tiled roofs. The country tiles are a little better as far as protection from heat is concerned than Mangalore tiles. But they are expensive as they have to be spread in two layers. The beams have also to be made stronger to carry the additional load. So the people are compelled to prefer Mangalore tiles and the manufacture of country tiles which was a local industry has practically come to a stop.

MADRAS STATE

RAINFALL

Normal Monthly & Annual Rainfall

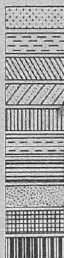
SCALE



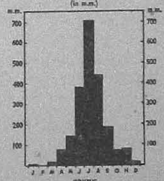
REFERENCE

State Boundary

RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES



The Total Annual Rainfall of each station is indicated below the name within brackets.



CENSUS - MADRAS

MADRAS STATE

SOILS

SCALE



ANDHRA PRADESH

MADRAS

MYSORE

Pondicherry

Bay of Bengal

Karaikal

KERALA

PALK STRAIT

GULF OF MANAAR

CEYLON

Indian Ocean

REFERENCE

State Boundary

District Boundary

Soils :

Red Loamy Soils

Red Sandy Soils

Laterite Soils

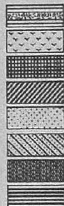
Mixed Red and Black Soils

Coastal Alluvium

Deltaic Alluvium

Alluvial Soils

Saline (and Alkali) Soils



Housing pattern: Comparison with other States

6 - 21. The pattern of distribution of wall and roof material changes from State to State based on climatic, geological and seismic factors. The economic prosperity of the people and their living habits also influence the selection of building materials. It is, therefore, doubtful how far the figures of one State are comparable with those of the other. Nevertheless, we have attempted a comparative study in the southern States with reference to important materials used in construction.

Rural areas—Wall material

6 - 22. Under timber, C. I. sheets and concrete, no southern state has recorded any appreciable figure except Kerala under timber.

Grass, Leaves, Thatch etc.

Kerala has recorded the highest figure of 161 and Madras the lowest 9. Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have recorded 78 and 74.

Mud

Madras has recorded the highest figure of 742 and Kerala the lowest 304. Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have recorded 647 and 499.

Unburnt bricks

Andhra Pradesh has not furnished separate figures for unburnt and burnt bricks. Among the three remaining States, Kerala has recorded the highest figure of 156 followed by Madras 22 and Mysore 20.

Burnt bricks

Madras has recorded the highest figure of 144 followed by Mysore 47 and Kerala 43.

Stones

Mysore tops the list with 354. Kerala comes next with 296. Andhra Pradesh and Madras have recorded 172 and 69.

Urban areas—Grass, Leaves, Thatch etc.

6 - 23. Kerala has recorded the highest figure of 144 followed by Mysore 72. Andhra and Madras have recorded 69 and 12 respectively.

Mud

Andhra Pradesh has recorded the highest figure of 398 followed by Madras 385. Kerala and Mysore have recorded 120 and 335 respectively.

Unburnt bricks

Leaving off Andhra Pradesh, Kerala leads with 177. Madras and Mysore have recorded 31 and 26 respectively.

Burnt bricks

Leaving off AndhraPradesh, Madras leads the other southern States with 481. Kerala and Mysore have recorded 64 and 329.

Stone

Kerala has 439. Mysore comes second with 222. Andhra Pradesh and Madras have recorded 143 and 76 respectively.

Rural—Roof material

6 - 24. The materials of importance are grass and thatch, tiles, brick and lime and concrete.

Grass, Thatch etc.

Kerala has recorded the highest figure of 770 followed by Madras 664. Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have recorded 627 and 294 respectively.

Tiles, Slate etc.

Mysore leads with 321. Madras comes next with 276, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh have recorded 219 and 201 respectively.

Brick and lime

Only the States of Madras and Andhra Pradesh have recorded some mentionable figures which are 22 and 21 respectively.

Concrete

Kerala has recorded a negligible figure. Mysore leads the southern States with 39. Madras has recorded 19 and Andhra Pradesh 15.

Urban—Grass, Thatch etc.

6 - 25. Kerala tops the list with 567. Andhra Pradesh comes second with 372. Madras and Mysore have recorded 325 and 124 respectively.

Tiles, Slate etc.

Mysore leads southern States with 490. Madras takes the second rank with 481. Kerala and Andhra Pradesh have recorded 427 and 336 respectively.

Brick and lime

Kerala has recorded a negligible figure and Mysore an insignificant figure of 3. Andhra Pradesh and Madras have recorded 120 and 109 respectively.

Concrete and stone slabs

Mysore occupies the first place with 127. Andhra holds the second rank with 47. Madras is a close third with 46. Kerala has recorded an insignificant figure of 5.

General

Broadly speaking, Madras State bears a close resemblance to Andhra Pradesh.

Quality of houses in rural Madras better

6 - 26. It is interesting to compare Madras State with a State like Maharashtra or Uttar Pradesh. Under walls, Maharashtra has recorded high figures of 73 and 506 under burnt brick and Uttar Pradesh 92 and 713 in the rural and urban sectors. The corresponding figures for Madras are 144 and 481. It, therefore, follows that in the quality of wall material used, the conditions of rural Madras are better than Maharashtra while urban is behind Maharashtra. In the urban sector of Uttar Pradesh, 713 houses are built of burnt brick which is much higher than Madras and Maharashtra. The highest number of concrete walls is recorded in urban sectors of Maharashtra and Assam. The figures in Madras are as low as 6 while that of Maharashtra is 67. Under stone, the maximum number of houses are found in Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir.

Costly building materials not used in Madras

6 - 27. Among roofs made of tiles etc. the figures of Madras, 276 and 481 compare favourably with 388 and 387 of Maharashtra and 370 and 209 of Uttar Pradesh. In urban areas under concrete, a high figure is recorded by Gujarat with 159, Maharashra 167, Rajasthan 625 Uttar Pradesh 179 and West Bengal 228. Corresponding figures for Madras are low. It will, therefore, be seen that in the matter of using costly building materials, Madras lags behind most of the northern States. The bulk of the roof in Madras State is made of leaves, wood and bamboo as is the case in the rural sectors of many other backward States. Though it is difficult to draw any firm conclusion, it follows that better houses are built in the urban sectors of other States than in Madras. One of the reasons may be that urbanisation in most of the States in India is of recent growth and as such, they have the benefit of newer methods of construction which are reflected in the material of the walls and roofs. The areas which are classified as urban in Madras State are of old settlements with houses which have been built long before new methods of construction have been evolved.

MADRAS STATE

Percentage Distribution of Households by Types of Wall and Roof-Materials in Rural Areas, 1961

SCALE



ANDHRA PRADESH

MYSORE

KERALA

Bay of Bengal

Pondicherry

Karaikal

PALK STRAIT

GULF OF MANAAR

CEYLON

Indian Ocean

NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
SALEM
NORTH ARCOT
CHINGLEPUT
SOUTH ARCOT
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
THANJAVUR
MADURAI
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
MADRAS

REFERENCE

State Boundary

District Boundary

Taluk Boundary

Mud Wall - Grass Roof

Mud Wall - Tiles Roof

Stone Wall - Grass Roof

Grass Wall - Grass Roof

Burnt Brick - Tiles Roof

Burnt Brick - Grass Roof

Madras District NIL

CENSUS - MADRAS

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Hello, P. Z. P. C. S. O., Madras.

MADRAS STATE

Percentage Distribution of Households by Types of Wall and Roof-Materials in Urban Areas, 1961

SCALE

20 10 0 20 40 60 Miles

Kilometres 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100

ANDHRA PRADESH

MYSORE

KERALA

Bay of Bengal

Pondicherry

Karaikal

PALK STRAIT

GULF OF MANAAR

CEYLON

Indian Ocean

CHINGLEPUT
Ponneri
Tiruvallur
Saidapet
MADRAS
Sriperumbudur
Kancheepuram
Chingleput
Madurantakam

NORTH ARCOT
Tiruttani
Arkonam
Walajapet
Gudiyatham
Vellore
Arni
Cheyyar
Tiruppattur
Polur
Wandiwash
Chengam
Tiruvannamalai
Gingee
Tindivanam

SOUTH ARCOT
Villupuram
Tirukkoyilur
Kallakurichi
Cuddalore
Vriddhachalam
Chidambaram

SALEM
Hosur
Krishnagiri
Dharmapuri
Harur
Omalur
Yercaud
Salem
Sankari
Rasipuram
Tiruchengode
Namakkal
Attur

NILGIRIS
Gudalur
Ootacamund
Coonoor

COIMBATORE
Gopichettipalayam
Bhavani
Avanashi
Erode
Coimbatore
Palladam
Dharapuram
Pollachi
Udumalpet

TIRUCHIRAPALLI
Karur
Musiri
Perambalur
Udaiyarpalayam
Lalgudi
Tiruchirapalli
Kulittalai
Kulathur

THANJAVUR
Sirkali
Mayuram
Kumbakonam
Papanasam
Nannilam
Thanjavur
Nagapattinam
Orathanad
Mannargudi
Tiruthuraipundi
Pattukkottai
Alangudi
Tirumayam
Tiruppattur
Arantangi

MADURAI
Palni
Dindigul
Kodaikanal
Melur
Nilakkottai
Madurai
Periyakulam
Tirumangalam

RAMANATHAPURAM
Sivaganga
Tiruvadanai
Aruppukkottai
Paramagudi
Srivilliputtur
Sattur
Mudukulathur
Ramanathapuram

TIRUNELVELI
Sankarnayinarkoil
Shencottah
Koilpatti
Tenkasi
Tirunelveli
Srivaikuntam
Ambasamudram
Tiruchendur
Nanguneri

KANYAKUMARI
Vilavancode
Kalkulam
Thovala
Agastheeswaram

REFERENCE

- State Boundary
- District Boundary
- Taluk Boundary

- Mud Wall - Grass Roof
- Burnt Brick - Tiles Roof
- Mud Wall - Tiles Roof
- Stone Wall - C. I. Sheets
- Stone Wall - Tiles Roof
- Burnt Brick - Grass Roof
- Burnt Brick - Brick & Lime
- No Urban Area

CENSUS - MADRAS.

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Statement VI—2

E-IV-1. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall in the States

State	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material	Wall material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Andhra Pradesh	R	78	2	647	*	*	N	172	1	N	...
	U	69	1	398	*	*	N	143	5	1	...
2. Assam	R	875	22	25	2	26	8	1	16	25	...
	U	579	63	51	10	64	54	2	107	70	...
3. Bihar	R	225	3	663	7	99	1	2	N	N	...
	U	88	6	289	30	579	3	3	1	1	...
4. Gujarat	R	172	5	436	25	194	3	159	3	3	...
	U	32	10	80	16	620	13	214	12	3	...
5. Jammu & Kashmir	R	2	48	162	247	114	N	423	N	4	...
	U	N	32	47	158	529	2	222	1	9	...
6. Kerala	R	161	39	304	156	43	N	296	N	1	...
	U	144	56	120	177	64	N	439	N	N	...
7. Madhya Pradesh	R	76	66	666	67	28	N	90	N	7	...
	U	38	22	266	177	362	5	118	6	6	...
8. Madras	R	9	2	742	22	144	5	69	1	2	4
	U	12	1	385	31	481	2	76	6	3	3
9. Maharashtra	R	158	4	357	81	73	3	312	3	9	...
	U	89	21	113	37	506	60	98	67	9	...
10. Mysore	R	74	N	499	20	47	1	354	2	3	...
	U	72	1	335	26	329	2	222	8	5	...
11. Orissa	R	137	28	753	23	45	N	12	1	1	...
	U	72	22	441	24	351	9	40	34	7	...
12. Punjab	R	6	1	62	589	300	1	41	N	N	...
	U	4	9	16	112	827	3	22	5	2	...
13. Rajasthan	R	29	15	380	179	43	N	354	N	N	...
	U	9	1	116	78	152	1	641	2	N	...
14. Uttar Pradesh	R	18	3	744	100	92	N	41	N	2	...
	U	6	2	214	41	713	1	19	3	1	...
15. West Bengal	R	234	10	668	2	73	5	2	2	4	...
	U	114	13	186	1	644	31	2	7	2	...

Note: (1) N denotes negligible figures.

* (2) Andhra Pradesh has not furnished figures separatly for 'Unburnt bricks' and 'Burnt bricks' The figures for unburnt and burnt bricks put together are, rural-100 and urban—383.

Statement VI—3

E-IV-2. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof in the States

State	Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material	Roof material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	R	627	201	4	1	21	15	131	...
	U	372	336	27	9	120	47	89	...
2. Assam	R	847	N	119	9	1	1	23	...
	U	373	16	561	15	12	5	18	...
3. Bihar	R	446	522	8	1	22	1	N	...
	U	125	524	41	21	283	6	N	...
4. Gujarat	R	104	735	147	2	N	10	2	...
	U	92	430	299	14	2	159	4	...
5. Jammu & Kashmir	R	889	15	16	N	3	N	77	...
	U	485	218	187	2	52	25	31	...
6. Kerala	R	770	219	6	5	N	N	N	...
	U	567	427	1	N	N	5	0	...
7. Madhya Pradesh	R	123	800	24	4	4	23	22	...
	U	60	564	161	49	23	127	16	...
8. Madras	R	664	276	11	1	22	19	4	3
	U	325	481	27	5	109	46	4	3
9. Maharashtra	R	322	388	180	1	2	21	86	...
	U	117	387	244	16	29	167	40	...
10. Mysore	R	294	321	19	1	N	39	326	...
	U	124	490	55	6	3	127	195	...
11. Orissa	R	837	149	9	1	1	2	1	...
	U	495	240	96	32	25	95	17	...
12. Punjab	R	857	63	8	3	55	14	N	...
	U	623	75	30	5	169	94	4	...
13. Rajasthan	R	400	402	18	1	15	162	2	...
	U	137	118	70	7	38	625	5	...
14. Uttar Pradesh	R	206	370	5	N	22	6	391	...
	U	66	209	32	8	285	179	221	...
15. West Bengal	R	731	108	112	5	19	20	5	...
	U	92	323	200	25	129	228	3	...

Roof and wall material— A statistical analysis

6 - 28. A statistical analysis of the use of wall and roof materials will now be attempted. The wall materials of importance in the State are: 1. Mud 2. Burnt bricks and 3. Stone. The districts of Nilgiri, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari have recorded figures of 60, 26 and 41 under grass and thatch. Under unburnt bricks, the following districts have recorded appreciable figures:

Thanjavur	45
Tirunelveli	73
Kanyakumari	262

C.I. sheets are found chiefly in the districts of Coimbatore and Nilgiri, the figures being 31 and 56. The figures of other districts are inappreciable.

Rural areas

6 - 29. In the rural sector, the range for mud is from 90 in Nilgiri to 834 in South Arcot District. The districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram have recorded more than the State average of 742 the range being 757 to 834. Apparently the conditions of housing are better in the districts of Nilgiri, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. Again if more number of houses are built with walls of burnt bricks and stone, the economic prosperity is indicated. The State average is 213 (144+69), Nilgiri 717 (487+230), Kanyakumari 391 (345+46), Coimbatore 297 (33+264), Tirunelveli 278 (170+108), North Arcot 222 (214+8). In the remaining districts the range is from 157 in South Arcot to 201 in Salem.

Urban areas

6 - 30. In the urban sector, the range for mud is from 104 in Nilgiri to 545 in South Arcot District. As in the case of rural areas, the districts of Nilgiri, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari have recorded less than the State average of 385 thereby indicating that their economic prosperity is superior to other districts. Under burnt brick and stone, the following districts have recorded more than the State average of 557 (481+76).

Nilgiri 801 (621+180)

Madras City 685 (675+10)

Coimbatore 598 (299+299)

The range for the remaining districts is 380 in South Arcot to 550 in Tiruchirapalli. The figures for Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli are 548 and 546.

Roof materials

6 - 31. At the district level, the roof materials of importance are kutcha, tiles and brick and lime. Under C.I. sheets the districts of Nilgiri and Madurai have recorded figures of 166 and 79. Under concrete, Madras City, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram have recorded 95, 60, 50 and 49 respectively. Other roof materials are comparatively unknown.

6 - 32. The range for kutcha roof is from 127 in Nilgiri to 848 in South Arcot. *The districts of Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Kanyakumari* and Ramanathapuram have also recorded less than the State average of 664, the range being 318 to 612. Less kutcha roofs are found in the districts of Nilgiri and Coimbatore. Under tiles the range is from 122 in South Arcot to 672 in Coimbatore. The districts of Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli have recorded more than the State average of 276.

Rural areas—Kutcha Roof

Brick and lime

6 - 33. More roofs are found in the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli which have figures of 87, 56 and 44 respectively. The State average is only 22.

Urban areas

6 - 34. In the urban sector, the range for kutcha roof is 107 in Nilgiri to 565 in South Arcot. The districts of Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madras and Madurai have recorded less than the State Average of 325 ranging between 142 and 311. Under tiles the range is from 321 in South Arcot to 741 in Coimbatore. The districts of Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Kanyakumari, Salem, North Arcot and Tirunelveli have recorded more than the State average of 481. Under brick and lime the range is from negligible in Nilgiri to 180 in Madurai. The following districts deserve mention as they have recorded more than the State average of 109.

Madras City	172
Madurai	180
Tiruchirapalli	141
Ramanathapuram	162
Tirunelveli	131

6 - 35. It can be assumed that more the number of houses with walls built of burnt brick and stones, the less the number of houses with kutcha *roof indicate the economic* prosperity of the district. On this basis rural areas of the State will rank themselves as indicate below :

		Proportion of burnt brick & stone walls	Proportion of kutcha roofs
1.	Nilgiri	717	127
2.	Coimbatore	297	318
3.	Tirunelveli	278	543
4.	Kanyakumari	391	576
5.	Salem	201	707
6.	Madurai	188	571
7.	North Arcot	222	738
8.	*Ramanathapuram*	*171*	612
9.	Tiruchirapalli	159	771
10.	Chingleput	199	785
11.	Thanjavur	165	780
12.	South Arcot	157	*848*

6 - 36. The ranking for urban areas will be as follows:

		Proportion of burnt brick & stone walls	Proportion of kutcha roofs
1.	Nilgiri	801	107
2.	Coimbatore	598	142
3.	Madras City	685	310
4.	Kanyakumari	548	269
5.	Tirunelveli	546	285
6.	Ramanathapuram	540	304
7.	Madurai	517	311
8.	North Arcot	524	378
9.	Salem	481	328
10.	Tiruchirapalli	550	425
11.	Chingleput	503	305
12.	Thanjavur	457	483
13.	South Arcot	380	565

Chingleput District

6 - 37. The general nature of the terrain consists of a level plain with a few outcrops of jutting hills in the southern parts of the district. All the three predominant soils, red, black and arenaceous are found in this district. As the district does not possess prominent ranges of hills or large rivers, there is no sharp local variation in rainfall distribution. The mean annual rainfall is 1,404.4 millimetres. The black and red earth which form the predominant soil types are increasingly used as wall material which explains the predominance of mud walls and those using burnt bricks. Taking taluks as the unit, the abundance of red clay soil and sandy soil in Ponneri Taluk explains the use of mud and burnt bricks manufactured out of red clay and sand. This is also the case in Chingleput, Kanchipuram, Maduranthakam and Tiruvallur taluks. Since sedimentary rock types, sand stones and slates predominate in Sriperumbudur Taluk, stone walls are more prominent among houses found in this taluk than elsewhere in the district. To a certain extent, Saidapet Taluk also uses stones because of the quarries found near Pallavaram.

Rural areas—Wall material

6 - 38. The district has recorded a higher proportion of 788 under mud against the State average of 742. The highest proportion is recorded in Ponneri Taluk with 875. The proportion of houses with mud wall exceeds 700 in all taluks ranging from 717 in Sriperumbudur to 875 in Ponneri. Next item of material is burnt bricks. The range is from 110 in Ponneri to 201 in Kanchipuram. Maduranthakam has also recorded a low proportion of 122. The proportions recorded by Tiruttani, Sriperumbudur and Saidapet are high. These facts indicate that the taluks of Ponneri, and Maduranthakam are backward in housing and taluks of Kanchipuram, Tiruttani, Sriperumbudur and Saidapet have better houses. It is seen that a large number of houses with stone walls are found in Sriperumbudur and Saidapet taluks–85 and 68. They lie partly in the metropolitan region of Madras city. Though Ponneri and Maduranthakam contain hills, they have recorded the low figures of 11 and 13 thereby indicating the economic backwardness of the people. Under unburnt bricks, Kanchipuram Taluk has recorded 38. It is a silk weaving centre. In order to ensure the safety of the looms, the weaving families prefer burnt bricks to mud walls.

6 - 39. Under roof material, the district has recorded a higher proportion of 785 under kutcha roof against 664 for the State. The proportion of houses with kutcha roofs range from 687 in Sriperumbudur to 861 in Maduranthakam. Ponneri has also recorded a high proportion of 860. Kanchipuram and Saidapet have recorded comparatively low figures of 708 and 741. The other material in the order of importance is tiles. The range is from 123 in Ponneri and Maduranthakam to 291 in Sriperumbudur. Saidapet and Kanchipuram have recorded high figures of 215 and 276. The above facts indicate that the condition of housing in Chingleput district is more backward than other districts in the State. In the district itself Ponneri and Maduranthakam represent the most backward areas. Concrete roof is found in Saidapet and Chingleput with figures of 29 and 20.

Roof material

6 - 40. Under wall materials, the urban sector has recorded 467 under mud walls as against 385 for the State. Again under burnt bricks, the district has recorded 437 as against 481 for the State indicating the lower standards for the district. The proportion of mud walls ranges from 333 in Chingleput taluk to 761 in Maduranthakam. Tiruvallur, Sriperumbudur, Chingleput and Saidapet have recorded comparatively low figures ranging from 333 to 435. Under burnt bricks, the range is from 121 in Sriperumbudur to 642 in Tiruvallur Taluk. Maduranthakam has recorded a low figure of 209. The other taluks have recorded figures ranging between 415 and 625. More stones are found in Sriperumbudur in contrast to its position under burnt bricks. The next important wall material is stone. Sriperumbudur is far ahead of other taluks recording a high figure of 357 followed by Ponneri with 76 and Saidapet 66. Under unburnt bricks, 54 units are recorded in Sriperumbudur Taluk.

Urban areas—Wall material

6 · 41. The district has recorded a higher proportion of 395 under kutcha roof as against 325 for the State. Again under tiles and Madras terrace, it has recorded lower figures. Thus the district has shown itself to be backward in housing. The largest number of units are recorded under tiled roof. The range is from 180 in Maduranthakam to 688 in Kanchipuram. The next material in the order of importance is kutcha, the range being 208 in Kanchipuram to 743 in Maduranthakam. In addition to Maduranthakam, Ponneri Taluk has shown more than 50% under kutcha roof. Thus it follows that these taluks are backward. Madras terrace ranges from 37 in Ponneri to 148 in Tiruvallur. Tiruttani, Kanchipuram, Saidapet and Chingleput have recorded fairly high figures varying from 82 to 95. Under concrete roof, figures of 64 and 43 have been recorded in Chingleput and Saidapet. The general picture that emerges from this discussion is that the conditions of housing in Kanchipuram, Saidapet, Sriperumbudur and Chingleput are comparatively better.

Roof material

6 - 42. The western terrain of the district is a flat plain running upto Javadi hills; the northern and eastern parts are mostly hilly. The most important soils of the district are red soil, loamy, sandy and also black soil. The district is characterised by the presence of burnt brick walls and mud walls. Javadi hills which starts a few miles south-east of Vellore and passing through Polur, Chengam and Tiruppattur provide the necessary raw material for the construction of stone walls. The district is more or less a dry area, the mean annual rainfall being 946.7 millimetres. Therefore, mud walls and burnt brick walls predominate in this district to a large extent. Only in Polur Taluk of the district, we find walls made of timber, since a large portion of taluk is covered with forests. Among other taluks except Vellore which has both mud and burnt brick walls in fairly equal proportions, mud walls predominate. The availability of clay in

North Arcot District

Cheyyar and Arni assists in the making of bricks and tiles. As is well known, the fine cla found in Cheyyar is used in the manufacture of pottery at Vellore; this may be one reason why, in the rural areas, the availability of cheap clay results in more and more people using tiles for roofing instead of grass.

Rural areas—Wall material

6 - 43. The district has recorded a high proportion of 760 under mud walls against 742 for the State. The proportion of houses under mud walls ranges from 675 in Polur Taluk to 886 in Chengam Taluk. In Polur, 118 houses are recorded under timber. By timber is meant wattle which is generally found in this taluk. Tiruvannamalai, Tiruppatur taluks have recorded high figures of 874 and 807. The second material in order of importance is burnt brick, the range being 100 in Chengam to 278 in Arni. Tiruvannamalai, Polur and Tiruppatur have also recorded low proportions ranging between 120 and 185. The above facts indicate that the taluks of Polur, Tiruvannamalai, Chengam and Tiruppattur are backward in housing. The conditions in Arni and Gudiyatham are better. Plour is the only taluk which has recorded a proportion of 35 under unburnt bricks. Under other categories the district has not recorded any figures worth mentioning.

Roof material

6 - 44. Under roof materials, the district has recorded a high proportion of 738 under kutcha roof as against 664 for the State. The proportion of houses under kutcha roof ranges from 599 in Arni to 873 in Chengam. The proportions recorded by Tiruvannamalai and Tiruppattur are high—857 and 793. Walajapet and Cheyyar have recorded comparatively lower figures of 683 and 687. The next important material is tiles. The range is from 106 in Chengam to 381 in Arni. Cheyyar and Walajapet have also recorded figures of 304 and 299. Chengam, Tiruppattur and Tiruvannamalai are found to be backward. The material third in importance is brick and lime. Gudiyatham, Vellore and Arkonam have recorded figures of 18, 17 and 16. Among the remaining categories, no taluk has recorded a proportion higher than 15.

Urban areas—Wall material

6 - 45. Under wall material, the proportion of burnt bricks is 509 as against 481 for the State. The range for the taluk is 366 in Tiruvannamalai to 625 in Vellore. The taluks of Arkonam, Tiruppattur and Cheyyar have recorded high proportions between 502 and 595. The district has recorded a higher proportion of 462 under mud walls against the State figure of 385. The range is from 332 in Vellore to 623 in Tiruvannamalai. Gudiyatham, Walajapet, Wandiwash, Arni and Polur have recorded proportions ranging between 500 and 600. Under stone, 30 and 22 have been recorded by Vellore and Tiruppattur taluks.

Urban areas—Roof material

6 - 46. Reviewing material of roof, the first material is tiles with the figure of 523 as against 481 for the State. The range for the taluk is 348 in Tiruvannamalai to 664 in Arni. Cheyyar, Walajapet, Vellore and Arkonam have recorded figures above 500. The next material in the order of importance is kutcha. The district has recorded a high proportion of 378 under kutcha as against 325 for the State. The range for the taluks is 271 in Arkonam to 529 in Tiruvannamalai. In the taluks of Gudiyatham, Wandiwash and Tiruvannamalai, more than 50% of the houses are with kutcha roofs. Madras terrace ranges from 14 in Wandiwash to 158 in Arkonam. The figures recorded by Tiruvannamalai and Vellore are appreciable—114 and 78. Under concrete roof, figures of 40 and 41 have been recorded in Arkonam and Wandiwash taluks. Under C. I. Sheet roofs, 22

is recorded in Polur Taluk. The general picture that emerges is that the position in Gudiyatham, Wandiwash and Tiruvannamalai taluks is backward and in Vellore and Arkonam forward.

South Arcot District—Housing Pattern

6 - 47. The district is for the most part a flat plain sloping very gently from the west to the sea in an eastwardly direction. The hills that are found in this district are the Gingee hills, the Gangavaram hills and the Mount Capper plateau. The three main classes of soils found in this district are the red (ferruginous), black and the arenaceous soils. The mean annual rainfall for this district is 1,132 millimetres. Even though Gingee Taluk is rocky in parts, stone walls are not common. This pattern is followed in Kallakurichi, Tirukkoyilur and Vriddhachalam taluks also. Stone walls are found in Chidambaram and Cuddalore taluks for which the Cuddalore sand stones form the primary source of building material. The Reddiars of South Arcot District being in affluent circumstances, it is quite likely that they are able to afford brick and mortar as well as concrete houses which explains the larger proportion of such houses in this district compared to Chingleput and North Arcot districts. All taluks except Chidambaram and Gingee indicate the same pattern, there being very high proportion of grass roofs compared to tiles and other roofs. In Gingee Taluk, the hilly nature of the place and the clayey soil helps the villagers gather adequate raw material for the manufacture of slates and shingles and, consequently, a greater proportion of tiled roofs compared to other areas, the only exception being Chidambaram which being a wet area, the clay is easily suited for the manufacture of bricks and tiles.

Rural araas—Wall material

6 - 48. Under wall materials, the district has recorded a high proportion of 834 under mud walls against 742 for the State. The proportion of houses with mud walls ranges from 765 in Chidambaram to 915 in Kallakurichi. Tirukkoyilur and Tindivanam have recorded high figures of 890 and 848 respectively. The second material in the order of importance is burnt bricks. The range is from 72 in Kallakurichi to 221 in Gingee. The figures recorded by Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam are 184 and 143. Obviously, the taluks of Kallakurichi and Tirukkoyilur are the most backward. Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Villupuram have recorded proportions of 48, 39 and 35 under stones. All other taluks have recorded lower proportions.

Roof material

6 - 49. Under roof material, the district has recorded a higher proportion of 848 under kutcha roof as against 664 for the State. The proportion of houses with kutcha roof ranges from 752 in Gingee to 918 in Kallakurichi Taluk. The figures recorded by Tirukkoyilur and Tindivanam are also high, with 914 and 865. Lowest figure of 785 is recorded by Chidambaram. The next important material is tiles, the range of which is from 42 in Kallakurichi to 230 in Gingee. Tirukkoyilur has also recorded a low figure of 56. The above facts confirm that Kallakurichi, Tirukkoyilur and Tindivanam are more backward. The conditions in Gingee and Chidambaram are better. The third material in importance is brick and lime. Villupuram heads the list with 29. In the remaining categories, no taluk has recorded a figure above 15 in any individual category of roof material.

6 - 50. In the urban sector, the district has recorded a high proportion of 545 under mud walls against 385, the State average. The proportion ranges from 483 in Cuddalore to 757 in Kallakurichi. The figures recorded by the taluks of Tindivanam, Tirukkoyilur, Vriddhachalam and Villupuram are high—723, 638, 518 and 513. The material next in importance is burnt

brick. The proportion ranges from 128 in Kallakurichi to 407 in Villupuram. The taluks of Vriddhachalam and Cuddalore have also recorded high proportions of 384 and 377. The next material is stone. It is found in large numbers in the taluks of Chidambaram, Villupuram, Vriddhachalam and Cuddalore. Cuddalore is the only taluk which has recorded a proportion of 65 under cement concrete. Other taluks have recorded 7 and below. Among the roof materials, the most important is kutcha, the district figure being 565 as against 325 for the State. The range is from 436 in Chidambaram to 783 in Kallakurichi. Except Chidambaram, all other taluks have recorded high proportions ranging from 527 in Cuddalore to 712 in Tindivanam. The material second in importance is tiles. The range is from 119 in Tirukkoyilur to 530 in Chidambaram. Madras terrace is found in Chidambaram—15 and Cuddalore 136. Under cement concrete, the following figures have been recorded:

Urban areas: Wall and roof material

Tirukkoyilur	145
Villupuram	65
Vriddhachalam	61
Tindivanam	45
Kallakurichi	41

Generally, the conditions are better in Cuddalore and Chidambaram. The conditions in other taluks are not happy. The general picture about South Arcot District is that, in housing conditions, it is behind the other districts in the State.

6 - 51. This district can be divided into three geographical divisions according to their relative elevations, namely, 3,000, 1,800 and 1,000 ft. above sea level. The climate is dry throughout the year. But the annual rainfall varies from 680 to 980 millimetres. The housing pattern in this district is characterised by the presence of stone walls in the taluks of Salem, Omalur, Yercaud, Sankari and Tiruchengode. In the other areas, with their typical red and black soil which are clayey as well as loamy, mud walls and burnt brick walls predominate. Yercaud Taluk is situated at a height of 4,500 ft. approximately. The diversity in relief results in appreciable variation in rainfall distribution, the range being 1,200 to 1,800 millimetres. The climate is cool for most part of the year and therefore, 564 houses out of 1,000 have stone walls. These stone walls protect the inhabitants from the cold and rain throughout the year. Because of the red and laterite soil found here and the elevation, bamboo and grass grow in plenty and are utilised by the people to construct their walls. In Sankari, Tiruchengode and Namakkal taluks, the hill quarries form the source of wall material. In Salem, except for Tiruchengode and Hosur taluks where wide variations compared to other taluks are noticed, in the rural areas of the taluks of Krishnagiri, Harur, Dharmapuri, Omalur, Yercaud, Salem and Sankari, the general pattern noticed for the entire district is prevalent. In Hosur, on the contrary, there seems to be a wholesale preference for tiled houses. And this is mainly because of its proximity to Mysore, the hilly nature of the area and its colder climate. In Mysore, preference is for tiled houses and this regional peculiarity is also found in Hosur. In Yercaud also, the hilly terrain and consequently the cool climate induces a preference for corrugated metal sheets and tiled houses to preserve warmth, to ward off cold winds and to keep out the slanting rain.

Salem District—Housing pattern

6 - 52. A high proportion of 789 has been recorded under mud walls against 742 for the State. It ranges from 275 in Yercaud to 893 in Hosur. All taluks except Yercaud have

recorded 642 and more under mud walls. The figures in the taluks of Dharmapuri, Harur, Attur, Rasipuram and Krishnagiri are higher. The second material in the order of importance is burnt bricks. The range is from 4 in Yercaud to 176 in Krishnagiri. The third material is stone. It is more often found in Omalur, Yercaud, Salem, Sankari, Tiruchengode and Namakkal with figures of 284, 564, 122, 152, 85 and 59. In Yercaud 154 units are under grass. Under roof materials, the district has recorded a high proportion of 707 under kutcha roof as against 664 for the State. The proportion of houses with kutcha roof ranges from 293 in Hosur to 851 in Omalur and Sankari. The proportions recorded by all taluks except Hosur are high. The next important material is tiles. The range is from 139 in Sankari to 702 in Hosur. The presence of tiled houses is a conspicuous feature in Hosur Taluk. Yercaud has recorded a high proportion of 138 under corrugated iron sheets. It is a hilly area where the building materials commonly used are stones for walls and corrugated iron sheets and grass for roofs. It is difficult to transport burnt bricks from the plains. Madras terracing is not resorted to because of the difficulty in getting burnt bricks and lime mortar or cement from the plains. Further heavy and continuous rains will dampen it. Corrugated iron sheets suit such areas because they are easily transportable and do not absorb moisture and it is easy to drain the rain water. The figure under corrugated iron sheets for other taluks in the district does not exceed 3. The general picture about the rural sector is that the conditions of housing in Yercaud are good. Dharmapuri, Harur and Attur are the most backward. Hosur presents a peculiar picture. Mud walls predominate with 893, but 702 houses are tile-roofed. The tiles are easily procured from the neighbouring State of Mysore. The climate being comparatively milder, the people will not suffer from heat during summer months if tiled roof is used. Further, shortage of palmyrah and cocoanut leaves has also forced people to take to tiles.

Rural areas— Wall and roof material

6 - 53. In the urban sector, the district has recorded a high proportion of 504 under mud walls against the State average of 385. The range is from 413 in Salem to 868 in Hosur. The next material is burnt brick. It ranges from 130 in Hosur to 549 in Salem. The next important material is stone, which is generally found in the taluks of Omalur, Sankari, Tiruchengode and Namakkal. Under roof material, the first is tiles, the district figure being 619 against 481 for the State. The range for the taluks is 463 in Attur to 924 in Hosur. The figures recorded by Krishnagiri, Salem and Rasipuram are proportionately higher, 704, 640 and 638. Generally more than half the houses have tiled roofs in all the taluks except Attur, Harur and Sankari. The next important material is kutcha. The proportion ranges from 33 in Hosur to 503 in Sankari. More houses with brick and lime roof is found in Krishnagiri. A fairly high proportion is also noticed in the taluks of Attur and Namakkal. The general picture is that the position in Salem and Krishnagiri is better than the other taluks. The most backward are Sankari, Dharmapuri and Attur.

Urban areas— Wall and roof material

6 - 54. This district exhibits a diversified geographical relief. The northern portion of Gopichettipalayam has an elevation of 2,000 to 3,000 ft. with hill ranges extending to the Mysore plateau. The Anaimalais form part of the Western Ghats and are connected to the Palni hills of Madurai. The predominant soils of the district are red, sandy and gravel with portions having red and black loamy soil. The average rainfall of this district ranges between 20 to 25 inches. Coimbatore District, unlike other districts except Nilgiri, indicates a trend entirely different from that prevalent in other districts. Here, in rural areas, thatch is not

Coimbatore District— Housing pattern

as widely preferred as tiles. The reason is not the availability of clay or the increased manufacture of bricks but mainly the comparative affluence of the people especially Vannia Gounders who are as agriculturists more affluent than those ryots elsewhere in the State and, therefore, prefer to display their wealth in the form of brick built houses in rural areas.

Rural areas— Wall and roof material

6 - 55. The picture in the rural sector differs from the districts so far discussed. It has recorded a lower proportion of 643 under mud walls as against 742 for the State. The proportion of houses with mud walls ranges from 512 in Pollachi Taluk to 813 in Dharapuram. Avanashi and Erode have also recorded high figures of 689 and 665 respectively. The second material in order of importance is stone. It ranges from 1 in Pollachi to 407 in Palladam. The taluks of Gopichettipalayam, Udumalpet and Erode have also recorded high proportion of 333, 319 and 304. Pollachi has recorded a high proportion of 452 under corrugated iron sheets. The hilly areas in the taluk prefer this kind of roof more because of the heavy rains occurring in this area. Burnt brick ranges from 2 in Erode to 173 in Coimbatore. Under roof materials, the district has recorded a high proportion of 672 under tiles as against 276 for the State. The proportion of houses with tiles ranges from 305 in Bhavani to 876 in Palladam. The next lower figure of 599 is recorded in Erode. Udumalpet, Avanashi and Coimbatore have recorded high proportions of 794, 787 and 774 respectively. The next material is kutcha roof. The range is from 119 in Palladam to 682 in Bhavani. The general picture is that the conditions of housing are generally better in Coimbatore and that Dharapuram and Erode are the most backward taluks.

Urban areas— Wall material

6 - 56. Under wall materials, the district has recorded a lower proportion of 361 under kutcha as against the State figure of 385. The range is from 202 in Pollachi to 571 in Gopichettipalayam. Burnt brick and stone are of equal importance in the district, each recording 299. The taluk range for burnt brick is from 37 in Palladam to 520 in Erode. More burnt brick is found in Dharapuram and Coimbatore taluks while they are comparatively rare in Udumalpet, Pollachi and Bhavani. The proportion for stone ranges from 42 in Dharapuram to 677 in Pollachi. As rocks are found in these taluks, Palladam, Udumalpet and Gopichettipalayam have recorded high proportions of 476, 407 and 207.

Roof material

6 - 57. The district has recorded 741 under tiles as against 481 for the State. The taluk range is 530 in Bhavani to 905 in Palladam. In all the taluks tiled roofing comes to more than 50%. Next material is kutcha. The taluk figure ranges from 59 in Palladam to 407 in Bhavani. Erode also records a high proportion of 259. Corrugated iron sheet is found in Pollachi with 191 and in Avanashi with 53. Again Pollachi records a proportion of 88 under asbestos. Erode records a proportion of 81 under brick and lime and Dharapuram and Erode record 34 and 33 respectively under cement concrete. The general picture is that the conditions of housing in urban sector are much better than in any other district we have so far discussed.

Nilgiri District

6 - 58. This is the pride and glory of Madras State with the plateau rising shear upwards from the plains. It is a place abounding in lovely blue peaks, where the Western Ghats tower at their most majestic. Because of the mountainous terrain, there is a large variation in rainfall. The mean annual rainfall for the district is 1,868 millimetres. Gudalur Taluk and the western part of Ootacamund Taluk being on the windward side receive the maximum amount of rainfall namely more than 2,000 millimetres while the eastern part

of Ootacamund Taluk and Coonoor Taluk being on the leeward side receive the minimum of rainfall. There are 4 types of soil which can be distinguished as black, brown, yellow and red. The major type of soil found in the district can be classed in the category of laterite variety. Because of the variations in climate, mud walls are not preferred to here. In order to protect the inmates from the vagaries of the climate, stones, burnt bricks bamboos and metal sheets are largely used for constructing the walls. Further, the type of the soil and local conditions also regulate the use of the constructional material. For instance, the yellow soil found in the district allows the luxuriant growth of grass and timber used as wall material; red and laterite soil is used for the manufacture of burnt bricks. In Ootacamund Taluk, to ward off the severe cold, metal sheets are used. Gudalur Taluk is characterised by the presence of burnt brick walls and to a lesser extent those constructed out of grass, reeds and bamboos.

Rural areas—Wall material

6 - 59. This district is a mountainous region which gets heavy rains from south-west and north-east monsoons. It enjoys a cool climate. It is difficult to transport materials from the plains. Further in any construction, the wall and roof materials should be able to resist moisture. The roof materials should also be light. As such, it is the usual pattern in this district to use burnt brick and stone for walls and slates, tiles, C.I. sheets and grass for roofs. Stone can be found locally. For foundation and upto basement level for walls, stones are preferred. Above the basement level, better class of people use burnt brick and others stone. Burnt brick is the best material for the construction of hearths. Again burnt brick plastered with lime mortar helps in keeping the house warm. Most of the wall portions will be covered by wooden frames fitted with glass with a view to admit light in foggy weather. Thus the use of burnt brick is restricted. In the rural sector, the district has recorded a high proportion of 487 under burnt bricks against 144 for the State. Highest proportion is recorded in Coonoor with 621. The proportion in Gudalur is low with 231. The next important wall material is stone. It is more or less evenly distributed in the three taluks with figures of 264, 236 and 51 for Coonoor, Ootacamund and Gudalur respectively. Corrugated iron sheet is an important item and Ootacamund has recorded a high proportion of 190. It is comparatively unknown in Coonoor and Gudalur. Mud wall which is the predominant wall material in other districts has only the fourth rank in Nilgiri District. Gudalur is the taluk in which we find a high proportion of 199 houses with mud walls while the corresponding figures are 78 for Coonoor and 77 for Ootacamund. The other important materials in use for construction of walls are grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and unburnt bricks. The proportions recorded are high in Gudalur with 402 and 103.

Roof material

6 - 60. Under roof material, the district has recorded a high proportion of 650 under tiles, slate and shingle as against 276 for the State. The highest proportion is recorded in Coonoor with 800 followed by Ootacamund with 592. The roofs protected by a layer of tiles will be helpful in cooler climates facilitating the draining of rain water immediately. The next important material is corrugated iron sheet. A high proportion is recorded in Ootacamund with 288. More number of kutcha roofs are found in Gudalur Taluk (654). The general comment we can make is that the housing conditions in Gudalur Taluk are most backward in the district and the conditions in Coonoor and Ootacamund compare favourably with other areas in the State.

6 - 61. Rural pattern of burnt bricks is noticed in the urban sector also. The district average of 621 is much above the State average of 481. Ootacamund and Coonoor have recorded

figures of 712 ond 698. Stone is another wall material which is found in a larger propor ion in Gudalur. Mud wall is found more in Coonoor with 138 than in other taluks. In Gudalur Taluk a high proportion of other materials like grass, leaves, reeds and bamboo (176) and cement concrete (42) have been recorded. Under roof material, the district has recorded 735 under tiles etc., as against 481 for the State. The proportion is high in Ootacamund with 831. The next important roof material is corrugated zinc sheet, the proportions being 225 for Coonoor, 128 in Ootacamund and 66 in Gudalur. Kutcha roof is found chiefly in Gudalur Taluk with a proportion of 305 and no other material is important for roofing. In the urban sector, Gudalur is far behind Ootacamund and Coonoor.

Roof and wall material in urban sector

Madurai District

6 - 62. The physical features of this district consist of a level plain broken by isolated hills and crags in the western part. In the eastern part of the district, granite with gravel laterites is the major geological feature. The main type of soil found in this district, belong to the red, ferruginous variety, either loamy or sandy. The mean annual rainfall is 856 millimetres. Though we find hill ranges only in Kodaikanal Taluk with its cold climate one comes across a large number of houses with stone walls. In the district, as a whole, mud walls and burnt brick walls are mostly preferred. The red soils of the district with its slight admixture of sand is ideally suited for the preparation of bricks which go into the construction of walls. However, in Kodaikanal Taluk which has a completely hilly terrain, houses have predominantly stone walls and the reason being the cold climate coupled with heavy rains during the rainy season. The hilly terrain with its soil ideally suited for the growth of lush vegetation, grass and bamboo are also used as wall material. Burnt brick walls are seldom found here as contrasted with Ootacamund though there is a greater predominance of mud walls in this area than in Ootacamund. In all other taluks except Madurai, the soil being predominantly red, mud walls are very common. But in Madurai Taluk in which lies Madurai City, houses with burnt brick walls are more in number due to the greater affluence of the people staying in and around Madurai City.

Rural areas—Wall material

6 - 63. A high proportion of 790 is recorded under mud walls as against 742 for the State. The proportion of mud wall is the lowest in Kodaikanal with 423 and highest in Melur with 924. The position in Kodaikanal which may appear favourable is somewhat altered by a high proportion of 188 recorded under grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. The next material is burnt brick. The taluk range is from 35 in Kodaikanal to 190 in Nilakkottai. The figure for Melur is low (54). Melur is at the end of the Periyar Irrigation System which experiences shortage of water supply. Only a single crop is raised. It abuts Ramanathapuram District and the rich people of the district have monopoly of the wet lands in the taluk. The local ryots are therefore not prosperous as to afford better housing materials. The third important material is stone under which Kodaikanal records a high proportion of 341. The figures are comparatively high in Palni—73 and Tirumangalam 68. Rocks are generally found in these taluks.

Roof material

6 - 64. Under roof material, the district has recorded a lower proportion of 571 under kutcha roof than the State average of 664. It ranges from 359 in Tirumangalam to 838 in Melur. The next important material is tiles. It ranges from 27 in Periyakulam to 613 in Palni Tirumangalam has recorded the highest proportion of 283 and 140 under brick and lime and concrete. Periyakulam also records a fairly high figure of 104 under brick and lime. Cumbum valley is a fertile area as it is at the head of the Periyar Irrigation System. Further

the cardamom and coffee plantations on the nearby mountains facilitates the prosperity of the people. Corrugated iron is the next important material. The taluks of Periyakulam and Kodaikanal record high proportions of 281 and 270 under this category. Kodaikanal is a mountainous region. Periyakulam is at the foot of the Western Ghats. It also contains Varushanad hills and Highway mountains. In these hilly areas, C. I. sheets are generally preferred. The general picture that emerges is that Melur is the most backward taluk in the district.

Urban areas— Wall and roof material

6 - 65. Under wall material, burnt brick is most important. The district has recorded a proportion of 501 under this category as against 481 for the State. The taluk range is from O in Kodaikanal Taluk to 665 in Madurai. Tirumangalam has recorded a high proportion of 560. Kodaikanal has, however, recorded 911 under stone. The next important material is mud wall. It ranges from 85 in Kodaikanal to 730 in Palni. The figures recorded by Periyakulam and Melur are high with 682 and 648. Under roof material, the district has recorded 346 for tiles. The range is from 27 in Kodaikanal to 759 in Palni. Periyakulam and Nilakkottai have also recorded low figures of 30 and 95. Eventhough Kodaikanal has recorded the lowest proportion under this category, it has the highest figure of 787 under corrugated iron sheet. The next material in order of importance is kutcha roof. The taluk range is 178 in Kodaikanal to 566 in Melur. Nilakkottai and Periyakulam have also recorded high figures of 511 and 463. Tirumangalam and Madurai have high proportions of 253 and 234 under brick and lime. Tirumangalam has also recorded a higher proportion of 190 under concrete. An analysis confirms the fact that Melur is most backward taluk in the district.

Tiruchirapalli District

6 - 66. The district for the most part is flat, undulating gently from the North-West to the South-East except for the upland tracts near the Pachamalai hills in Musiri and Perambalur taluks. A few isolated rock masses are found near Tiruchirapalli and Golden Rock. The predominant soil types of the district are red, black and alluvium. The red soil covers more than 60% of the total area. The mean annual rainfall for the district is found to be 855.3 millimetres. Since the land is for the most part flat and red soil predominates in the district, we find mud walls are more common followed closely by burnt brick walls. Thus, in many taluks, viz., in Perambalur, Udaiyarpalayam, Musiri, Karur, Kulittalai, Kulathur and Alangudi taluks, mud walls predominate followed closely by burnt brick walls. But in Lalgudi Taluk, we find that stone walls are also common than in other taluks. This is because of the availability of stone as raw material. In Tiruchirapalli Taluk, however, burnt brick walls are as much preferred as mud walls.

Rural areas— Wall material

6 - 67. Under wall materials this district has recorded a higher proportion than the State average of 742, i.e. 832 for mud walls. It ranges from 735 in Lalgudi to 906 in Kulittalai. The figures are comparatively higher in Alangudi, Kulathur and lower in Tirumayam and Tiruchirapalli. The range of burnt brick is from 73 in Alangudi to 208 in Tirumayam. Lower figures are recorded in Kulathur and Kulittalai. Stones are used in Lalgudi, Perambalur and Karur which have returned figures of 116, 49 and 43.

Roof material

6 - 68. This district has recorded a higher proportion of 771 under kutcha roof as against 664 for the State. The range is from 722 in Musiri and Karur to 870 in Alangudi. Higher proportion are found in Kulathur and Kulittalai with 827 and 799 whereas lower proportions are found in Tiruchirapalli and Tirumayam with 730 and 738. The range of tiles which is the next important item is 123 in Alangudi to 250 in Karur. Brick and lime is found in Tiruchirapalli, Lalgudi and Perambalur. The figures are 67, 24 and 23. Under

concrete, figures are recorded in Lalgudi and Tiruchirapalli with 31 and 27. Corrugated iron sheet is found in Musiri with 56. The general conclusion which one can draw is that the housing conditions in Alangudi, Kulathur and Kulittalai are worse than the other taluks and Tirumayam and Tiruchirapalli are ahead.

Urban sector— Wall material

6 - 69. Under wall material, burnt brick is the most important. This district has recorded a high proportion of 523 as against 481 for the State. The range is from 99 in Udaiyarpalayam to 637 in Tiruchirapalli. Alangudi and Tirumayam have recorded high proportions of 632 and 625. The next material is mud wall which ranges from 307 in Tiruchirapalli to 882 in Udaiyarpalayam. In the taluks of Udaiyarpalayam, Musiri, Perambalur and Kulittalai, more than 50% of the houses are constructed with mud walls. The figures recorded in Tiruchirapalli, Tirumayam and Alangudi are lower. In Lalgudi and Tiruchirapalli are found stones with 107 and 39. Cement concrete is also found in Lalgudi. The next material in the order of importance is unburnt brick. Perambalur, Musiri, Lalgudi and Tirumayam have recorded figures within the range of 67 and 43. Musiri has recorded 33 under timber.

Roof material

6 - 70. Kutcha is the most important material. The district has recorded 425 against 325 for the State. The range varies from 335 in Tirumayam to 601 in Musiri. In the taluks of Lalgudi, Udaiyarpalayam, Perambalur and Kulittalai, more than 50% of the houses are constructed with kutcha roof. Tiruchirapalli has recorded a low figure of 336. The next material is tiles. The range is from 276 in Perambalur to 578 in Tirumayam. The proportions are fairly high in Alangudi, Udaiyarpalayam and Tiruchirapalli. Brick and lime is found mostly in Tiruchirapalli with 200. The figures are comparatively lower in Udaiyarpalayam 7, Lalgudi 24, Kulittalai 49 and Musiri 58. Kulittalai, Lalgudi and Tiruchirapalli have recorded figures of 110, 66, and 56 under concrete and Musiri 37 under C.I. sheets. The general picture is that the urban areas of Musiri and Udaiyarpalayam are backward and Tirumayam, Tiruchirapalli and Alangudi forward.

Thanjavur District

6 - 71. The district consists of two natural divisions namely deltaic area and the uplands. The upland area comprises of the southern parts of Thanjavur Taluk, north-west and south-west parts of Pattukkottai Taluk and a major portion of Arantangi Taluk. The deltaic area consists of the lands irrigated by the river Cauvery and its tributaries and the area irrigated by the Grand Anicut Canal and the branches covered by the Cauvery-Mettur Project. There are practically no hillocks in this district. The average annual rainfall in this district is 1,118 millimetres. The soils in this district may be divided into 4 broad categories, alluvium, black or regar, red and arenaceous. Alluvium and black soils cover a major portion of the district. From the nature of the terrain, the climatic conditions and the nature the of soil, it would be readily apparent that mud walls and burnt brick walls are very widely prevalent in all the rural areas of the district with slight local variations. However, where the soil is more arenaceous and ferruginous, there is a slight departure from this general pattern. Mud walls are prominent in the taluks of Sirkali, Mayuram and Nannilam. The red loamy and black clayey soil are ideally suited for the construction of mud walls. Further, they are also used in the manufacture of burnt bricks which are also commonly used as wall material in this area but the number of houses using burnt bricks for walls is slightly higher in the taluks of Kumbakonam, Papanasam and Thanjavur which lie within the deltaic area of the Cauvery and where the people are more well-to-do than in other taluks

In Orathanad, it is found that mud walls predominate to a very large extent. With the number of tanks in the area and the soil permitting growth of reeds and bamboo, it is found that the latter is used as wall material. In Tiruthuraipundi and Pattukkottai taluks where bamboo, grass and others well thrive in the typical soil and climatic conditions obtaining in that region, their use as wall material is not circumscribed.

Rural areas—Wall material

6 - 72. This is a fertile district which is the granary of South India. It does not have facilities of getting stone. It has, therefore, recorded a high proportion of 757 under mud walls against 742 for the State. The proportion of houses with mud walls ranges from 671 in Tiruthuraipundi to 891 in Arantangi Taluk. The taluks of Orathanad, Mannargudi, Thanjavur and Sirkali have recorded high figures of 865, 856, 796 and 795. The proportions recorded by Kumbakonam and Mayuram are much lower with 683 and 704. Arantangi is a dry tract, a small part of which is covered by Cauveri-Mettur project. The soil is not fertile and economically the people are backward. The second material is burnt brick. The range is from 57 in Arantangi to 223 in Papanasam. Other taluks which have recorded low proportions are Orathanad and Pattukkottai with 75 and 91. Kumbakonam and Nannilam have recorded higher proportions of 205 and 198. Next to Arantangi, the two backward taluks in the district are Pattukkottai and Orathanad. The third material is unburnt brick. The range for the taluks is 1 in Nagapattinam to 91 in Mayuram. Very low proportions are noticed in the taluks of Tiruthuraipundi, Orathanad and Mannargudi. The remaining taluks record 28 and above. Stone is found in Mayuram and Kumbakonam with 61 and 44. Under kutcha walls are recorded figures of 57, 55 and 33 in the taluks of Tiruthuraipundi, Pattukkottai and Orathanad.

Roof material

6 - 73. Again the district has recorded a high proportion of 780 under kutcha roof as against 664 for the State. This has been to a certain extent influenced by the .the easy availability of cocoanut palms in the district. The proportion ranges from 689 in Nannilam to 888 in Tiruthuraipundi. The proportions recorded by Mayuram and Kumbakonam are lower with 696 and 706. The material second in the order of importance is tiles. The range for the taluks is 106 in Tiruthuraipundi to 297 in Nannilam. Mayuram and Kumbakonam have recorded high figures of 291 and 273. In Thanjavur Taluk, we find figures of 41 and 16, under concrete and brick and lime. Kumbakonam has recorded a higher proportion of 16 under concrete. As materials are not available in the rural sectors of the other taluks, the general picture is that Arantangi is the most backward taluk and Kumbakonam and Mayuram are ahead.

Urban areas—Roof and wall material

6 - 74. In the urban areas, the picture is repeated, in that mud wall accounts for a high proportion of 455 against the State average of 385. The proportions range from 296 in Kumbakonam to 672 in Mannargudi. Mayuram has recorded a low proportion of 302 while the taluks of Arantangi, Pattukkottai, Orathanad and Nannilam have recorded higher proportion of 659, 648, 645 and 630. The next important wall material is burnt brick. The taluks of Kumbakonam, Mayuram and Nagapattinam have recorded more than 50% under this category. They are the richer taluks of the district. Low proportions are recorded in the taluks of Pattukkottai, Sirkali, Arantangi and Orathanad. Unburnt brick is one of the most important wall material noticed in Thanjavur District. The range for the taluks is from 7 in Mannargudi to 169 in Papanasam. Except for the taluks of Mannargudi, Kumbakonam, Tiruthuraipundi and Nannilam all other taluks have recorded more than 28. Under grass,

leaves, reeds and bamboo, a proportion of 125 has been recorded in Tiruthuraipundi. The first roof material is kutcha, the district having recorded a proportion of 483 against the State average of 325. The range for the taluks is from 375 in Mayuram to 743 in Tiruthuraipundi. Kumbakonam, Nagapattinam and Thanjavur have recorded lower figures. The next material, tiles, ranges from 208 in Tiruthuraipundi to 585 in Mayuram. The proportions in Nagapattinam and Kumbakonam are also higher. Pattukkottai and Nannilam have recorded lower figures. Thanjavur and Kumbakonam have proportions of 132 and 76 under brick and lime. Concrete is found in Pattukkottai and Tiruthuraipundi with 45 and 38 respectively. The general position is that in the taluks of Mayuram and Kumbakonam, housing conditions are better and in the taluks of Pattukkottai, Arantangi and Tiruthuraipundi they are worse.

Ramanathapuram District—Housing Pattern

6 - 75. This district forms part of great plain stretching from the Western Ghats to the Bay of Bengal interspersed by a few broken and detached hills in Srivilliputtur Taluk. The predominant soil of the district is black or regar which covers more than 60% of the land area. The rest is covered by red soil with the coastal belt being arenaceous in character. The mean annual rainfall for this district amounts to 860 millimetres. Only dry cultivation is normally practised. The predominant wall materials used in this district are mud and burnt bricks. The predominant type of houses are those constructed out of mud in almost all the taluks except Ramanathapuram. Though mud walls account for 662 houses, unlike in other taluks, we find 143 houses having grass, reeds and bamboo walls.. In Sattur, houses with stone walls are found. This is because of the availability of laterite sandrocks. Generally, not much of variation in house types can be found in this district.

Rural areas—Wall material

6 - 76. As a backward district, Ramanathapuram has recorded a proportion of 791 under mud walls as against 742 for the State. The range is from 676 in Srivilliputtur to 900 in Tiruvadanai. The proportions recorded by Mudukulathur, Paramakudi and Sivaganga are higher. Sattur and Srivilliputtur taluks have recorded low and high proportions under burnt brick viz., 39 in Sattur and 236 in Srivilliputtur. The highest proportion under stone is recorded in Sattur-214. Low figures of 53, 57 and 79 under burnt brick have been recorded in the taluks of Mudukulathur, Ramanathapuram and Tiruvadanai. The next important material is stone. The taluks of Sattur, Aruppukkottai, Srivilliputtur and Ramanathapuram are noted for stone with figures of 214, 72, 59 and 49.

Roof material

6 - 77. The district has recorded a low proportion of 612 under kutcha roof than the State average of 664. The range is from 431 in Aruppukkottai to 773 in Tiruvadanai Taluk. The conditions in Sattur and Srivilliputtur are better. High proportions are again recorded in the taluks of Tirupattur, Ramanathapuram and Sivaganga. The range for tiles is from 146 in Srivilliputtur to 433 in Mudukulathur. The proportions recorded by Aruppukkottai, Sattur and Tiruvadanai are comparatively lower. Though Sattur and Srivilliputtur have recorded low figures under tiles, it has recorded higher figures under brick and lime and concrete. Sattur has recorded 67 under brick and lime, 150 under concrete and 30 under corrugated iron sheets. Srivilliputtur has recorded 177, 107 and 47 under the above mentioned three categories. Aruppukkottai has recorded 155 under brick and lime and 88 under concrete. The general picture is that the position in Tiruvadanai is backward and that in Sattur and Srivilliputtur forward. Mudukulathur is backward in wall material, but in roof material, some improvement has been noticed to a certain extent due to the welfare schemes sponsored by the Government under the Harijan and ex-Tribe Grants. In the wake of the cyclone and floods of 1955 and the Marava

Harijan rioting in 1957, the Government took special interest in improving the housing conditions and the people have to some extent replaced the thatched roof of their homes with tiled roof to escape mischief by arson. In the arid and backward district of Ramanathapuram, the taluks of Sattur and Srivilliputtur are economically better. Sattur is forgoing ahead in industrial development. Srivilliputtur is more fertile as it is flanked by mountains on the west and served by streams.

Urban areas—Wall material

6 - 78. Under wall material, burnt brick is important with a proportion of 489 as against 481 for the State. The range is from 239 in Ramanathapuram to 741 in Paramakudi. Sattur, Srivilliputtur and Aruppukkottai have recorded less than 50% under this category. The low figure of Sattur under burnt brick has been counter-balanced by a fairly high proportion under stone with 154. The proportion of mud wall ranges from 236 Paramakudi to 596 in Aruppukkottai. Low figures are found in Sattur and Tiruvadanai. Ramanathapuram has recorded a fairly high proportion under stone (126) and grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (49). Tirupattur has recorded 51 under stone.

Roof material

6 - 79. Tile is a most important material. The district average is 457 as against 481 for the State. The taluk proportions range from 128 in Srivilliputtur to 767 in Paramakudi. Sivaganga has recorded a proportion slightly less than 500 i.e. 492. High proportions of 699 and 599 are found in Tiruvadanai and Tirupattur. The next material, kutcha, is found from 125 in Paramakudi to 460 in Srivilliputtur. The figures recorded by Ramanathapuram and Tirupattur are high with 387 and 339. Low figures are recorded by Mudukulathur, Aruppukkottai and Sattur. Brick and lime is third in order of importance. The taluk range is from 22 in Tirupattur to 318 in Srivilliputtur. Under concrete except Tiruvadanai, all other taluks have recorded figures ranging from 31 to 83. Mudukulathur has recorded 83 under asbestos. The general picture of the urban sector is that Ramanathapuram and Srivilliputtur are backward and Paramakudi and Sattur forward.

Tirunelveli District—Housing pattern

6 - 80. This district is boxed in by the Western Ghats on the one side and the land slope gently down to the east. We find small isolated hillocks dotting the land-scape in this district. The abundance of forests provides a pleasing effect and so the climate differs from the rest of the State. The district is blessed with average intensity of rainfall and an equable temperature. The western taluks of Ambasamudram, Tenkasi and Shencottah and the western parts of Sankaranayinarkoil and Nanguneri taluks record the maximum rainfall. Along the foot of the ghats, there exists a belt 10 to 20 miles in width cosisting of light loamy and sandy soil and along the coast to the east a belt of arenaceous soil. In between black loam covers the major portion of Kovilpatti, Sankaranayinarkoil and Srivaikuntam taluks. The rest is covered by red loam. The wall materials commonly used in this district are burnt bricks, mud, unburnt bricks, stones, grass, reeds, bamboos etc. The red loamy and sandy soils are used in the construction of mud, burnt brick and unburnt brick walls. In Sankaranayinarkoil and Kovilpatti taluks, mud wall predominate. Burnt brick walls are used to slight extent only in Sankaranayinarkoil but they form an insignificant proportion to the total in Kovilpatti Taluk. In both taluks, stone walls are largely prevalent, the sand stone hillocks coming in very handy as a ready source of supply of raw material. Stone walls and walls made up of reeds, grass or bamboo are widely in vogue in Srivaikuntam Taluk. Stone walls are used in houses due to the availability of laterite sand stones and the igneous rock type being utilised for extracting the necessary raw material. Mud walls are mainly found in rural areas though burnt

brick and unburnt brick walls are not very common. However, in Tirunelveli Taluk, houses, mostly in urban areas have burnt brick walls. Next in importance is the use of mud. In Tenkasi Taluk, the soil being loamy and ideally suited for the manufacture of unburnt bricks, we find houses with mud walls, with unburnt bricks, and with burnt bricks. The sedimentary rocks in the area provide the necessary material for the construction of stone walls. In Tiruchendur, however, the soil being slightly arenaceous, provides the necessary impetus for the growth of reeds and so this is used as the raw material in the construction of walls.

6 - 81. In this report it has been made clear that the conditions of housing are comparatively better in Tirunelveli district. It will, therefore, be interesting to examine whether it is reflected in the material of wall and roof. The district has recorded in the rural sector a proportion of 617 under mud wall as against 742 for the State. It ranges from 480 in Ambasamudram to 784 in Kovilpatti. Ambasamudram is near the foot of the Western Ghats and is more fertile being watered by the river Tambraparni. Besides Ambasamudram, Shencottah is the other taluk where houses with mud walls are less than 50 %. Higher figures are noticed in Srivaikuntam with 689 and Sankaranayinarkoil 683. Burnt brick ranges from 28 in Kovilpatti to 350 in Ambasamudram. Low proportions are recorded by Kovilpatti and Sankaranayinarkoil. At the same time they record high proportions of 149 and 145 under stone. Rocks are found in these taluks. Nanguneri, Tiruchendur and Tirunelveli have also recorded higher proportions of 130, 101 and 100 respectively under stone. Unburnt brick is found in Tenkasi, Shencottah and Ambasamudram and to a lesser extent in other taluks. In Tiruchendur, a high proportion of 130 is noticed under grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. This is a coastal taluk in which palmyrahs flourish.

Rural areas—Wall material

6 - 82. Under roof materials, the district has recorded 543 under kutcha roof against 664 for the State. The taluk proportions range from 438 in Nanguneri to 592 in Sankaranayinarkoil. The next material, tiles, ranges from 193 in Sankaranayinarkoil to 540 in Nanguneri. High proportions are found in the taluks of Ambasamudram and Tiruchendur. Nanguneri taluk is adjacent to Kanyakumari, which formed part of Travancore State where generally tiled roofs are preferred. Nanguneri Taluk has been to a certain extent subjected to the influence of the practices of Kanyakumari. Sankaranayinarkoil, Kovilpatti and Tirunelveli have recorded proportions of 102, 91 and 60 under concrete and 67, 58 and 57 under brick and lime. Though Sankaranayinarkoil has considerable figures under these categories, its general position cannot be said to be good. On the basis of wall and roof materials, Ambasamudram and Shencottah present a better picture.

Roof material

6 - 83. Under wall material, the district has recorded a lower proportion of 373 under burnt bricks against 481 for the State. It ranges from 43 in Kovilpatti to 680 in Tirunelveli. The deficiency in burnt bricks in the taluks of Kovilpatti and Srivaikuntam is made good by stone, proportions being 405 and 443. For mud, the figures range from 210 in Tiruchendur to 582 in Sankaranayinarkoil. Kovilpatti, Nanguneri and Shencottah have also recorded high proportions of 480, 336 and 316. Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur have recorded low proportions of 256 and 210. These figures cannot be taken as an index of the prosperity of these taluks since they have recorded high proportions of 120 and 111 under grass. Stone is an important material in the taluks of Srivaikuntam, Kovilpatti, Tiruchendur and Nanguneri with proportions of 443, 405, 328 and 127. High figures have been recorded under unburnt bricks in the taluks of Nanguneri, Shencottah, Tenkasi and Ambasamudram with 248, 192, 191 and 132.

Urban areas—Wall material

Roof material

6 - 84. The predominant roof material is tiles with a proportion of 504 against the State average of 481. The range is from 286 in Sankaranayinarkoil to 711 in Ambasamudram. More than 50% have been recorded under tiles in the taluks of Ambasamudram, Nanguneri, Tenkasi and Kovilpatti. The range of kutcha roof is from 156 in Kovilpatti to 477 in Shencottah. Shencottah records a high figure of 477 under kutcha roof as it is located in the hills. More kutcha roof is found in Sankaranayinarkoil. Brick and lime is an important roof material in this district especially in the taluks of Tirunelveli, Srivaikuntam and Kovilpatti with 217, 199 and 199. Concrete is of some importance as the district proportion is 54. Its range is from 10 in Ambasamudram to 94 in Tiruchendur. Sankaranayinarkoil is backward and Tirunelveli is ahead of other taluks.

Kanyakumari District

6 - 85. This district is divided into three natural divisions and the soil types also vary accordingly. In the highland region, where clay loam rests on a bed of rocks, it is black in colour. In the midland, the soil is clay loam and in the laterite region with an admixture of gravel and sand. The coastal strip is sandy with a laterite foundation. In this district, bamboo and grass are used as wall materials and timber is much more preferred compared to other materials. The climate of the district, the nature of the soil and the proximity of Kerala, all play their part in this preference. Kanyakumari presents a unique picture of having all types of materials for their walls. One special feature is the use of timber as wall material, mainly because of the availability of cheap timber and the custom of having timbered walls common to Kerala where timber is cheap and is of good quality.

Housing pattern—Influence of Kerala

6 - 86. The district is more advanced in the matter of housing. Educational attainment and consequent enlightenment have made people bestow greater attention on housing. The district gets the maximum rainfall in the State as it is benefitted by both the monsoons. Flat roofs do not suit heavy rainfall regions. As such, insignificant figures have been recorded under Madras terrace. On the other hand, tiled roofs are preferred which facilitate the draining of rain water. The weightage which the tiled roof resists, leads to a significant change in the construction of walls because it is safer to rest tiled roof on unburnt bricks rather than of mud walls. This district was part of Travancore State till 1957. As such, one can find the infiuence of the building practices followed in Kerala State.

Rural areas—Wall material

6 - 87. Burnt brick is the most important wall material with a proportion of 345 as against 144 for the State. The highest figure is recorded by Kalkulam with 456. Mud walls and walls with unburnt brick are of next imortance. Vilavancode represents a propotion of 373 under the former and 326 under the latter. Agasteeswaram has 179 under mud and 274 under unburnt brick. Walls with grass, leaves, reeds and bamboo are also found in all the four taluks, the proportions ranging from 19 in Thovala to 73 in Agasteeswaram. Vilavancode-42 and Kalkulam-17, use timber as wall material. Thovala and Agasteeswaram exhibit a fairly high proportion of 118 and 85 under stone.

Roof material

6 - 88. The district has recorded 576 under kutcha roof against 664 for the State. Vilavancode has recorded the highest proportion of 743 and Thovala the lowest with 416. More than 50% of the houses are with tiled roofs in the taluks of Thovala and Agasteeswaram. The lowest figure is recorded by Vilavancode with 255. No other material is of any significance in this district. It can be seen that Vilavancode is the most backward taluk in Kanyakumari district and Agasteeswaram is in the forefront.

Urban areas— Wall and roof material

6 - 89. Under burnt brick, the figure recorded is 533 against the State average of 481. The next material, unburnt brick ranges from 192 in Vilavancode to 309 in Agasteeswaram- Under mud, the proportion in Agasteeswaram is low. Vilavancode records 49 under stone. Tiled roof is more predominant in Kanyakumari. More than 50% of the houses have tiled. roof and the district average is 722 against the State average of 481. Kutcha roof is the other roof of significance in this district. Kalkulam records more kutcha roofed houses with a proportion of 492. No other material is of significance. The general picture that Agasthees- waram is ahead of other taluks in the urban sector also.

Statement VI—4

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall in Cities and Towns with population of 50,000 and over

S. No.	City/Town	Population	Grass, leaves etc.,	Timber	Mud	Un-burnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Corru-gated iron sheets etc.	Stone	Cement concrete	All other mate-rial	Wall material not stated
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Madras City	1,729,141	11	N	255	28	675	4	10	11	1	5
2.	Madurai	424,810	9	N	282	6	696	N	2	3	1	1
3.	Coimbatore	286,305	14	3	326	7	623	1	22	1	1	2
4.	Tiruchirapalli	249,862	3	0	325	3	652	2	10	4	N	1
5.	Salem	249,145	4	0	392	23	572	N	5	2	N	2
6.	Tuticorin	124,230	149	1	248	0	25	N	560	12	2	3
7.	Vellore	113,742	1	0	298	N	679	0	18	2	0	2
8.	Thanjavur	111,099	2	0	517	5	442	0	30	N	0	4
9.	Nagercoil	106,207	3	0	111	309	565	1	10	0	0	1
10.	Dindigul	92,947	8	1	547	1	436	N	4	2	0	1
11.	Kanchipuram	92,714	1	0	529	0	460	0	8	N	0	2
12.	Kumbakonam	92,581	3	0	228	5	748	4	6	4	0	2
13.	Tirunelveli	87,988	1	0	249	33	698	1	4	0	12	2
14.	Valparai	80,023	16	42	17	0	N	17	906	2	0	N
15.	Tiruppur	79,773	10	N	426	0	38	0	525	1	N	0
16.	Cuddalore	79,168	6	0	476	15	456	9	34	2	0	2
17.	Erode	73,762	26	1	285	3	651	0	30	0	0	4
18.	Rajapalayam	71,203	N	0	459	0	531	0	1	0	4	5
19.	Nagapattinam	59,063	2	0	336	8	590	0	45	13	N	6
20.	Virudunagar	54,827	9	1	318	1	606	0	46	1	15	3
21.	Pollachi	54,369	16	1	337	0	171	2	465	1	0	7
22.	Mayuram	51,393	4	0	250	140	567	33	5	N	0	1
23.	Palayamcottai	51,002	1	0	194	30	757	0	11	3	0	4
24.	Karur	50,564	31	0	361	1	606	0	1	0	0	0
25.	Pudukottai	50,488	1	0	299	9	690	0	1	0	0	0
26.	Gudiyatham	50,384	2	0	538	19	427	0	10	0	0	4
27.	Aruppukkottai	50,200	3	1	619	0	314	0	28	0	33	2
28.	Ootacamund	50,140	2	8	51	3	888	11	36	0	0	1

Statement VI—5

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof in Cities and Towns with population of 50,000 and over

S. No.	City/Town	Population	Grass, leaves etc.,	Tiles, slate shingle	Corrugated *iron, zinc* or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick & lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other mate-rial	Roof material not stated
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Madras City	1,729,141	310	390	19	9	172	95	1	4
2.	Madurai	424,810	210	457	24	2	262	42	1	2
3.	Coimbatore	286,305	140	759	10	3	55	29	N	4
4.	Tiruchirapalli	249,862	342	349	11	4	192	67	34	1
5.	Salem	249,145	296	653	1	2	36	11	N	1
6.	Tuticorin	124,230	317	440	2	6	184	49	1	1
7.	Vellore	113,742	253	616	1	N	107	19	N	4
8.	Thanjavur	111,099	439	373	2	N	169	14	0	3
9.	Nagercoil	106,207	177	813	N	N	1	8	0	1
10.	Dindigul	92.947	388	491	5	2	107	6	0	1
11.	Kanchipuram	92,714	128	756	1	N	108	4	0	3
12.	Kumbakonam	92,581	368	522	2	1	97	7	1	2
13.	Tirunelveli	87,988	197	414	64	5	286	32	0	2
14.	Valparai	80,023	21	422	389	167	0	0	0	1
15.	Tiruppur	79,773	51	900	13	1	11	20	4	0
16.	Cuddalore	79,168	540	374	0	0	79	6	1	N
17.	Erode	73,762	263	573	1	6	112	44	0	1
18.	Rajapalayam	71,203	403	151	44	2	389	5	0	6
19.	Nagapattinam	59,063	376	602	0	0	9	9	0	4
20	Virudunagar	54,827	231	577	63	7	70	49	0	3
21.	Pollachi	54,369	151	795	5	1	15	26	0	7
22.	Mayuram	51,393	325	629	1	1	3	41	0	N
23.	Palayamcottai	51,002	173	562	7	N	158	97	0	3
24.	Karur	50,564	457	278	8	6	229	6	16	0
25.	Pudukottai	50,488	409	471	2	1	117	0	0	0
26.	*Gudiyatham*	*50,384*	*538*	*413*	*1*	*0*	*27*	7	*10*	4
27.	Aruppukkottai	50,200	151	588	13	0	174	73	0	1
28.	Ootacamund	50,140	12	891	94	3	0	0	0	0

Madras City— Roof and wall material

6 - 90. We will first study Madras City. It gets most of the building materials from outside. Brick flow from the brick-chambers working to their full capacity in taluks of Saidapet, Sriperumbudur and Ponnerr in Chingleput District. Cocoanut fronds are mostly imported from the adjoining districts by boats through the Buckinghan Canal. Among wall materials, important are:

Burnt bricks	675
Mud	255
Unburnt bricks	28
	958

The remaining items including 'wall material not stated' account for 42 houses.

6 - 91. Coming to roof materials, worth-mentioning are:

Tiles	390
Grass, thatch etc.,	310
Brick and Lime	172
Concrete	95
	967

The remaining 33 houses are distributed under four categories. Correlating the above two sets of data, we may conclude that houses with mud walls by and large have kutcha roofs, and that houses with walls built of burnt bricks have either tile, Madras terrace or concrete roofs. Among the 28 big towns in the State, only under concrete roof Madras City earns the 2nd rank with 95 houses, the first rank being held by Palayamcottai with 97. Under Madras-terrace it takes the next high rank of 8. In wall materials, it takes only the 8th rank under burnt bricks. It may be remembered that 59,573 houses are spread over 548 slums. The bulk of the slum-dwellers are encroachers and squatters who dare not invest in enduring materials even though a small percentage of them could afford it for fear of eviction.

Madurai City

6 - 92. Next to Madras, Madurai is the second largest city in the State. It has a population of less than one-fourth of Madras. The important wall materials used in Madurai are:

	Madurai	Madras
Burnt bricks	696	675
Mud	282	255
	978	930

It may be observed that there is a good deal of similarity between the two cities. What Madras loses under burnt bricks is to a great extent made good by it under stone and concrete walls. Madurai is an ancient and historic city while Madras is only 300 years old. A conglomeration of villages brought together is what Madras City is. But for the enormous strides it has made on account of its importance as the seat of the State Government and sea-port it is quite likely that it might have been behind Madurai in the pattern of housing.

6 - 93. Taking up roof materials, the following are of importance:

	Madurai	Madras
Tiles	457	390
Brick and lime	262	172
Grass and thatch	210	310
Concrete	42	95
Corrugated iron sheet	24	19
	995	986

More thatched roofs are found in Madras. The slum problem is not so extensive in Madurai City as in Madras.

Cities with a population of 2-3 lakhs

6 - 94. Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, and Salem belong to this group. They exhibit preponderance in the following wall materials :

	Coimbatore	Tiruchirapalli	Salem
Burnt bricks	623	652	572
Mud	326	325	392
Stone	22	10	5
	971	987	969

There is a close similarity in the pattern presented by these cities. Salem City is not so prosperous as the other two. It has recorded about 65 houses more under mud walls than Tiruchirapalli and there is a corresponding drop under burnt bricks. Under stone, Coimbatore leads due to local occurrence of rocks. Industrial establishments like factories, workshops and foundaries prefer stone walls. Tiruchirapalli leads in burnt bricks. When the river Cauvery is in spate that part of Tiruchirapalli City abutting the river gets inundated. People are therefore compelled to make use of burnt bricks.

6 - 95. The pattern in regard to roof materials shows some divergence among these cities :

	Coimbatore	Salem	Tiruchirapalli
Tiles	759	653	349
Grass and thatch	140	296	342
Brick and lime	55	36	192
Concrete	29	11	67
	983	996	950

Coimbatore makes itself prominent by recording more than three-fourths of the houses under tile roofs. Next comes Salem with 653 tile-roofed houses. Tiruchirapalli records roughly half the number of Coimbatore under tiles. We may examine whether temperature has anything to do with this divergence.

Mean temperature

City	April		May		June	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Coimbatore	96·5	73·6	94·4	73·6	88·8	71·9
Salem	100·2	76·5	99·3	77.0	95·3	74·9
Tiruchirapalli	101·4	78·0	101·4	79·2	98·7	78·9

Coimbatore enjoys comparatively a milder climate. Next comes Salem. Hence, tile-roofed houses may be tolerable during the peak of summer. Further, Coimbatore and Salem are nearer to Calicut (Kozhikode) which is a tile-producing centre. Tiruchirapalli is on the bank of the Cauvery, the margins of which abound in cocoanut palms. Cocoanut 'keeths' can be easily purchased at competitive prices. Hence, we find more number of houses with thatched roofs.

Thus, the climatic conditions and availability of certain materials at shorter distances seem to have somewhat influenced the choice of building materials. Tiruchirapalli distinguishes itself by recording about four times the number of Madras terrace found in Coimbatore and about five times that in Salem. In the matter of concrete roofs also, it shows its preference by recording more than double the number occurring in Coimbatore and six times that in Salem.

Cities with a population of 1.25-1 lakh

6 - 96. Tuticorin, Vellore, Thanjavur and Nagercoil comprise this group. Wall materials of importance are:

	Burnt brick	Stone	Mud	Uuburnt brick	Grass & thatch	Total
Tuticorin	25	560	248	0	149	982
Vellore	679	18	298	N	1	996
Thanjavur	442	30	517	5	2	996
Nagercoil	565	10	111	309	3	998

The cities are located in different regions. Tuticorin is a sea-port. Vellore is an interior city in a non-deltaic tract. Thanjavur is a city in the Cauvery delta. Nagercoil is in the farthest south with a heavy rainfall. It belonged to the erstwhile Travancore State. It may, therefore, be far fetched to expect any close resemblance in the pattern of distribution of the houses among these cities. Thanjavur, though it has a number of rich landlords, is industrially backward. Agrarian economy prevails. So we find more number of mud walls. It is one of the five cities and big towns in the State which have shown a preponderance of mud walls. Among the remaining three cities, Vellore presents the brightest picture. Next comes, Tuticorin. Burnt bricks have a considerable share in Vellore. In Tuticorin 'stone' is most prominent. The local occurrence of white lime stone in abundance has tilted the balance in favour of stone. Thatch is also of some significance in Tuticorin. In the coastal area in and around Tuticorin extensive palmyrah palms exist. Fisherman kuppams on the sea-shore abound in thatched walls. Labourers working in saltpans who concentrate in this City live in huts with thatched walls.

6 - 97. The peculiar feature we notice in Nagercoil is that there is a proportion of 309 houses with unburnt brick walls, which is about three-times the number of mud walls.

Nagercoil—Special Features

In a heavy rain fall region, walls made of piled-up mud or earth may not be lasting and crumble frequently. The thatched or tiled roof due to downpour get moistened and their weight increases. The walls have therefore to be strong enough to meet this contingency. Walls built of unburnt bricks can be broader and uniform thickness and last longer. Further, we find tile roofs are very much the vogue in Nagercoil, their proportion being 813. It is safer to make tile roof rest on unburnt brick walls rather than on mud walls.

6 - 98. The position in regard to roof materials can now be studied. Important among them are:

	Tiles	Grass & thatch	Brick & lime	Concrete	Total
Tuticorin	440	317	184	49	990
Vellore	616	253	107	19	995
Thanjavur	373	439	169	14	995
Nagercoil	813	177	1[illegible]	8	999

Roof material

6-99. Thanjavur has the largest number of houses with thatched roofs. In Nagercoil tile roofs are popular accounting a proportion of 813. It is significant Madras terrace is practically unknown in Nagercoil. We have stated that Tamilnad is justly famous for Madras terrace. Nagercoil formerly of the Travancore State perhaps did not take to Madras terrace which is a tradition in Tamilnad but follows Travancore in building practices. Its high rainfall makes tile roof a necessity for the town. Between Tuticorin and Vellore, the former outstrips the latter in all categories except tiles. Tuticorin is on the Bay coast and is vulnerable to cyclonic storms. Mangalore tile roofs may be blown off during storms and gusty winds. Perhaps that is the reason which has persuaded people to prefer Madras terrace and concrete to tiles. We have already said palmyrah leaves are grown in plenty in Tuticorin area within the economic reach of the poor. This is reflected in the increase in thatch in Tuticorin.

Cities with a population of 75,000 to one lakh

6-100. Seven towns fall under this group. Of these, Valparai is on the mountain. So it will proper study it along with Ootacamund, a hill station. Among the remaining towns, Kumbakonam is in the Cauvery delta while Tirunelveli is in the Tambraparni basin. Cuddalore is a sea-coast town. Dindigul, Kanchipuram and Tiruppur are interior towns in dry tracts.

6-101. The following are the important wall materials in these towns:

Wall material

	Burnt brick	Mud	Stone	Total
Dindigul	436	547	4	987
Kanchipuram	460	529	8	997
Tiruppur	38	426	525	989
Cuddalore	456	476	34	966
Kumbakonam	748	228	6	982
Tirunelveli	698	249	4	951

6-102. Dindigul and Kanchipuram have recorded more than 50% of the houses under mud walls. But the latter has more tile roofs. Tiruppur although situated in a dry tract is an industrial centre with more economic prosperity. But the peculiar feature noticed is that more than 50% of the houses have stone walls. This is due to the local occurrence of rocks. The area is gravelly and clay is in short supply. Further industrial establishments prefer stone walls. Cuddalore has also recorded a high proportion of 476 under mud walls indicating low prosperity. The proportion of enduring materials does not exceed 50%. Kumbakonam and Tirunelveli resemble each other; but there is a slight increase under 'burnt bricks' in Kumbakonam. It is a low lying town amidst wet fields. The Arasalar, the branch river of the Cauvery, flows right through the heart of the town. These factors are responsible for the increase in burnt brick walls.

6-103. Roof materials of importance are;

		Tiles	Grass & thatch	Brick & lime	Total
Roof material	Dindigul	491	388	107	986
	Kanchipuram	756	128	108	992
	Tiruppur	900	51	11	962
	Cuddalore	374	540	79	993
	Kumbakonam	522	368	97	987
	Tirunelveli	414	197	286	897

6 - 104. Tiruppur leads in tiles with 900. A comparative study of the figures in the other towns in Coimbatore district is rewarding. Coimbatore, Erode and Pollachi have recorded 759, 573 and 795 respectively. Erode would have recorded much more but for its proportion of 112 under brick and lime. Further, it is not so industrially forward as Coimbatore, Tiruppur or Pollachi. The towns in this district show a special bias for tiles in tune with the practice obtained in Kerala State whose influence is perceptibly more in this district being closer to Kerala. Further, Calicut (Kozhikode), the tile producing centre, is at a shorter distance. Kanchipuram also shows a bias for tile roofs. The reason is not far to seek. It is famous for its silk handloom weaving. To ensure the safety of the looms in the event of fire accidents the people seem to have taken to tile roofs. Between Kumbakonam and Tirunelveli, the latter provides evidence of better housing by recording more under tiles, Madras-terrace and concrete put together. We will see later while discussing room accommodation that the tendency to have better houses is more pronounced in Tirunelveli District. Further, Tirunelveli is the district headquarters whereas Kumbakonam does not enjoy such a status. Cuddalore town has recorded. more than 50% of the houses under thatch. The availability of cocoanut keeths and casuarina poles in plenty in and around the town (being a coastal area) coupled with the economic backwardness of the people has made 'thatch' popular in the town.

6 - 105. A dozen towns fall under this group. Of these, we shall study Ootacamund separately with Valparai. In the remaining towns the following are important wall materials.

	Town	Burnt brick	Mud	Stone
Towns with a population of 50,000 to 75,000	Erode	651	285	30
	Rajapalayam	531	459	1
	Nagapattinam	590	336	45
	Virudunagar	606	318	46
	Pollachi	171	337	465
	Mayuram	567	250	5
	Palayamcottai	757	194	11
	Karur	606	361	1
	Pudukottai	690	299	1
	Gudiyatham	427	538	10
	Aruppukkottai	314	619	28

6 - 106. Gudiyatham and Aruppukkottai record more than 50% of the houses under mud walls. But the latter has 588 houses with tile roofs. In Gudiyatham more than half the houses have kutcha roof. Thus it has shown to be very backward. Palayamcottai, Pudukottai, and Erode have recorded fairly high figures under burnt bricks. In fact, Palayamcottai occupies the second place among the 28 cities and towns. Next come Virudunagar, Nagapattinam and Pollachi which together with the figures recorded under 'stone' show a better picture. Pollachi has recorded 465 houses with stone walls.

6 - 107. Among roof materials, important are:

Town	Tiles	Grass & thatch	Brick & lime	Concrete
Erode	573	263	112	44
Rajapalayam	151	403	389	5
Nagapattinam	602	376	9	9
Virudunagar	577	231	70	49
Pollachi	795	151	15	26
Mayuram	629	325	3	41
Palayamcottai	562	173	158	97
Karur	278	457	229	6
Pudukottai	471	409	117	0
Gudiyatham	413	538	27	7
Aruppukkottai	588	151	174	73

6 - 108. We have already said that Gudiyatham has recorded more than 50% of the houses under kutcha roof. Pollachi, Mayuram and Nagapattinam have shown more than 60% of the houses under tiles. In East Thanjavur District, the tradition has been to use country tiles. Bamboo reapers are available locally over which country tiles can be spread. Erode, Virudunagar, Palayamcottai and Aruppukkottai also exhibit a better standard if we consider Madras terrace and concrete roof with tile roof.

Rajapalayam—Special Feature

6 - 109. Rajapalayam deserves special mention. Although it has recorded a proportion of 403 houses under thatched roof, the honour of occupying the first rank among the 28 cities and towns in regard to Madras terrace goes to it. The members of the 'Raja', a special community, who give the name to the town are in affluent circumstances. They invest a good deal in housing.

Ootacamund and Valparai

6 - 110. The towns of Ootacamund and Valparai will now be discussed. The former is at a height of 7,150 ft. The latter is at an altitude of 3,800 ft. Ootacamund is the main hill station in the South and it has rightly earned the sobriquet 'Queen among the hill stations'. The aristocratic and enlightened section of the people have their bungalows in Ootacamund. The City is of considerable tourist importance being a beauty spot. Valparai is not a hill resort. It is important because of the tea estates which nestle in and around it. It shelters the estate labour.

6 - 111. The important wall materials used in these two towns are:

	Stone	Burnt brick	Mud	G. I. sheet
Valparai	906	N	17	17
Ootacamund	36	888	51	11

6 - 112. Stone is preferred at Valparai but at Ootacamund it is burnt brick. Stone is in short supply in the latter. We have already said that Ootacamund is a summer resort and that Valparai is of importance only from the point of view of estate labour. Burnt brick walls plastered with lime or cement mortar will be better from the aesthetic point of view and for chiller climate.

6 - 113. Among roof materials worth mentioning are:

	Tiles, Slate & shingle	G. I. sheets	Asbestos	Grass
Valparai	422	389	167	21
Ootacamund	891	94	3	12

6 - 114. In hilly regions light-roofs are preferred in view of the transportation difficulties. These towns receive high rainfall and flat roofs are not conducive to drain off rain water instantaneously. Tiles, G. I. sheets, Asbestos roofs which contain slopes, therefore are preferred.

E-IV-1. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Un-burnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement con-crete	All other mate-rial	Wall mate-rial not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MADRAS STATE	T	10	2	652	24	229	5	70	2	2	4
	R	9	2	742	22	144	5	69	1	2	4
	U	12	1	385	31	431	2	76	6	3	3
Madras District	U	11	N	255	28	675	4	10	11	1	5
Chingleput District	T	2	N	724	8	219	N	41	1	N	5
	R	N	N	788	8	164	N	35	1	N	4
	U	9	N	467	7	437	N	66	6	N	8
North Arcot District	T	N	9	706	6	267	N	10	N	N	2
	R	N	11	760	5	214	N	8	N	N	2
	U	1	0	462	9	509	1	15	1	0	2
South Arcot District	T	2	N	800	8	155	N	28	4	N	3
	R	1	N	834	3	133	N	24	2	N	3
	U	4	0	545	44	324	2	56	24	N	1
Salem District	T	3	N	746	6	167	N	76	N	N	2
	R	3	N	789	5	120	N	81	N	N	2
	U	2	0	504	10	438	N	43	1	N	2
Coimbatore District	T	9	2	565	8	107	31	273	2	N	3
	R	7	N	643	7	33	42	264	N	N	4
	U	14	5	361	13	299	2	299	5	N	2
Nilgiri District	T	60	8	96	15	544	56	209	8	2	2
	R	61	6	90	24	487	90	230	4	5	3
	U	60	10	104	4	621	9	180	12	0	N
Madurai District	T	7	N	693	3	252	N	35	4	3	3
	R	7	N	790	3	145	N	43	5	4	3
	U	5	N	469	4	501	N	16	2	1	2
Tiruchirapalli District	T	2	1	750	7	205	1	31	1	N	2
	R	2	N	832	4	128	N	31	1	N	2
	U	5	3	413	19	523	3	27	6	N	1
Thanjavur District	T	15	1	701	45	200	1	19	1	N	17
	R	16	1	757	41	144	N	21	N	N	20
	U	12	0	455	61	442	6	15	2	N	7
Ramanathapuram District	T	14	N	704	7	207	N	53	2	9	4
	R	17	N	791	6	118	N	53	2	9	4
	U	7	N	426	11	489	N	51	2	12	2
Tirunelveli District	T	26	N	525	73	231	1	128	2	12	2
	R	20	N	617	69	170	1	108	2	11	2
	U	39	N	312	84	373	1	173	3	13	2
Kanyakumari District	T	41	18	262	262	372	N	41	1	2	1
	R	46	20	283	256	345	N	46	1	2	1
	U	12	3	139	297	533	N	15	0	N	1

E-IV-1. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Un-burnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement con-crete	All other mete-rial	Wall mate-rial not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MADRAS STATE	**T**	**10**	**2**	**652**	**24**	**229**	**5**	**70**	**2**	**2**	**4**
	R	**9**	**2**	**742**	**22**	**144**	**5**	**69**	**1**	**2**	**4**
	U	**12**	**1**	**385**	**31**	**481**	**2**	**76**	**6**	**3**	**3**
Madras District	**U**	**11**	**N**	**255**	**28**	**675**	**4**	**10**	**11**	**1**	**5**
Madras (C)	U	11	N	255	28	675	4	10	11	1	5
Chingleput District	**T**	**2**	**N**	**724**	**8**	**219**	**N**	**41**	**1**	**N**	**5**
	R	**N**	**N**	**788**	**8**	**164**	**N**	**35**	**1**	**N**	**4**
	U	**9**	**N**	**467**	**7**	**437**	**N**	**66**	**6**	**N**	**8**
Ponneri Taluk	T	N	0	846	1	134	0	16	N	0	3
	R	N	0	875	1	110	0	11	N	0	3
	U	0	0	506	0	415	0	76	0	0	3
Tiruvallur Taluk	T	N	0	748	5	196	0	48	N	1	2
	R	1	0	777	5	163	0	51	N	1	2
	U	1	0	345	1	642	0	4	0	0	7
Tiruttani Taluk	T	N	0	728	18	224	0	28	N	0	2
	R	0	0	752	17	200	0	29	N	0	2
	U	1	0	503	20	452	0	-2	0	0	2
Sriperumbudur Taluk	T	5	0	671	10	178	0	126	N	1	9
	R	1	0	717	2	188	0	85	0	1	6
	U	29	0	410	54	121	0	357	2	1	26
Saidapet Taluk	T	8	N	599	2	307	N	67	7	N	10
	R	1	0	745	N	176	0	68	1	N	9
	U	15	N	435	5	454	1	66	13	N	11
Chingleput Taluk	T	N	0	731	2	239	0	21	N	0	7
	R	0	0	803	3	169	0	19	N	0	6
	U	N	0	333	0	625	0	31	0	0	11
Kanchipuram Taluk	T	N	N	670	25	288	2	13	N	0	2
	R	N	N	742	38	201	3	14	0	0	2
	U	1	0	534	N	452	0	11	N	0	2
Kanchipuram (M)	U	1	0	529	0	460	0	8	N	0	2

E-IV-1. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Un-burnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement con-crete	All other mate-rial	Wall mate-rial not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Maduranthakam Taluk	T	N	0	853	1	128	0	14	1	0	3
	R	N	0	860	1	122	0	13	1	0	3
	U	0	0	761	1	209	0	26	0	0	3
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT	**T**	**N**	**9**	**706**	**6**	**267**	**N**	**10**	**N**	**N**	**2**
	R	**N**	**11**	**760**	**5**	**214**	**N**	**8**	**N**	**N**	**2**
	U	**1**	**0**	**462**	**9**	**509**	**1**	**15**	**1**	**0**	**2**
Arkonam Taluk	T	N	N	681	5	294	0	16	2	N	2
	R	1	N	740	5	233	0	19	N	N	2
	U	0	0	392	4	595	0	2	7	0	0
Walajapet Taluk	T	N	0	703	3	281	0	10	1	N	2
	R	0	0	748	2	237	0	10	1	N	2
	U	N	0	550	7	431	0	7	3	0	2
Gudiyatham Taluk	T	N	0	678	7	303	0	10	N	0	2
	R	N	0	719	5	263	0	11	N	0	2
	U	2	0	518	19	453	0	6	N	0	2
Gudiyatham (M)	U	2	0	538	19	427	0	10	0	0	4
Tiruppattur Taluk	T	N	0	728	4	257	1	9	0	0	1
	R	N	0	807	2	185	1	5	0	0	N
	U	0	0	422	11	538	5	22	0	0	2
Vellore Taluk	T	N	0	557	6	416	0	18	1	0	2
	R	0	0	714	5	270	0	10	0	0	1
	U	1	0	332	7	625	0	30	1	0	4
Vellore (M)	U	1	0	298	N	679	0	18	2	0	2
Arni Taluk	T	0	0	673	5	311	0	9	N	N	2
	R	0	0	708	5	278	0	7	N	N	2
	U	0	0	500	8	473	0	17	1	0	1
Cheyyar Taluk	T	N	3	717	N	275	0	5	N	0	N
	R	N	3	736	N	257	0	4	N	0	0
	U	0	0	481	3	502	0	11	0	0	3
Wandiwash Taluk	T	N	0	723	N	272	0	4	0	0	1
	R	N	0	732	N	262	0	5	0	0	1
	U	0	0	551	2	445	0	2	0	0	0

E-IV-1. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Un-burnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement con-crete	All other mate-rial	Wall mate-rial not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Polur Taluk	T	2	102	665	32	192	N	6	N	0	1
	R	2	118	675	35	163	1	5	N	0	1
	U	1	0	600	14	378	0	7	0	0	0
Chengam Taluk	T	2	0	886	N	100	0	10	0	0	2
	R	2	0	886	N	100	0	10	0	0	2
Tiruvannamalai Taluk	T	N	0	832	1	161	0	4	0	0	2
	R	N	0	874	N	120	0	4	0	0	2
	U	0	0	623	2	365	0	9	0	0	0
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT	**T**	**2**	**N**	**800**	**8**	**155**	**N**	**28**	**4**	**N**	**3**
	R	**1**	**N**	**834**	**3**	**133**	**N**	**24**	**2**	**N**	**3**
	U	**4**	**0**	**545**	**44**	**324**	**2**	**56**	**24**	**N**	**1**
Gingee Taluk	T	2	0	767	1	221	0	6	N	0	3
	R	2	0	767	1	221	0	6	N	0	3
Tindivanam Taluk	T	3	0	834	3	143	0	14	N	N	3
	R	2	0	848	3	129	0	15	N	N	3
	U	6	0	723	N	255	0	10	3	1	2
Villupuram Taluk	T	1	0	774	3	177	0	40	2	0	3
	R	2	0	815	2	141	0	35	2	0	3
	U	1	0	513	11	407	0	68	0	0	0
Tirukkoyilur Taluk	T	N	N	877	5	96	0	19	0	N	3
	R	N	N	890	2	86	0	19	0	N	3
	U	0	0	638	46	304	0	12	0	0	0
Kallakurichi Taluk	T	N	0	905	8	76	N	7	0	0	4
	R	N	0	915	2	72	N	6	1	0	4
	U	2	0	757	93	128	0	18	0	0	2
Vriddhachalam Taluk	T	1	0	807	8	156	0	20	7	N	1
	R	1	0	823	8	143	0	17	7	N	1
	U	10	0	518	18	384	0	61	7	0	2
Cuddalore Taluk	T	3	0	736	8	187	1	46	18	N	1
	R	2	0	825	2	120	N	48	1	N	2
	U	4	0	483	26	377	5	39	65	0	1
Cuddalore (M)	U	6	0	476	15	456	9	34	2	0	2

E-IV-1. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Un-burnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement con-crete	All other mate-rial	Wall mate-rial not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chidambaram Taluk	T	3	0	717	21	200	0	53	1	N	5
	R	3	0	765	3	184	0	39	1	N	5
	U	3	0	500	105	272	0	118	1	0	1
SALEM DISTRICT	**T**	**3**	**N**	**746**	**6**	**167**	**N**	**76**	**N**	**N**	**2**
	R	**3**	**N**	**789**	**5**	**120**	**N**	**81**	**N**	**N**	**2**
	U	**2**	**0**	**504**	**10**	**438**	**N**	**43**	**1**	**N**	**2**
Hosur Taluk	T	9	0	891	33	61	0	4	N	N	2
	R	9	0	893	35	56	0	5	N	N	2
	U	0	0	868	0	130	0	1	0	0	1
Krishnagiri Taluk	T	0	0	781	1	199	0	18	N	N	1
	R	0	0	803	N	176	0	20	0	N	1
	U	0	0	511	2	483	0	2	2	0	0
Harur Taluk	T	8	0	855	N	127	0	9	0	N	1
	R	8	0	865	N	116	0	10	0	N	1
	U	0	0	586	0	414	0	0	0	0	0
Dharmapuri Taluk	T	N	0	856	N	127	0	16	N	N	1
	R	N	0	869	N	113	0	17	N	N	1
	U	0	0	692	0	306	0	1	1	0	0
Omalur Taluk	T	2	1	618	1	96	2	279	1	N	N
	R	1	2	642	1	66	3	284	1	N	N
	U	4	0	425	0	335	1	235	0	0	0
Yercaud Taluk	T	154	0	275	0	4	0	564	3	0	0
	R	154	0	275	0	4	0	564	3	0	0
Salem Taluk	T	2	0	590	10	323	N	72	1	N	2
	R	N	0	732	1	143	0	122	1	0	1
	U	3	0	413	21	549	N	10	1	1	2
Salem (M)	U	4	0	392	23	572	N	5	2	N	2
Sankari Taluk	T	1	0	758	N	76	0	158	N	0	7
	R	1	0	777	N	63	0	152	N	0	7
	U	2	0	558	1	209	0	229	1	0	0

E-IV-1. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Un-burnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement con-crete	All other mate-rial	Wall mate-rial not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tiruchengode Taluk	T	1	N	758	1	157	N	80	N	N	3
	R	1	N	799	N	113	0	85	N	0	2
	U	1	0	586	3	343	1	59	1	1	5
Rasipuram Taluk	T	N	0	779	20	189	N	11	0	N	1
	R	N	0	804	24	158	N	13	0	N	1
	U	0	0	659	0	338	0	3	0	0	0
Attur Taluk	T	2	0	790	N	187	0	16	N	N	5
	R	2	0	808	1	167	0	17	N	N	5
	U	0	0	589	0	399	0	7	1	0	4
Namakkal Taluk	T	N	0	775	2	164	0	58	N	0	1
	R	N	0	794	2	143	0	59	N	0	2
	U	0	0	524	0	430	0	45	1	0	0
COIMBATORE DISTRICT	**T**	**9**	**2**	**565**	**8**	**107**	**31**	**273**	**2**	**N**	**3**
	R	**7**	**N**	**643**	**7**	**33**	**42**	**264**	**N**	**N**	**4**
	U	**14**	**5**	**361**	**13**	**299**	**2**	**299**	**5**	**N**	**2**
Bhavani Taluk	T	4	N	584	31	57	0	320	0	N	4
	R	4	1	602	2	53	0	334	0	0	4
	U	1	0	408	309	94	0	181	0	4	3
Gopichettipalayam Taluk	T	20	1	618	11	28	0	317	3	0	2
	R	21	1	624	13	6	0	333	0	0	2
	U	13	0	571	0	179	0	207	26	0	4
Erode Taluk	T	6	N	609	17	98	N	262	1	N	7
	R	3	0	665	18	2	0	304	0	N	8
	U	23	1	360	9	520	N	81	3	0	3
Erode (M)	U	26	1	285	3	651	0	30	0	0	4
Dharapuram Taluk	T	1	0	783	12	59	N	137	N	2	6
	R	1	0	813	10	23	0	145	N	2	6
	U	1	0	407	33	514	3	42	0	0	0
Palladam Taluk	T	2	N	559	0	14	0	424	N	N	1
	R	N	N	586	0	6	0	407	N	0	1
	U	7	N	480	0	37	0	476	N	N	0

E-IV-1. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Un-burnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement con-crete	All other mate-rial	Wall mate-rial not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tiruppur (M)	U	10	N	426	0	38	0	525	1	N	0
Avanashi Taluk	T	6	N	658	N	74	1	256	2	0	3
	R	3	N	689	0	12	1	290	1	0	4
	U	18	0	547	N	299	0	132	4	0	N
Coimbatore Taluk	T	11	1	441	3	339	1	196	5	1	2
	R	10	N	602	1	173	2	208	2	0	2
	U	11	2	333	5	450	N	188	7	1	3
Coimbatore (M)	U	14	3	326	7	623	1	22	1	1	2
Pollachi Taluk	T	15	9	377	2	40	258	296	1	0	2
	R	8	0	512	N	26	452	1	0	0	1
	U	24	21	202	5	58	9	677	2	0	2
Pollachi (M)	U	16	1	337	0	171	2	465	1	0	7
Valparai (P)	U	16	42	17	0	N	17	906	2	0	N
Udumalpet Taluk	T	9	0	626	3	28	0	329	1	0	4
	R	9	0	640	3	24	0	319	1	0	4
	U	7	0	525	5	54	0	407	2	0	0
NILGIRI DISTRICT	T	**60**	**8**	**96**	**15**	**544**	**56**	**209**	**8**	**2**	**2**
	R	**61**	**6**	**90**	**24**	**487**	**90**	**230**	**4**	**5**	**3**
	U	**60**	**10**	**104**	**4**	**621**	**9**	**180**	**12**	**0**	**N**
Gudalur Taluk	T	251	9	137	40	341	7	184	29	0	2
	R	402	7	199	103	231	0	51	2	0	5
	U	176	9	106	8	396	11	252	42	0	0
Ootacamund Taluk	T	27	7	73	19	522	128	217	1	5	1
	R	31	7	77	28	420	190	236	2	8	1
	U	21	6	67	2	712	10	181	0	0	1
Ootacamund (M)	U	2	8	51	3	888	11	36	0	0	1
Coonoor Taluk	T	14	8	102	1	651	4	211	6	1	2
	R	15	6	78	N	621	2	264	8	2	4
	U	12	12	138	2	698	6	129	3	0	N
MADURAI DISTRICT	T	**7**	**N**	**693**	**3**	**252**	**N**	**35**	**4**	**3**	**3**
	R	**7**	**N**	**790**	**3**	**145**	**N**	**43**	**5**	**4**	**3**
	U	**5**	**N**	**469**	**4**	**501**	**N**	**16**	**2**	**1**	**2**

E-IV-1. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Un-burnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material	Wall material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dindigul Taluk	T	3	N	795	N	179	N	18	1	2	2
	R	2	N	840	N	132	N	22	N	2	2
	U	7	1	582	1	402	N	4	2	0	1
Dindigul (M)	U	8	1	547	1	436	N	4	2	0	1
Palni Taluk	T	4	N	774	4	147	1	60	3	4	3
	R	5	0	785	5	121	1	73	3	5	2
	U	4	N	730	1	251	0	9	1	0	4
Kodaikanal Taluk	T	147	2	348	2	27	1	468	2	2	1
	R	188	3	423	3	35	1	341	3	2	1
	U	4	0	85	0	0	0	911	0	0	0
Periyakulam Taluk	T	4	N	746	1	225	N	20	1	2	1
	R	5	0	781	1	179	1	29	1	3	N
	U	N	N	682	2	311	N	2	N	1	2
Nilakkottai Taluk	T	9	N	739	1	215	0	19	1	9	7
	R	11	N	762	1	190	0	20	N	8	8
	U	1	0	547	0	416	0	9	2	24	1
Melur Taluk	T	2	0	897	1	81	0	16	1	1	1
	R	2	0	924	1	54	0	16	1	1	1
	U	4	0	648	0	328	0	17	1	0	2
Madurai Taluk	T	6	N	441	9	519	N	16	5	1	3
	R	2	0	753	15	170	1	42	9	2	6
	U	8	N	310	6	665	N	5	3	1	2
Madurai (M)	U	9	N	282	6	696	N	2	3	1	1
Tirumangalam Taluk	T	N	N	702	1	206	0	63	19	7	2
	R	N	N	737	2	163	0	68	21	7	2
	U	1	0	410	0	560	0	18	8	0	3
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT	**T**	**2**	**1**	**750**	**7**	**205**	**1**	**31**	**1**	**N**	**2**
	R	**2**	**N**	**832**	**4**	**128**	**N**	**31**	**1**	**N**	**2**
	U	**5**	**3**	**413**	**19**	**523**	**3**	**27**	**6**	**N**	**1**
Perambalur Taluk	T	1	N	770	10	166	0	46	1	N	6
	R	1	N	780	7	156	0	49	1	N	6
	U	5	0	578	67	340	0	10	0	0	0

E-IV-1. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Un-burnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement con-crete	All other mate-rial	Wall mate-rial not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Udaiyarpalayam Taluk	T	3	0	865	1	114	0	15	1	0	1
	R	3	0	864	1	115	0	15	1	0	1
	U	1	0	882	0	99	0	12	4	0	2
Lalgudi Taluk	T	1	N	696	11	168	0	114	9	N	1
	R	1	0	735	4	142	0	116	1	N	1
	U	6	1	454	51	325	0	107	56	0	0
Musiri Taluk	T	N	5	816	11	147	0	20	N	0	1
	R	N	0	839	2	135	0	23	N	0	1
	U	1	33	682	65	217	0	0	0	0	2
Karur Taluk	T	5	N	738	3	214	5	34	N	0	1
	R	1	N	822	2	130	N	43	N	0	2
	U	20	0	423	5	529	21	1	1	0	0
Karur (M)	U	31	0	361	1	606	0	1	0	0	0
Kulittalai Taluk	T	1	N	887	1	101	0	6	1	2	1
	R	1	N	906	N	83	0	6	1	2	1
	U	6	6	503	15	466	0	4	0	0	0
Tiruchirapalli Taluk	T	3	0	474	5	481	1	32	2	N	2
	R	4	0	776	1	198	0	19	N	0	2
	U	3	0	307	8	637	1	39	4	N	1
Tiruchirapalli (M)	U	3	0	325	3	652	2	10	4	N	1
Kulathur Taluk	T	2	0	879	1	81	0	30	1	0	6
	R	2	0	879	1	81	0	30	1	0	6
Alangudi Taluk	T	4	N	723	15	248	0	3	1	N	6
	R	5	N	891	16	73	0	5	1	N	9
	U	1	0	352	14	632	0	1	0	0	N
Pudukottai (M)	U	1	0	299	9	690	0	1	0	0	0
Tirumayam Taluk	T	1	0	696	20	270	1	10	N	0	2
	R	1	0	762	16	208	1	10	N	0	2
	U	4	0	316	43	625	0	9	0	0	3

E-IV-1. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Un-burnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement con-crete	All other mate-rial	Wall mate-rial not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
THANJAVUR DISTRICT	**T**	**15**	**1**	**701**	**45**	**200**	**1**	**19**	**1**	**N**	**17**
	R	**16**	**1**	**757**	**41**	**144**	**N**	**21**	**N**	**N**	**20**
	U	**12**	**0**	**455**	**61**	**442**	**6**	**15**	**2**	**N**	**7**
Sirkali Taluk	T	1	0	758	51	164	0	22	2	N	2
	R	1	0	795	30	153	0	20	N	N	1
	U	2	0	568	160	221	0	33	8	1	7
Mayuram Taluk	T	1	0	631	104	208	4	51	N	0	1
	R	1	0	704	91	142	0	61	N	0	1
	U	3	0	302	162	505	23	3	1	0	1
Mayuram (M)	U	4	0	250	140	567	33	5	N	0	1
Kumbakonam Taluk	T	2	0	561	47	355	1	31	1	N	2
	R	1	0	683	66	205	0	44	N	N	1
	U	3	0	296	8	680	3	5	3	0	2
Kumbakonam (M)	U	3	0	228	5	748	4	6	4	0	2
Nannilam Taluk	T	1	0	713	61	205	N	20	N	0	N
	R	1	0	718	63	198	N	20	N	0	N
	U	4	0	630	28	316	0	21	0	0	1
Papanasam Taluk	T	3	0	699	48	237	0	11	N	0	2
	R	3	0	732	28	223	0	12	N	0	2
	U	3	0	502	169	317	0	8	0	0	1
Thanjavur Taluk	T	2	0	695	39	234	5	23	N	N	2
	R	2	0	796	40	137	0	23	N	N	2
	U	2	0	501	38	419	13	24	N	0	3
Thanjavur (M)	U	2	0	517	5	442	0	30	N	0	4
Orathanad Taluk	T	32	0	857	9	82	0	12	N	1	7
	R	33	0	865	7	75	0	12	0	N	8
	U	0	0	645	65	286	0	0	4	0	0
Mannargudi Taluk	T	4	N	823	8	159	0	2	N	0	4
	R	5	N	856	8	124	0	3	0	0	4
	U	1	0	672	7	317	0	N	1	0	2

E-IV-1. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Un-burnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement con-crete	All other mate-rial	Wall mate-rial not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nagapattinam Taluk	T	18	11	640	16	275	0	25	3	N	12
	R	24	15	749	1	177	0	19	N	0	15
	U	5	0	387	53	503	0	38	8	N	6
Nagapattinam (M)	U	2	0	336	8	590	0	45	13	N	6
Tiruthuraipundi Taluk	T	66	0	641	5	145	0	3	1	0	139
	R	57	0	671	3	113	0	3	1	0	152
	U	125	0	461	15	340	0	3	0	0	56
Pattukkottai Taluk	T	49	0	725	83	106	N	8	N	N	29
	R	55	0	735	81	91	0	7	N	N	31
	U	7	0	648	101	215	1	11	0	0	17
Arantangi Taluk	T	14	0	877	34	68	0	2	N	N	5
	R	14	0	891	31	57	0	2	N	N	5
	U	23	0	659	79	223	0	7	0	0	9
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT	**T**	**14**	**N**	**704**	**7**	**207**	**N**	**53**	**2**	**9**	**4**
	R	**17**	**N**	**791**	**6**	**118**	**N**	**53**	**2**	**9**	**4**
	U	**7**	**N**	**426**	**11**	**489**	**N**	**51**	**2**	**12**	**2**
Tirupattur Taluk	T	1	N	659	17	294	N	19	2	5	3
	R	1	N	775	13	197	0	6	1	4	3
	U	1	1	380	26	527	N	51	4	7	3
Sivaganga Taluk	T	1	0	768	10	211	0	7	N	N	3
	R	1	0	834	10	146	0	5	N	N	4
	U	0	0	380	9	594	0	15	1	0	1
Tiruvadanai Taluk	T	3	0	815	10	163	N	5	N	2	2
	R	3	0	900	10	79	0	4	N	1	3
	U	3	0	370	8	599	1	10	1	8	0
Paramakudi Taluk	T	N	0	744	6	245	0	4	N	0	1
	R	N	0	883	4	109	0	4	N	0	N
	U	2	0	236	15	741	0	4	N	0	2
Ramanathapuram Taluk	T	143	0	662	6	107	0	70	2	8	2
	R	178	0	710	2	57	0	49	1	0	3
	U	49	0	536	14	239	0	126	6	29	1

E-IV-1. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Un-burnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material	Wall material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mudukulathur Taluk	T	26	N	851	3	90	N	13	2	1	14
	R	28	N	885	3	53	0	13	2	1	15
	U	0	0	391	7	595	2	4	0	0	1
Aruppukkottai Taluk	T	1	N	754	1	165	1	64	2	6	6
	R	1	0	791	2	124	1	72	2	1	6
	U	3	1	596	0	334	0	33	0	30	3
Aruppukkottai (M)	U	3	1	619	0	314	0	28	0	33	2
Sattur Taluk	T	4	N	605	1	151	2	198	5	32	2
	R	1	N	696	1	39	2	214	5	40	2
	U	12	1	366	2	446	N	154	4	13	2
Virudunagar (M)	U	9	1	318	1	606	0	46	1	15	3
Srivilliputtur Taluk	T	N	0	596	10	342	0	36	1	14	1
	R	N	0	676	10	236	0	59	N	18	1
	U	N	0	483	10	492	0	3	N	9	3
Rajapalayam (M)	U	N	0	459	0	531	0	1	0	4	5
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT	**T**	**26**	**N**	**525**	**73**	**231**	**1**	**128**	**2**	**12**	**2**
	R	**20**	**N**	**617**	**69**	**170**	**1**	**108**	**2**	**11**	**2**
	U	**39**	**N**	**312**	**84**	**373**	**1**	**173**	**3**	**13**	**2**
Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	T	0	0	662	23	171	0	123	N	19	2
	R	0	0	683	23	126	0	145	N	21	2
	U	0	0	582	23	343	0	39	0	11	2
Kovilpatti Taluk	T	8	0	734	2	31	0	191	N	31	3
	R	9	0	784	1	28	0	149	N	26	3
	U	3	0	480	7	43	0	405	0	58	4
Srivaikuntam Taluk	T	61	1	500	59	139	N	220	5	13	2
	R	16	0	689	79	152	0	46	N	17	1
	U	120	1	256	34	122	1	443	10	9	4
Tuticorin (M)	U	149	1	248	0	25	N	560	12	2	3
Tirunelveli Taluk	T	1	0	423	53	464	N	49	1	8	1
	R	N	0	608	67	215	0	100	0	10	N
	U	1	0	264	40	680	1	5	1	6	2

E-IV-1. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall (concld.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Un-burnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement con-crete	All other mate-rial	Wall mate-rial not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tirunelveli (M)	U	1	0	249	33	698	1	4	0	12	2
Palayamcottai (M)	U	1	0	194	30	757	0	11	3	0	4
Tenkasi Taluk	T	0	0	522	135	251	0	80	N	11	1
	R	0	0	586	120	184	0	99	N	10	1
	U	0	0	278	191	502	0	11	N	15	3
Shencottah Taluk	T	1	N	437	141	386	0	33	0	0	2
	R	N	0	489	120	342	0	47	0	0	2
	U	0	1	316	192	489	0	0	0	0	2
Ambasamudram Taluk	T	1	N	413	123	418	N	43	0	1	1
	R	N	N	480	117	350	N	52	0	0	1
	U	2	0	308	132	526	0	29	0	1	2
Nanguneri Taluk	T	31	0	507	99	226	4	130	1	N	2
	R	31	0	532	77	222	4	130	2	0	2
	U	33	0	336	248	254	0	127	0	1	1
Tiruchendur Taluk	T	123	0	391	103	177	1	187	9	7	2
	R	130	0	502	101	151	0	101	13	1	1
	U	111	0	210	105	220	3	328	3	18	2
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT	**T**	**41**	**18**	**262**	**262**	**372**	**N**	**41**	**1**	**2**	**1**
	R	**46**	**20**	**283**	**256**	**345**	**N**	**46**	**1**	**2**	**1**
	U	**12**	**3**	**139**	**297**	**533**	**N**	**15**	**0**	**N**	**1**
Vilavancode Taluk	T	42	41	367	320	204	N	25	0	N	1
	R	43	42	373	326	191	N	24	0	N	1
	U	16	19	225	192	499	0	49	0	0	0
Kalkulam Taluk	T	37	16	246	220	455	1	24	0	N	1
	R	37	17	251	212	456	1	25	0	0	1
	U	41	6	194	300	441	0	15	0	1	2
Thovala Taluk	T	19	0	338	128	397	0	118	0	0	N
	R	19	0	338	128	397	0	118	0	0	N
Agasteeswaram Taluk	T	49	N	156	286	440	N	59	3	6	1
	R	73	N	179	274	373	0	85	5	10	1
	U	3	0	111	309	565	1	10	0	0	1
Nagercoil (M)	U	3	0	111	309	565	1	10	0	0	1

N: denotes negligible figures.

E-IV-2 Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material	Roof material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MADRAS STATE	T	579	328	15	2	44	25	4	3
	R	664	276	11	1	22	19	4	3
	U	325	481	27	5	109	46	4	3
Madras District	U	310	390	19	9	172	95	1	4
Chingleput District	T	707	250	1	1	18	18	N	5
	R	785	193	N	N	2	16	N	4
	U	395	475	3	6	85	27	N	9
North Arcot District	T	673	293	1	N	20	7	4	2
	R	738	242	N	N	11	5	2	2
	U	378	523	3	1	64	17	12	2
South Arcot District	T	814	145	1	N	23	14	N	3
	R	848	122	1	N	15	11	N	3
	U	565	321	N	N	78	34	N	2
Salem District	T	651	325	2	N	14	5	1	2
	R	707	274	2	N	10	4	1	2
	U	328	619	1	1	38	13	N	N
Coimbatore District	T	269	691	12	6	9	6	4	3
	R	318	672	N	1	2	2	2	3
	U	142	741	43	20	27	18	7	2
Nilgiri District	T	119	685	166	16	N	3	10	1
	R	127	650	179	24	N	2	16	2
	U	107	735	148	6	N	4	0	0
Madurai District	T	493	235	79	2	115	60	13	3
	R	571	187	73	3	87	57	18	4
	U	311	346	93	1	180	66	1	2
Tiruchirapalli District	T	703	217	12	1	43	18	4	2
	R	771	183	12	N	19	13	N	2
	U	425	361	10	3	141	38	21	1
Thanjavur District	T	725	248	N	N	12	13	N	2
	R	780	202	N	N	5	11	1	1
	U	483	445	1	1	47	21	N	2
Ramanathapuram District	T	538	299	14	1	82	49	13	4
	R	612	249	11	N	56	51	17	4
	U	304	457	25	4	162	45	1	2
Tirunelveli District	T	465	395	13	2	70	50	3	2
	R	543	348	10	3	44	48	2	2
	U	285	504	18	2	131	54	4	2
Kanyakumari District	T	531	463	1	N	2	2	0	1
	R	576	419	1	N	2	1	0	1
	U	269	722	N	N	1	7	0	1

E-IV-2. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as *dwellings by predominant material of roof*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material	Roof material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MADRAS STATE	T	579	328	15	2	44	25	4	3
	R	664	276	11	1	22	19	4	3
	U	325	481	27	5	109	46	4	3
MADRAS DISTRICT	U	310	390	19	9	172	95	1	4
Madras (C)	U	310	390	19	9	172	95	1	4
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT	T	707	250	1	1	18	18	N	5
	R	785	193	N	N	2	16	N	4
	U	395	475	3	6	85	27	N	9
Ponneri Taluk	T	832	147	N	N	4	14	0	3
	R	860	123	N	N	1	13	0	3
	U	508	424	0	0	37	27	0	4
Tiruvallur Taluk	T	771	199	N	N	10	16	N	4
	R	801	178	N	N	0	17	N	4
	U	358	486	0	0	148	3	1	4
Tiruttani Taluk	T	758	215	N	N	9	16	0	2
	R	793	188	N	N	0	17	0	2
	U	434	465	1	0	91	7	0	2
Sriperumbudur Taluk	T	645	319	1	0	10	15	N	10
	R	687	291	N	0	N	16	0	6
	U	405	477	6	0	66	9	1	36
Saidapet Taluk	T	617	286	3	8	39	36	N	11
	R	741	215	N	2	N	29	0	13
	U	477	366	6	15	83	43	N	10
Chingleput Taluk	T	720	235	1	N	13	26	0	5
	R	791	182	1	N	1	20	0	5
	U	323	524	0	0	82	64	0	7
Kanchipuram Taluk	T	534	419	1	N	39	5	0	2
	R	708	276	N	0	9	6	0	1
	U	208	688	1	N	96	5	0	2
Kanchipuram (M)	U	128	756	1	N	108	4	0	3

E-IV-2. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbes-tos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material	Roof material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maduranthakam Taluk	T	853	127	0	N	5	13	N	2
	R	861	123	0	N	0	13	1	2
	U	743	180	0	0	67	6	0	4
NORTH ARCOT	**T**	**673**	**293**	**1**	**N**	**20**	**7**	**4**	**2**
DISTRICT	**R**	**738**	**242**	**N**	**N**	**11**	**5**	**2**	**2**
	U	**378**	**523**	**3**	**1**	**64**	**17**	**12**	**2**
Arkonam Taluk	T	627	318	N	N	41	11	1	2
	R	700	275	0	N	16	5	1	3
	U	271	530	1	0	158	40	0	0
Walajapet Taluk	T	605	365	2	N	18	7	1	2
	R	683	299	N	N	11	5	N	2
	U	338	589	6	N	45	16	4	2
Gudiyatham Taluk	T	670	289	N	N	22	9	7	3
	R	710	255	N	N	18	8	6	3
	U	512	421	N	1	40	12	12	2
Gudiyatham (M)	U	538	413	1	0	27	7	10	4
Tiruppattur Taluk	T	712	247	1	N	13	8	18	1
	R	793	186	N	0	8	4	9	N
	U	399	487	2	2	33	19	54	4
Vellore Taluk	T	540	399	N	N	42	11	6	2
	R	702	270	N	0	17	6	4	1
	U	307	583	N	N	78	18	10	4
Vellore (M)	U	253	616	1	N	107	19	N	4
Arni Taluk	T	546	429	N	0	16	2	2	5
	R	599	381	N	0	11	2	2	5
	U	286	664	0	0	43	4	2	1
Cheyyar Taluk	T	662	326	N	N	8	4	0	N
	R	687	304	N	N	5	4	0	0
	U	332	615	0	0	44	6	0	3
Wandiwash Taluk	T	693	295	0	0	6	6	0	N
	R	703	287	0	0	5	4	0	1
	U	518	427	0	0	14	41	0	0

E-IV-2. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material	Roof material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Polur Taluk	T	714	268	3	N	10	2	1	2
	R	757	231	0	0	8	2	0	2
	U	449	496	22	1	23	3	5	1
Chengam Taluk	T	873	106	1	2	9	3	2	4
	R	873	106	1	2	9	3	2	4
Tiruvannamalai Taluk	T	803	164	0	0	26	5	N	2
	R	857	127	0	0	9	5	0	2
	U	529	348	0	0	114	8	1	0
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT	**T**	**814**	**145**	**1**	**N**	**23**	**14**	**N**	**3**
	R	**848**	**122**	**1**	**N**	**15**	**11**	**N**	**3**
	U	**565**	**321**	**N**	**N**	**78**	**34**	**N**	**2**
Gingee Taluk	T	752	230	N	0	7	9	0	2
	R	752	230	N	0	7	9	0	2
Tindivanam Taluk	T	848	111	0	N	22	17	N	2
	R	865	100	0	0	19	13	N	3
	U	712	197	0	1	42	45	1	2
Villupuram Taluk	T	806	128	N	0	42	21	N	3
	R	844	110	0	0	29	14	N	3
	U	566	245	N	0	124	65	0	0
Tirukkoyilur Taluk	T	904	59	N	0	17	17	0	3
	R	914	56	0	0	17	10	N	3
	U	710	119	1	0	21	145	0	4
Kallakurichi Taluk	T	910	48	0	0	20	16	N	6
	R	918	42	0	0	19	15	N	6
	U	783	147	0	0	27	41	0	2
Vriddhachalam Taluk	T	829	137	5	1	13	14	0	1
	R	839	130	6	1	12	11	0	1
	U	643	264	0	0	30	61	0	2
Cuddalore Taluk	T	754	189	N	N	46	10	N	1
	R	834	140	N	N	14	10	N	2
	U	527	327	N	0	136	9	N	1
Cuddalore (M)	U	540	374	0	0	79	6	1	N

E-IV-2. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material	Roof material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chidambaram Taluk	T	721	259	N	N	9	7	0	4
	R	785	198	N	N	7	6	0	4
	U	436	530	N	N	15	16	0	3
SALEM DISTRICT	**T**	**651**	**325**	**2**	**N**	**14**	**5**	**1**	**2**
	R	**707**	**274**	**2**	**N**	**10**	**4**	**1**	**2**
	U	**328**	**619**	**1**	**1**	**38**	**13**	**N**	**N**
Hosur Taluk	T	272	718	N	N	3	3	2	2
	R	290	702	N	0	N	3	3	2
	U	33	924	0	1	35	6	0	1
Krishnagiri Taluk	T	675	305	N	2	15	2	N	1
	R	715	273	N	2	7	2	N	1
	U	184	704	0	1	103	8	0	0
Harur Taluk	T	718	267	0	0	9	5	N	1
	R	728	258	0	0	9	4	N	1
	U	462	478	0	0	15	45	0	0
Dharmapuri Taluk	T	676	308	N	N	12	3	N	1
	R	703	283	N	0	10	3	N	1
	U	337	611	0	1	37	14	0	0
Omalur Taluk	T	794	195	N	N	7	3	N	1
	R	851	140	N	N	5	2	1	1
	U	351	619	1	N	19	10	0	0
Yercaud Taluk	T	631	220	138	7	2	1	0	1
	R	631	220	138	7	2	1	0	1
Salem Taluk	T	541	422	2	1	26	7	N	1
	R	727	248	3	N	19	2	N	1
	U	309	640	1	1	35	13	N	1
Salem (M)	U	296	653	1	2	36	11	N	1
Sankari Taluk	T	820	170	N	N	1	3	N	6
	R	851	139	N	N	1	3	N	6
	U	503	483	0	0	7	7	0	0

E-IV-2. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material	Roof material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tiruchengode Taluk	T	618	357	0	0	9	7	8	1
	R	673	307	0	0	2	7	9	2
	U	389	569	0	0	35	7	0	0
Rasipuram Taluk	T	602	380	1	N	11	5	N	1
	R	662	326	N	1	8	2	N	1
	U	315	638	1	0	29	17	0	0
Attur Taluk	T	752	208	N	N	28	7	0	5
	R	778	184	N	N	26	7	0	5
	U	474	463	0	2	56	3	0	2
Namakkal Taluk	T	702	266	2	N	16	12	1	1
	R	727	245	3	N	13	10	1	1
	U	381	531	0	0	55	33	0	0
COIMBATORE DISTRICT	**T**	**269**	**691**	**12**	**6**	**9**	**6**	**4**	**3**
	R	**318**	**672**	**N**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**
	U	**142**	**741**	**43**	**20**	**27**	**18**	**7**	**2**
Bhavani Taluk	T	656	327	N	N	1	2	11	3
	R	682	305	N	N	2	1	7	3
	U	407	530	0	0	1	8	54	0
Gopichettipalayam Taluk	T	303	683	N	3	1	3	5	2
	R	328	665	N	N	1	2	2	2
	U	132	807	1	23	2	8	23	4
Erode Taluk	T	359	599	N	1	18	8	10	5
	R	382	599	N	N	4	2	8	5
	U	259	603	N	4	81	33	19	1
Erode (M)	U	263	573	1	6	112	44	0	1
Dharapuram Taluk	T	356	631	N	0	3	3	2	5
	R	374	616	N	0	2	1	1	6
	U	127	812	1	0	13	34	13	0
Palladam Taluk	T	104	883	3	1	3	5	1	N
	R	119	876	N	1	1	2	N	1
	U	59	905	9	1	9	14	3	0

E-IV-2. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material	Roof material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tiruppur (M)	U	51	900	13	1	11	20	4	0
Avanashi Taluk	T	193	785	12	2	1	2	3	2
	R	207	787	1	1	N	1	N	3
	U	141	779	53	4	4	7	12	N
Coimbatore Taluk	T	159	790	4	2	26	15	1	3
	R	215	774	1	N	6	2	N	2
	U	122	800	7	4	39	23	2	3
Coimbatore (M)	U	140	759	10	3	55	29	N	4
Pollachi Taluk	T	249	620	83	40	2	4	N	2
	R	329	667	N	2	N	1	0	1
	U	144	560	191	88	5	8	1	3
Pollachi (M)	U	151	795	5	1	15	26	0	7
Valparai (P)	U	21	422	389	167	0	0	0	1
Udumalpet Taluk	T	187	801	1	1	4	1	1	4
	R	197	794	N	1	3	N	0	5
	U	117	853	7	1	10	7	3	2
NILGIRI DISTRICT	T	119	685	166	16	N	3	10	1
	R	127	650	179	24	N	2	16	2
	U	107	735	148	6	N	4	0	0
Gudalur Taluk	T	422	498	58	16	0	4	0	2
	R	654	274	45	18	0	4	0	5
	U	305	610	66	15	0	4	0	0
Ootacamund Taluk	T	58	675	233	27	0	2	5	N
	R	68	592	288	41	0	2	8	1
	U	38	831	128	3	0	N	0	0
Ootacamund (M)	U	12	891	94	3	0	0	0	0
Coonoor Taluk	T	54	775	143	5	N	4	17	2
	R	70	800	90	6	N	2	29	3
	U	29	737	225	2	N	7	0	0

E-IV-2. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material	Roof material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MADURAI DISTRICT	**T**	**493**	**235**	**79**	**2**	**115**	**60**	**13**	**3**
	R	**571**	**187**	**73**	**3**	**87**	**57**	**18**	**4**
	U	**311**	**346**	**93**	**1**	**180**	**66**	**1**	**2**
Dindigul Taluk	T	594	338	14	N	32	17	1	4
	R	640	304	14	N	19	17	1	5
	U	376	498	11	2	95	17	0	1
Dindigul (M)	U	388	491	5	2	107	6	0	1
Palni Taluk	T	329	643	2	0	16	7	N	3
	R	367	613	2	0	11	4	N	3
	U	180	759	4	0	38	16	0	3
Kodaikanal Taluk	T	558	46	385	4	5	1	0	1
	R	666	52	270	4	6	1	0	1
	U	178	27	787	6	0	2	0	0
Periyakulam Taluk	T	504	28	281	3	120	62	1	1
	R	526	27	281	4	104	56	2	N
	U	463	30	282	N	148	74	1	2
Nilakkottai Taluk	T	673	118	31	N	67	95	4	12
	R	692	120	30	N	55	84	5	14
	U	511	95	40	0	166	187	0	1
Melur Taluk	T	811	147	3	1	22	15	N	1
	R	838	133	2	N	12	14	N	1
	U	566	273	10	0	121	27	0	3
Madurai Taluk	T	358	353	21	3	189	72	2	2
	R	662	135	16	4	83	93	4	3
	U	230	444	24	2	234	63	1	2
Madurai (M)	U	210	457	24	2	262	42	1	2
Tirumangalam Taluk	T	342	69	63	8	280	145	89	4
	R	359	52	54	9	283	140	99	4
	U	197	217	139	N	253	190	2	2
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT	**T**	**703**	**217**	**12**	**1**	**43**	**18**	**4**	**2**
	R	**771**	**183**	**12**	**N**	**19**	**13**	**N**	**2**
	U	**425**	**361**	**10**	**3**	**141**	**38**	**21**	**1**

E-IV-2. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbes- tos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material	Roof material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Perambalur Taluk	T	771	171	8	1	31	12	1	5
	R	782	166	9	1	23	13	1	5
	U	554	276	2	0	168	0	0	0
Udaiyarpalayam Taluk	T	781	207	2	N	3	6	0	1
	R	796	192	1	N	3	7	0	1
	U	585	398	4	1	7	4	0	1
Lalgudi Taluk	T	734	188	17	N	24	36	N	1
	R	756	170	17	N	24	31	N	2
	U	597	301	12	0	24	66	0	0
Musiri Taluk	T	704	199	53	1	27	14	1	1
	R	722	184	56	1	21	14	1	1
	U	601	287	37	N	58	16	0	1
Karur Taluk	T	664	260	2	1	47	8	17	1
	R	722	250	1	N	19	6	N	2
	U	446	301	5	4	152	14	78	0
Karur (M)	U	457	278	8	6	229	6	16	0
Kulittalai Taluk	T	786	168	4	1	22	18	0	1
	R	799	162	3	N	21	14	0	1
	U	524	304	8	5	49	110	0	0
Tiruchirapalli Taluk	T	476	296	10	3	153	45	16	1
	R	730	164	10	1	67	27	N	1
	U	336	368	10	4	200	56	25	1
Tiruchirapalli (M)	U	342	349	11	4	192	67	34	1
Kulathur Taluk	T	827	143	2	1	12	10	0	5
	R	827	143	2	1	12	10	0	5
Alangudi Taluk	T	736	225	1	N	34	3	N	1
	R	870	123	1	0	1	4	N	1
	U	441	448	2	1	107	1	0	0
Pudukottai (M)	U	409	471	2	1	117	0	0	0
Tirumayam Taluk	T	678	298	N	0	20	3	0	1
	R	738	249	N	0	10	2	0	1
	U	335	578	1	0	76	8	0	2

E-IV-2. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbes-tos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material	Roof material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
THANJAVUR	**T**	**725**	**248**	**N**	**N**	**12**	**13**	**N**	**2**
DISTRICT	**R**	**780**	**202**	**N**	**N**	**5**	**11**	**1**	**1**
	U	**483**	**445**	**1**	**1**	**47**	**21**	**N**	**2**
Sirkali Taluk	T	747	239	N	N	3	7	2	2
	R	782	208	0	N	2	5	2	1
	U	563	402	1	0	12	15	0	7
Mayuram Taluk	T	637	345	N	N	4	13	N	1
	R	696	291	N	0	4	8	1	N
	U	375	585	N	1	4	34	0	1
Mayuram (M)	U	325	629	1	1	3	41	0	N
Kumbakonam Taluk	T	612	344	1	N	26	15	N	2
	R	706	273	N	N	3	16	N	2
	U	409	497	1	1	76	14	N	2
Kumbakonam (M)	U	368	522	2	1	97	7	1	2
Nannilam Taluk	T	685	300	0	1	4	10	0	N
	R	689	297	0	1	4	9	0	N
	U	620	361	0	0	0	18	0	1
Papanasam Taluk	T	709	262	N	1	13	10	3	2
	R	736	240	N	N	12	7	3	2
	U	549	398	0	3	22	26	1	1
Thanjavur Taluk	T	692	217	2	N	56	32	N	1
	R	812	129	1	N	16	41	N	1
	U	465	385	2	N	132	13	0	3
Thanjavur (M)	U	439	373	2	N	169	14	0	3
Orathanad Taluk	T	850	136	N	N	2	9	1	2
	R	861	125	N	N	2	9	1	2
	U	540	442	0	0	4	14	0	0
Mannargudi Taluk	T	744	238	1	N	6	9	0	2
	R	799	190	1	N	1	7	0	2
	U	488	460	1	0	30	20	0	1
Nagapattinam Taluk	T	663	323	0	N	3	8	0	3
	R	772	221	0	N	1	4	0	2
	U	409	562	0	N	7	17	0	5

E-IV-2. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material	Roof material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nagapattinam (M)	U	376	602	0	0	9	9	0	4
Tiruthuraipundi Taluk	T	867	121	N	0	2	9	0	1
	R	888	106	N	0	1	4	0	1
	U	743	208	0	0	10	38	0	1
Pattukkottai Taluk	T	844	136	N	N	5	14	N	1
	R	870	114	N	N	5	10	N	1
	U	650	300	0	0	3	46	1	N
Arantangi Taluk	T	780	210	N	0	3	5	N	2
	R	798	193	N	0	3	4	N	2
	U	508	472	0	0	7	11	0	2
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT	**T**	**538**	**299**	**14**	**1**	**82**	**49**	**13**	**4**
	R	**612**	**249**	**11**	**N**	**56**	**51**	**17**	**4**
	U	**304**	**457**	**25**	**4**	**162**	**45**	**1**	**2**
Tirupattur Taluk	T	623	343	2	N	12	17	N	3
	R	741	237	N	N	7	12	N	3
	U	339	599	5	1	22	31	N	3
Sivaganga Taluk	T	638	296	2	1	49	11	N	3
	R	699	262	2	1	27	5	N	4
	U	282	492	3	1	175	46	N	1
Tiruvadanai Taluk	T	692	294	N	N	5	6	N	3
	R	773	217	N	N	1	6	N	3
	U	264	699	2	0	27	5	0	3
Paramakudi Taluk	T	568	394	N	N	20	17	N	1
	R	690	291	0	0	6	13	N	N
	U	125	767	1	1	70	34	0	2
Ramanathapuram Taluk	T	622	336	1	1	20	19	0	1
	R	711	270	N	1	10	7	0	1
	U	387	509	1	1	48	53	0	1
Mudukulathur Taluk	T	509	442	2	6	22	16	0	3
	R	537	433	2	0	11	14	0	3
	U	132	571	14	83	166	31	0	3

E-IV-2. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbes-tos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material	Roof material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aruppukkottai Taluk	T	378	271	9	N	164	87	77	14
	R	431	207	8	N	155	88	95	16
	U	157	536	14	0	204	83	4	2
Aruppukkcttai (M)	U	151	588	13	0	174	73	0	1
Sattur Taluk	T	424	289	35	1	96	126	26	3
	R	508	207	30	N	67	150	35	3
	U	203	506	50	5	172	62	0	2
Virudunagar (M)	U	231	577	63	7	70	49	0	3
Srivilliputtur Taluk	T	496	139	48	1	235	79	N	2
	R	521	146	47	N	177	107	1	1
	U	460	128	50	1	318	40	0	3
Rajapalayam (M)	U	403	151	44	2	389	5	0	6
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT	**T**	**465**	**395**	**13**	**2**	**70**	**50**	**3**	**2**
	R	**543**	**348**	**10**	**3**	**44**	**48**	**2**	**2**
	U	**285**	**504**	**18**	**2**	**131**	**54**	**4**	**2**
Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	T	564	212	33	1	68	98	21	3
	R	592	193	27	2	67	102	14	3
	U	453	286	57	0	71	83	48	2
Kovilpatti Taluk	T	488	321	16	2	81	88	1	3
	R	553	276	17	N	58	91	2	3
	U	156	549	10	7	199	74	1	4
Srivaikuntam Taluk	T	462	348	2	2	153	32	N	1
	R	566	299	1	N	116	17	0	1
	U	328	412	3	5	199	51	1	1
Tuticorin (M)	U	317	440	2	6	184	49	1	1
Tirunelveli Taluk	T	370	408	20	1	143	57	N	1
	R	569	309	4	0	57	60	N	1
	U	197	493	35	2	217	54	0	2
Tirunelveli (M)	U	197	414	64	5	286	32	0	2

E-IV-2. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof (concld.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material	Roof material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Palayamcottai (M)	U	173	562	7	N	158	97	0	3
Tenkasi Taluk	T	514	402	13	N	26	44	N	1
	R	569	355	11	N	20	44	N	1
	U	305	578	24	N	46	43	0	4
Shencottah Taluk	T	532	386	9	N	41	28	3	1
	R	555	367	11	0	37	25	4	1
	U	477	430	7	1	49	36	0	0
Ambasamudram Taluk	T	380	543	13	14	41	8	N	1
	R	491	437	11	22	31	7	N	1
	U	204	711	16	N	57	10	0	2
Nanguneri Taluk	T	419	550	N	N	13	15	0	3
	R	438	540	N	N	7	12	0	3
	U	291	621	2	0	51	34	0	1
Tiruchendur Taluk	T	509	407	2	N	32	49	0	1
	R	590	382	2	0	3	22	0	1
	U	376	448	1	N	79	94	0	2
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT	**T**	**531**	**463**	**1**	**N**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**1**
	R	**576**	**419**	**1**	**N**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**1**
	U	**269**	**722**	**N**	**N**	**1**	**7**	**0**	**1**
Vilavancode Taluk	T	732	267	N	N	N	N	0	1
	R	743	255	1	N	N	N	0	1
	U	475	517	0	0	2	6	0	0
Kalkulam Taluk	T	531	467	N	N	N	1	0	1
	R	535	463	N	0	N	1	0	1
	U	492	504	0	1	0	2	0	1
Thovala Taluk	T	416	554	8	0	16	6	0	0
	R	416	554	8	0	16	6	0	0
Agasteeswaram Taluk	T	358	635	N	N	1	5	0	1
	R	454	540	N	1	N	3	0	2
	U	177	813	N	N	1	8	0	1
Nagercoil (M)	U	177	813	N	N	1	8	0	1

N denotes negligible figures.

CHAPTER VII

HOUSEHOLDS—BREAK-UP BY NUMBER OF ROOMS

Limitation of data

7 - 1. In this Chapter, the composition of households on the basis of the number of members and by the number of rooms occupied by each household will be examined. This has a direct bearing on the congestion in households, a subject to which much thought has not been devoted in this State. No house has been planned on the basis that it should accommodate an optimum number of members. In this analysis, there is one important limitation i.e., the actual area of the rooms is not known. As such, it is difficult to say on a statistical basis whether a particular house is overcrowded, nor has an analysis been made, with a view to correlate the number of rooms and the number of persons in a household with the result it will be difficult to say whether any particular category of house having a certain number of rooms is overcrowded or not.

Scope of Table E-V

7 - 2. Table E-V exhibits households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied by each household. The rooms have been classified under 7 categories:

1. No regular room
2. 1 room
3. 2 rooms
4. 3 rooms
5. 4 rooms
6. 5 rooms and above
7. No. of rooms not stated

The number of households and the number of members by sex have also been furnished under each category. It is not, however, necessary for our discussion to refer to the sex break-up of each household because this information does not help us in deciding whether a particular household is overcrowded or not.

Manner of preparation

7 - 3. This table has been prepared on the basis of 20 % sample households. The figures are furnished with rural-urban break-up for each taluk. The line for urban shows total urban figures. In separate indented lines the names and figures of each city and town with a population of 50,000 and more are given.

Definition of Room

7 - 4. Two subsidiary tables have been prepared. E.V-1 shows the distribution of 1,000 Census households on the basis of the number of rooms occupied by each household. E.V-2 shows the number of persons—males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household. For a proper appreciation the tables presented, it is necessary to understand the precise significance of room and no regular room used in these tables. According to the definition adopted for houselisting, a room should usually have four walls with a doorway and with roof overhead and should be wide enough to enable a man to sleep in

it, i.e., it should be at least 5′ long. Unenclosed verandahs, kitchens, store rooms, garages, cattle sheds, latrines and bath rooms were not treated as rooms. However, any enclosed space which was used for living, dining, storing and cooking was recorded as a room if no other room was found in that enclosure.

Limitations in definition

7 - 5. It is obvious that our definition has certain limitations. Actually the definition of a room is much more precise than the definition of a Census house. Any enclosure or structure on ground which is used for living or for work is treated as a Census house while a room should have at least 5′ of length. This has resulted in a number of Census houses not having any regular room in which the households could live. Actually some of the Census houses occupied by the Scheduled Tribes of this State do not have any walls at all while they are treated for purpose of definition as Census house; they are returned as having 'no room' at all. The other limitation of our data is that no measurements of the rooms are given in the houselists. It is likely, therefore, that the data may not present an exact picture of what is existing in the State. It is, however, reasonable to presume that more the number of rooms, more is the accommodation provided for the household and as such, a discussion on prorata basis may represent in an approximate manner the actual condition obtaining in the State.

Households with no regular room

7 - 6. Enclosed or unenclosed spaces where people live, but which did not fall within the scope of the definition of the term, room given above were treated as no regular room. This did not include pavements where houseless people live. It is easy to have a clear conception of Census house without room because the persons treated it as a permanent residence while in the case of pavement dwellers, there was no specific space to which they were attached. We had also cases in which enumerators failed to record the number of rooms occupied by a household and they have been separately classified under 'Not stated'. The tables do not of course give an exact idea of the convenience enjoyed by each household. Still we consider a discussion of the data presented in these tables will help us in a general way to appreciate the availability of accommodation and magnitude of overcrowding.

Overcrowding—How defined

7 - 7. For this purpose, we have to adopt certain assumptions which on a closer scrutiny may not be strictly relevant. For instance, we have assumed that as the average size of the household in Madras State is 4.62, any house which does not provide accommodation at the rate of one room for every two persons can be said to involve overcrowding. Accordingly a house with three rooms will provide sufficient accommodation for a family in Madras State. Actually the urban household is slightly bigger than the rural household. Therefore, three rooms in a household have been assumed to be a reasonable requirement if privacy is to be maintained irrespective of the manner in which these rooms are used. We are well aware that in certain cases, three rooms may provide less accommodation than two rooms or one room. But in a discussion based on the data which do not give us the total area available, no other approach is possible.

Districtwise pattern of accommodation

7 - 8. Households in occupation of no regular room and one room, *prima facie*, suffer from overcrowding. We have prepared a table analysing the position in the different districts for rural and urban areas.

MADRAS STATE

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING NO REGULAR ROOM ONE ROOM, TWO ROOMS, THREE ROOMS AND MORE THAN THREE ROOMS 1961

SCALE



ANDHRA PRADESH

MYSORE

MADRAS

CHINGLEPUT

NORTH ARCOT

Pondicherry

SOUTH ARCOT

Bay of Bengal

NILGIRIS

COIMBATORE

S A L E M

Karaikal

THANJAVUR

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

KERALA

REFERENCE

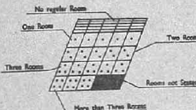
State Boundary

District Boundary

M A D U R A I

PALK STRAIT

Households Occupying :



Each small square represents 4% of the Households

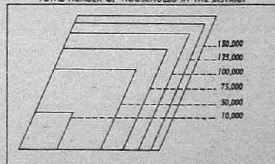
RAMANATHAPURAM

GULF OF MANAAR

TIRUNELVELI

CEYLON

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICT



KANYAKUMARI

Indian Ocean

77° 78° 79° 80°

13° 12° 11° 10° 9° 8°

CENSUS - MADRAS

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Hélio, P. Z. P., C. S. O., Madras

Statement VII—1

Households occupying no regular room and one room in rural areas of Madras State

District	Households occupying: No. regular room: No. of households per 1,000	Rank	One room: No. of households per 1,000	Rank	Both combined: No. of households per 1,000	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chingleput	24	7	696	4	720	6
North Arcot	16	8	670	7	686	9
South Arcot	126	1	631	9	757	4
Salem	33	4	738	2	771	3
Coimbatore	8	9	698	3	706	7
Nilgiri	0	12	428	11	428	11
Madurai	26	6	672	6	698	8
Tiruchirapalli	124	2	681	5	805	2
Thanjavur	7	10	840	1	847	1
Ramanathapuram	76	3	647	8	723	5
Tirunelveli	33	5	554	10	587	10
Kanyakumari	5	11	343	12	348	12

The proportion recorded by different districts range between 348 in Kanyakumari District and 847 in Thanjavur District. Thanjavur is followed by Tiruchirapalli with 805 and 771 of Salem and 757 of South Arcot. The minimum number of households of this description is in Kanyakumari with 348. Nilgiri with 428 and Tirunelveli with 587 also show lesser households. It will be interesting to discuss the reasons which indicate such disparities from district to district. The concept of housing in Kanyakumari District is different from other districts in the State. The pattern found in Kanyakumari is more akin to that of Kerala. They usually consist of independent homesteads in which a small house is built, however poor the person be. This has accounted for the existence of a large number of households having more than the minimum accommodation of 3 rooms. These remarks may apply to some extent to Tirunelveli where the people are educationally advanced and building materials are available at comparatively cheaper rates. The position in Nilgiri is somewhat different. It occupies a peculiar position both from geographical and climatic points of view. The district has developed only recently and the density of population is low. As such, there is more living space in Nilgiri District. The overcrowding is definitely more pronounced in the well-developed districts of Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur. These are agrarian districts where intensive cultivation is carried on and where the land values are comparatively high. The pattern of the village is a small village site, surrounded by paddy fields. The result is, that with this greater congestion in the house site with no possibility of expansion and with the increase of population, the people have less and less space to move about. Therefore, Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli have recorded the maximum congestion. Normally no one is prepared to convert wet lands into building sites. Further the settlements in these two districts are of an old nature and the possibility of expansion in any direction is limited. The districts of Salem, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Chingleput can be said to form a distinct region in which overcrowding is

less pronounced than in Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli districts. *Their density is lower and the* people are not economically so prosperous. Among these four districts, Chingleput presents a *comparatively better picture. Taluks of Sriperumbudur,* Saidapet, Chingleput, Kanchipuram and Maduranthakam have recorded lower figures than the district average and contributed to ease the situation. The districts of Coimbatore, Madurai and North Arcot come next with less overcrowding, the figures ranging between 706 and 686. These districts are economically better off where people could afford to invest more in building.

Overcrowding vis-a-vis no regular room

7 - 9. It would also be interesting to discuss the position of no regular room households in these districts. South Arcot has recorded a figure of 126 followed by Tiruchirapalli 124. These houses are generally found in the drier tracts of these two districts where the people are not economically capable of putting up any proper house. Nilgiri has recorded no such case partly because the climate does not make it possible for any one to survive there without a proper house. *Ramanathapuram* has recorded 76 while Madurai has recorded 26. Generally it is found that no regular room *households live in the drier tracts of the different districts* in Madras State. This aspect will be more elaborated when we discuss the variation from taluk to taluk.

Statement VII—2

Households occupying no regular room and one room in urban areas of Madras State

District	Households occupying: No regular room — No. of households per 1,000	No regular room — Rank	One room — No. of households per 1,000	One room — Rank	Both combined — No. of households per 1,000	Both combined — Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras	3	10	675	2	678	2
Chingleput	13	5	544	9	557	9
North Arcot	4	9	520	10	524	10
South Arcot	48	1	585	6	633	5
Salem	21	4	582	8	603	8
Coimbatore	2	11	603	5	605	7
Nilgiri	0	13	459	12	459	12
Madurai	5	7	645	3	650	3
Tiruchirapalli	27	3	607	4	634	4
Thanjavur	2	12	689	1	691	1
Ramanathapuram	31	2	585	7	616	6
Tirunelveli	13	6	485	11	498	11
Kanyakumari	4	8	339	13	343	13

7 - 10. The proportions recorded by the various districts fall within the range of 343 in Kanyakumari to 691 in Thanjavur. *It is significant that as in the case of rural* areas, the districts of Kanyakumari, Nilgiri and Tirunelveli are comparatively better off in the matter of overcrowding. The position in Thanjavur District is the worst. The same reason which we have

MADRAS STATE

PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING NO REGULAR ROOM, ONE ROOM, TWO ROOMS, THREE ROOMS & MORE THAN THREE ROOMS IN RURAL AREAS 1961

SCALE



ANDHRA PRADESH

MYSORE

KERALA

MADRAS

CHINGLEPUT

NORTH ARCOT

SALEM

SOUTH ARCOT

Pondicherry

Bay of Bengal

NILGIRIS

COIMBATORE

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

THANJAVUR

Karaikal

MADURAI

RAMANATHAPURAM

PALK STRAIT

GULF OF MANAAR

CEYLON

TIRUNELVELI

KANYAKUMARI

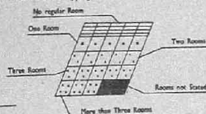
Indian Ocean

REFERENCE

State Boundary

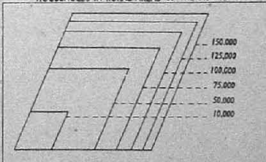
District Boundary

Households Occupying :



Each small square represents 4% of the Households

HOUSEHOLDS IN RURAL AREAS OF THE DISTRICT



advanced for overcrowding in rural areas will apply to urban also. Madras City with its slums comes next to Thanjavur. It is estimated that more than one fourth of the population of the City live in slums. Shortage of open space and high cost of building sites and materials have made the accommodation problem in the city rather acute. Madras is followed by urban areas in Tiruchirapalli and Madurai districts. The former is partly fed by the Cauvery and the latter by the Periyar Irrigation System. Building sites are, therefore, comparatively costly in these districts. Any further expansion of housing activity in the wet areas of these districts is possible only by converting wet lands into building sites. South Arcot and Ramanathapuram districts rank next. Although the value of building sites is comparatively less in these two districts, people are not economically sound to afford better houses. In Ramanathapuram, one can see the sight of better cattle sheds than houses. Coimbatore and Salem districts form a continuous belt. The scope provided for better housing by the economic activity of the people in Coimbatore District is to a large extent offset by the high cost of building sites. Availability of building sites is easier in Salem District, but housing activity is restricted because of the low economic prosperity of the people. Chingleput and North Arcot districts come next. Their proportions are 557 and 524. The economic condition of the people living in this area are better than those of South Arcot and Ramanathapuram.

Overcrowding—Wet vis-a-vis dry

Overcrowding—Rural Vs. Urban

7 - 11. Out of 1,421,310 households, 53,852 households live in no room houses in Madras State, i.e. 38 out of every 1,000. The proportion in rural areas is much higher than in urban. For 12 households residing in urban areas, there are 47 in rural. Taking rural areas of the districts, we find that the number of households is higher in South Arcot (126) followed by Tiruchirapalli (124). The lowest is recorded in Kanyakumari (5) preceded by Thanjavur (7) and Coimbatore (8). Among the urban areas, the highest is recorded in South Arcot (48) followed by Ramanathapuram (31). The lowest is in Coimbatore and Thanjavur (2 each).

Overcrowding vis-a-vis population

7 - 12. It will be at this stage interesting to compare overcrowding with the density of population in each district. We append below a statement showing the density and the number of households having two rooms or less.

Statement VII—3

Density of population and proportion of households occupying two rooms or less

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Density of population	Households by rooms	Density of population	Households by rooms	Density of population	Households by rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras	35,339	849	...	...	35,339	849
Chingleput	696	879	574	901	3,695	794
North Arcot	671	874	549	895	5,793	778
South Arcot	724	908	648	918	3,645	837
Salem	539	907	459	921	5,462	825
Coimbatore	590	892	445	911	2,905	843
Nilgiri	417	702	320	679	679	735
Madurai	660	896	466	908	6,517	869
Tiruchirapalli	579	906	471	921	4,044	843
Thanjavur	868	931	716	945	5,108	868
Ramanathapuram	502	885	388	897	4,409	845
Tirunelveli	619	815	457	845	2,913	747
Kanyakumari	1,544	647	1,341	651	0,599	628

Density and overcrowding— No correlation

7 - 13. We cannot draw any firm conclusion from the data that overcrowding either in the urban or rural sector is a result of density of population. Actually the densest area in urban sector is Madras City and Kanyakumari, both in urban and rural sectors. We find the conditions of living are comparatively easier in these two districts. So the reason for overcrowding has to be sought in other factors like availability of land, economic standard of the households and the economic background of the area in which these households are found.

7 - 14. Now we will study the pattern of households occupying two rooms. We have chosen to examine this separately, because, we feel that this pattern of housing is what will be generally found among the lower middle class people of the State. 187 households out of 1,000 live in two rooms. In the rural areas, the number is only 176 while in urban it is 217. The housing position seems to be happier in urban areas. This is reasonable because the middle class people who generally occupy these houses are better off in urban areas than in the rural parts. They are also persons who are engaged in services which category is the most economically sound in the whole State.

District ranges

7 - 15. The district figures fluctuate between 113 in Thanjavur and 300 in Kanyakumari District. The remaining districts can be grouped into ranges as shown below:

Width Range	District
134	Tiruchirapalli
151 to 200	Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem and Ramanathapuram
201 to 250	North Arcot, Coimbatore and Madurai
251 to 261	Nilgiri and Tirunelveli

We find an interesting reversal of pattern except in Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli; in other districts, rural proportion is less than urban. In these two districts, the rural proportion is higher. This perhaps shows that the conditions of housing found in the rural sectors of Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts are better than in the corresponding areas of other districts. We have indicated reasons for this variation when we discussed overcrowding in these districts and there is no need to repeat those observations.

Rural ranges

7 - 16. The range in the rural areas varies from 98 in Thanjavur to 303 in Kanyakumari District. The districts of Salem, South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram have recorded less than the State average.

Width Range	District
116 to 150	Salem and Tiruchirapalli
151 to 200	Chingleput, South Arcot and Ramanathapuram
201 to 258	North Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Madurai and Tirunelveli

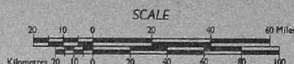
Urban ranges

7 - 17. The range for the urban areas is from 171 in Madras to 285 in Kanyakumari. The remaining districts can be grouped as shown below:

MADRAS STATE

PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING NO REGULAR ROOM, ONE ROOM, TWO ROOMS, THREE ROOMS & MORE THAN THREE ROOMS IN URBAN AREAS 1961

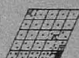
SCALE



ANDHRA PRADESH

MADRAS

CHINGLEPUT



MYSORE

NORTH ARCOT

SALEM

SOUTH ARCOT

Pondicherry

Bay of Bengal

NILGIRIS

COIMBATORE

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

Karaikal

THANJAVUR

KERALA

MADURAI

REFERENCE

State Boundary

District Boundary

PALK STRAIT

RAMANATHAPURAM

Households Occupying :

No regular Room

One Room

Two Rooms

Three Rooms

Rooms not Stated

More than Three Rooms

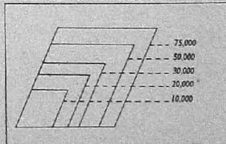
Each small square represents 4% of the Households

GULF OF MANAAR

CEYLON

TIRUNELVELI

HOUSEHOLDS IN URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT



KANYAKUMARI

Indian Ocean

CENSUS - MADRAS

Reg. No. 252/'63 (Taxs Ers 1086) Copies 9000

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Width Range	District
177 to 200	Thanjavur
201 to 250	South Arcot, Madurai, Chingleput, Ramanathapuram Tiruchirapalli, Salem, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli
251 to 276	North Arcot and Nilgiri

The districts of Madras, South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur have recorded figures which are less than the State average of 217. This reflects also the general trend in overcrowding which we have indicated earlier. Madras was an exception to the general observation, but it will be seen that the persons employed in services will find it much more difficult to get two-room accommodation in Madras City because of the high rent prevailing in the area. As such, these classes of people live in comparatively less accommodation in Madras City than other urban parts of the State. The disparity between rural and urban figures is more in the following districts.

District	Rural	Urban
Tiruchirapalli	116	209
Thanjavur	98	177
Salem	150	222

while the disparity is less than 25 in the following districts:

Tirunelveli	258	249
Kanyakumari	303	285
Madurai	210	219
Nilgiri	251	276

In the districts of Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur there is more congestion in the rural sector which is reflected in the comparatively lower figure. In Salem, most of the households have handloom as an industry and it is not always that the handloom weavers are economically quite prosperous. No disparity is generally observed when the conditions of housing found in rural areas are more or less similar to those found in urban. They are Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and Nilgiri. In the case of Madurai District, as we had occasion to observe, the conditions of housing in the urban sector is not as good as it should be. Therefore, the disparity between urban and rural areas is less marked.

Bigger households

7 - 18. According to our assumption, households in possession of three rooms and more can generally be assumed to have adequate accommodation for a comfortable living. We should sound a note of caution that no cross tabulation has been made between the size of families and the number of rooms. As such, it is likely that in a three-roomed Census house a large family consisting of more than 10 members may be residing in which the conditions of living will not be quite comfortable. But generally this assumption will hold good with a few exceptions. We append below a table showing the households occupying three rooms, 4 rooms and 5 rooms and above in rural areas of Madras State.

Statement VII—4

Proportion of households occupying three rooms, four rooms and five rooms and above in rural areas of Madras State

District	Households occupying: Three rooms — No. of Households per 1000	Rank	Four rooms — No. of Households per 1,000	Rank	Five rooms and above — No. of Households per 1,000	Rank	All the three categories combined — No. of Households per 1,000	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chingleput	46	7	22	5	15	5	83	6
North Arcot	54	4	27	4	19	4	100	4
South Arcot	33	10	13	9	8	9	54	10
Salem	35	9	15	8	10	8	60	8
Coimbatore	52	5	19	6	13	6	84	5
Nilgiri	149	2	105	1	61	2	315	2
Madurai	51	6	18	7	13	7	82	7
Tiruchirapalli	27	12	12	11	8	11	47	12
Thanjavur	32	11	11	12	5	12	48	11
Ramanathapuram	38	8	12	10	8	10	58	9
Tirunelveli	85	3	33	3	25	3	143	3
Kanyakumari	178	1	83	2	82	1	343	1

The relationship of number of rooms to number of households.

7-19. A comparison of the above figures with those exhibited in the Statement relating to no regular room and one room is rewarding. The districts of Kanyakumari, Nilgiri and Tirunelveli which occupy the last three places there occupy the first three in this table. The position of Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli has been reversed. There is a close relationship between the ranks occupied by the district in these two tables. This shows that the districts where there are lesser number of households in possession of no regular room and one room contain more number of households in possession of three rooms and above. Even taking the three categories of 3 rooms, 4 rooms, 5 rooms and above separately, we find that the first two ranks are held by Kanyakumari and Nilgiri and third by Tirunelveli. The last two ranks are held by Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli. The ranks of North Arcot and South Arcot do not undergo any change. In the remaining districts, the rank gets disturbed only by one or two places. We can therefore draw a general conclusion that the number of households in possession of $n+1$ rooms bears a direct relationship to the number of households in possession of n rooms ($n = 3$ rooms). Thus the pattern of accommodation in houses observed in the State is reflected in all categories of rooms depending on the other factors obtaining in the districts. Therefore, the remarks we have made under overcrowding will apply with equal force to the existence of good accommodation in these districts. We may, however, observe that Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts which are more educationally advanced and more enlightened have a larger number of better accommodated houses. Nilgiri is a class by itself where living accommodation

is always favourable. North Arcot, Coimbatore, Chingleput and Madurai form one group where the figures range between 82 and 100. That part of Chingleput District lying within the metropolitan region of Madras City is economically more advanced. The districts of Salem, Ramanathapuram and South Arcot which are economically backward have low figures of 54–60.

Statement VII—5

Proportion of households occupying three rooms, four rooms and five rooms and above in urban areas of Madras State

District	*Households occupying*							
	Three rooms		Four rooms		Five rooms and above		All the three categories combined	
	No. of House-holds per 1,000	Rank	No. of House-holds per 1,000	Rank	No. of House-holds per 1,000	Rank	No. of House-holds per 1,000	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras	72	11	37	8	42	6	151	9
Chingleput	89	5	56	5	44	5	189	5
North Arcot	94	4	67	2	56	4	217	4
South Arcot	76	9	34	11	29	11	139	11
Salem	85	6	44	6	33	10	162	6
Coimbatore	80	8	36	9	40	7	156	7
Nilgiri	122	3	61	4	80	2	263	2
Madurai	71	12	30	13	27	12	128	12
Tiruchirapalli	75	10	42	7	37	8	154	8
Thanjavur	70	13	32	12	23	13	125	13
Ramanathapuram	81	7	35	10	34	9	150	10
Tirunelveli	130	2	63	3	57	3	250	3
Kanyakumari	171	1	95	1	104	1	370	1

Madurai—Its congestion

7 - 20. The pattern observed in the rural sector of Nilgiri, Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts is repeated in urban areas thereby indicating the existence of good accommodation throughout district. Thanjavur occupies the last place preceded by Madurai. We have already indicated the reasons for the housing shortage in Thanjavur District. Madurai is a city of antiquity which is surrounded on all sides by wet fields which prevent the growth of towns in all directions. No doubt the satellite towns like Tirupparankunram Town-group and Thallakulam Town-group have sprung up in the neighbourhood of Madurai. Let us examine the population and housing figures of Madurai District — urban and Madurai City with its satellite towns.

Area	Population as per 1961 Census	No. of houses as per P. C. A.
1. Madurai district Urban	1,015,745	146,545
2. Madurai city	424,810	50,243
3. Tirupparankunram Town-group	57,748	9,647
4. Thallakulam Town-group	8,324	1,736

48% of the Madurai District urban population live in the City of Madurai and its satellite towns with 42 % of the total urban houses. As such, there is congestion in the city of Madurai. This is reflected in the city having less than normal accommodation. South Arcot and Ramanathapuram districts come next with figures of 139 and 150. They are economically backward districts. Madras City comes next with 151. Approximately one fourth of its population live in slums and as such its position regarding accommodation cannot be satisfactory in spite of the city having a good number of fine houses. Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli form the next group, their figures ranging between 154 and 162. Coimbatore is economically forward. Salem District which has a large number of households living in no regular room and one room in rural areas, has done well in urban areas. The urban figures reveal that the taluks of Krishnagiri and Namakkal have recorded a large number of households living in 3 rooms and above compared to the district urban average. Tiruchirapalli City is also better off in its urban sector while the district average for urban areas is 154. Tiruchirapalli City has recorded a figure of 195 and Tiruchirapalli Taluk urban area, 184. Chingleput and North Arcot districts form one group, their figures being 189 and 217. They are also contiguous areas. Urban areas in the taluks of Sriperumbudur, Saidapet, Chingleput and Kanchipuram have recorded higher figures than the district average. The economic condition of North Arcot is better than that of Ramanathapuram and South Arcot.

Accommodation Talukwar

7-26. We now propose to discuss the accommodation on the basis of taluks.

Statement VII—6

Proportion of households occupying 3 and more rooms per 1,000 households in taluks

District	Rural	Urban	District	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	1	2	3
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT	83	189	NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT	100	217
1. Ponneri	52	139	9. Arkonam	92	225
2. Tiruvallur	79	181	10. Walajapet	121	237
3. Tiruttani	68	137	11. Gudiyatham	129	195
4. Sriperumbudur	99	205	12. Tiruppattur	77	259
5. Saidapet	93	193	13. Vellore	121	233
6. Chingleput	86	221	14. Arni	126	251
7. Kanchipuram	123	197	15. Cheyyar	121	206
8. Maduranthakam	74	129	16. Wandiwash	102	139

Statement VII—6 (concld)

Proportion of households occupying 3 and more rooms per 1,000 households in taluks (contd.)

District	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
17. Polur	84	161
18. Chengam	70	...
19. Tiruvannamalai	59	137
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT	54	139
20. Gingee	86	..
21. Tindivanam	76	131
22. Villupuram	79	147
23. Tirukkoyilur	42	122
24. Kallakurichi	39	58
25. Vriddhachalam	33	75
26. Cuddalore	56	177
27. Chidambaram	42	125
SALEM DISTRICT	60	162
28. Hosur	96	156
29. Krishnagiri	53	272
30. Harur	60	135
31. Dharmapuri	49	119
32. Omalur	39	165
33. Yercaud	89	...
34. Salem	61	169
35. Sankari	31	64
36. Tiruchengode	52	129
37. Rasipuram	81	157
38. Attur	57	121
39. Namakkal	80	201
COIMBATORE DISTRICT	84	156
40. Bhavani	44	95
41. Gopichettipalayam	62	122
42. Erode	75	158
43. Dharapuram	72	212
44. Palladam	100	173
45. Avanashi	75	163
46. Coimbatore	105	161
47. Pollachi	146	147
48. Udumalpet	89	117
NILGIRI DISTRICT	315	263
49. Gudalur	153	174
50. Ootacamund	346	277
51. Coonoor	320	314
MADURAI DISTRICT	82	128
52. Dindigul	67	123
53. Palni	52	148
54. Kodaikanal	63	224
55. Periyakulam	122	143
56. Nilakkottai	101	146
57. Melur	36	123
58. Madurai	89	113
59. Tirumangalam	93	154
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT	47	154
60. Perambalur	36	57
61. Udaiyarpalayam	26	54
62. Lalgudi	63	128
63. Musiri	90	151
64. Karur	58	151
65. Kulittalai	33	103
66. Tiruchirapalli	62	184
67. Kulathur	18	...
68. Alangudi	26	109
69. Tirumayam	52	175
THANJAVUR DISTRICT	48	125
70. Sirkali	36	110
71. Mayuram	67	134
72. Kumbakonam	47	113
73. Nannilam	71	75
74. Papanasam	46	89
75. Thanjavur	36	160
76. Orathanad	23	76
77. Mannargudi	36	126
78. Nagapattinam	58	137
79. Tiruthuraipundi	41	83
80. Pattukkottai	54	158
81. Arantangi	25	49
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT	58	150
82. Tirupattur	68	158
83. Sivaganga	34	134
84. Tiruvadanai	39	183
85. Paramakudi	32	116
86. Ramanathapuram	60	135
87. Mudukulathur	39	223
88. Aruppukkottai	58	123
89. Sattur	90	160
90. Srivilliputtur	93	151
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT	143	250
91. Sankaranayinarkoil	90	158
92. Kovilpatti	88	141
93. Srivaikuntam	137	212
94. Tirunelveli	119	231
95. Tenkasi	133	290
96. Shencottah	245	485
97. Ambasamudram	269	396
98. Nanguneri	220	238
99. Tiruchendur	86	230
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT	343	370
100. Vilavancode	348	513
101. Kalkulam	284	291
102. Thovala	405	...
103. Agasteeswaram	409	375

Chingleput District

7 - 22. The district average for rural areas is 83. The taluk figures range from 52 in Ponneri to 123 in Kanchipuram. Out of the 8 taluks, the taluks of Ponneri, Tiruvallur, Tiruttani and Maduranthakam have recorded figures which are less than the district average. The district average for urban areas is 189. The range is from 221 in Chingleput Taluk to 129 in Maduranthakam Taluk. The taluks of Ponneri, Tiruvallur, Tiruttani and Maduranthakam have recorded figures which are less than the district average. The disparity between the rural and urban proportions is small in Maduranthakam, Tiruttani, Kanchipuram and Ponneri taluks and appreciable in Chingleput, Sriperumbudur, Tiruvallur and Saidapet taluks.

North Arcot District

7 - 23. The district average for rural areas is 100. The figures for different taluks range between 59 in Tiruvannamalai and 129 in Gudiyatham. Out of 11 taluks, the taluks of Arkonam, Tiruppattur, Polur, Chengam and Tiruvannamalai have recorded less than the district average. The district average for urban areas is 217. It ranges from 137 of Tiruvannamalai to 259 of Tiruppattur Taluk. The taluks of Gudiyatham, Wandiwash, Polur and Tiruvannamalai have recorded less than the district average. The disparity between the rural and urban figures is small in Wandiwash, Gudiyatham, Polur and Tiruvannamalai taluks and large in Tiruppattur, Arni and Walajapet.

South Arcot District

7 - 24. In the rural sector, district average is 54. It ranges from 33 in Vriddhachalam to 86 in Gingee. Out of 8 taluks, the taluks of Tirukkoyilur, Kallakurichi, Vriddhachalam, and Chidambaram have recorded less than the district average. In the urban sector, the average is 139. The figures vary from 58 in Kallakurichi to 177 in Cuddalore. The taluks of Villupuram and Cuddalore have recorded more than the district average. The disparity between rural and urban figures is small in Kallakurichi and Vriddhachalam taluks and large in Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Tirukkoyilur.

Salem District

7 - 25. The district average for rural areas is 60. The taluk figures range between 31 in Sankari and 96 in Hosur. Out of 12 taluks, the taluks of Hosur, Yercaud, Salem, Rasipuram and Namakkal have recorded more than the district average. In the urban sector, the average is 162. It ranges from 64 in Sankari to 272 in Krishnagiri. The taluks of Krishnagiri, Omalur, Salem and Namakkal have recorded more than the district average. The disparity between the rural and urban figures is small in Sankari, Hosur and Attur. In the remaining taluks, the difference ranges from 70 to 219.

Coimbatore District

7 - 26. The district average for rural areas is 84. The range for the different taluks is 44 in Bhavani to 146 in Pollachi. Out of the 9 taluks, the taluks of Palladam, Coimbatore, Pollachi and Udumalpet have recorded more than the district average. The district average for urban sector is 156. The taluk figures vary from 95 in Bhavani to 212 in Dharapuram. The taluks of Bhavani, Gopichettipalayam, Pollachi and Udumalpet have recorded less than the district average. The disparity between rural and urban areas is small in the taluks of Pollachi and Udumalpet, and large in Dharapuram, Avanashi and Erode.

Nilgiri District

7 - 27. The district average for rural areas is 315. Among the 3 taluks in the district, Gudalur, 153, has recorded less than the district average. Among the urban areas also Gudalur, 174, is the only taluk where taluk average is less than the district average of 263. Unlike in the other districts, the rural proportion exceeds the urban. Among the taluks, Ootacamund and Coonoor maintain the district trend. In Gudalur Taluk only, the urban figures exceed the rural figures by 21.

Madurai District

7 - 28. The district figure for rural areas is 82. The range for all the taluks is 36 in Melur and 122 in Periyakulam. Out of eight taluks, the taluks of Dindigul, Palni, Kodaikanal and Melur have recorded less than the district average. The district average for urban areas is 128. The range for the taluks is between 113 in Madurai and 224 in Kodaikanal. The taluks of Dindigul, Melur and Madurai have recorded less than the district average. The disparity between the rural and urban figures ranges between 21 in Periyakulam and 161 in Kodaikanal.

Tiruchirapalli District

7 - 29. The district average for rural areas is 47. The figures recorded by the taluks vary from 18 in Kulathur to 90 in Musiri. Out of the 10 taluks, the taluks of Lalgudi, Musiri, Karur, Tiruchirapalli and Tirumayam have recorded more than the district average. The district figure for urban areas is 154. The figures recorded by the taluks range between 54 in Udaiyarpalayam and 184 in Tiruchirapalli. The taluks of Tiruchirapalli and Tirumayam alone have recorded more than the district average. The disparity between the rural and urban figures is well pronounced in this district except in the taluks of Perambalur and Udaiyarpalayam. All the other taluks have recorded high differences ranging between 61 in Musiri and 123 in Tirumayam.

Thanjavur District

7 - 30. The district average in the rural sector is 48. It varies from 23 in Orathanad and 71 in Nannilam. Out of 12 taluks, the taluks of Mayuram, Nannilam, Nagapattinam and Pattukkottai have recorded more than the district average. In the urban sector, the average is 125. The figures fall within the range of 49 in Arantangi and 160 in Thanjavur. The taluks of Mayuram, Thanjavur, Mannargudi, Nagapattinam and Pattukkottai have recorded more than the district average. The disparity between rural and urban figures is small in the taluks of Nannilam and Arantangi and large in the taluks of Thanjavur, Pattukkottai and Mannargudi.

Ramanathapuram District

7 - 31. The district average for the rural areas is 58. The highest and lowest figures recorded in the taluks are 93 in Srivilliputtur and 32 in Paramakudi. Among the 9 taluks, the taluks of Sivaganga, Tiruvadanai, Paramakudi and Mudukulathur have recorded less than the district average. In the urban sector, the average is 150. The highest and lowest figures recorded in the taluks are 223 in Mudukulathur and 116 in Paramakudi. The taluks of Sivaganga, Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram and Aruppukkottai have recorded less than the district average. The disparity between the rural and urban figures is not considerable in the taluks of Srivilliputtur and Aruppukkottai. In the remainig taluks, the difference ranges from 70 in Sattur to 184 in Mudukulathur.

Tirunelveli District

7 - 32. The district average for the rural sector is 143. They range from 86 in Tiruchendur to 269 in Ambasamudram. Out of 9 taluks, the taluks of Shencottah, Ambasamudram and Nanguneri have recorded more than the district average. The district average for the urban area is 250. The taluk figures range from 141 in Kovilpatti to 485 in Shencottah. The taluks of Tenkasi, Shencottah and Ambasamudram have recorded more than the district average. The disparity between the rural and urban figures is very high in the taluks of Tirunelveli, Tenkasi, Ambasamudram, Tiruchendur and Shencottah ranging between 112 and 240. In the remaining taluks, it ranges from 18 in Nanguneri to 75 in Srivaikuntam.

Kanyakumari District

7 - 33. The district average for the rural areas is 343. The highest and lowest figures recorded in the taluks are 409 in Agasteeswaram and 284 in Kalkulam. Out of the 4 taluks, Kalkulam is the only taluk recording a lower figure than the district average. The district average for urban is 370. There is no urban area in Thovala taluk. Vilavancode records the highest figure of 513 followed by Agasteeswaram 375. Kalkulam records the lowest figure of 291. The peculiar trend of the rural figure exceeding urban figure is noticed in the taluk of Agasteeswaram. The urban figure does not differ very much from the rural figure while in Vilavancode the difference is very much marked.

HOUSING POSITION IN CITIES AND TOWNS

No regular room and one room : Factors affecting housing in various towns—cities over 3 lakhs

7 - 34. The proportions recorded by the various cities and large towns range between 685 in Mayuram and 337 in Nagercoil. It may be pertinent to study the aspect of overcrowding in cities and towns, with reference to their size in terms of population. In Madras City, the proportion recorded is very high–678. It occupies the second rank next to Mayuram. The reason is about one fourth of the city's population live in slums in which the houses are mostly one roomed. The population of Madurai City is 4.25 lakhs. It occupies the third place in overcrowding. It is an ancient and overcrowded city.

Cities with a population ranging between 2-3 lakhs

7 - 35. The proportions recorded are :

Coimbatore	622
Salem	602
Tiruchirapalli	577

Tiruchirapalli figures indicate less of overcrowding. A further examination shows that the city has recorded more number of houses with two rooms and three rooms and more. The railway quarters and the Special Armed Police quarters located in the city, perhaps have contributed to this improved position.

Cities with a population ranging between 1 and 1½ lakhs

7 - 36. The following proportions are recorded by the towns :

Thanjavur	620
Tuticorin	581
Vellore	543
Nagercoil	337

In keeping with the district pattern, Nagercoil has recorded more number of households in two, three and more roomed houses. Thanjavur City also reflects the district pattern in returning less number of households living in houses with two and more rooms. The existence of a chain of rice mills which employ cheap labour who cannot afford to have roomy houses is perhaps the reason for this state of overcrowding. Tuticorin is a seaport and a commercial centre. A large number of labourers are working in salt pans as well as in the large scale industries located in the city.

Towns having a population of 75,000 to one lakh

7 - 37. The proportions recorded are:

Kumbakonam	662
Dindigul	661
Cuddalore	637
Tiruppur	566
Kanchipuram	553
Valparai	543
Tirunelveli	470

Kumbakonam is surrounded on all sides by wet fields. It is also a commercial and rice-milling centre. These factors are responsible for overcrowding in the town. Water is a problem in Dindigul city. It is a rocky area where water table is very low, and it is expensive to sink a well. Perpaps, this factor has compelled people to live in a limited area without expanding in different directions. Also lock-making run on a small scale industry basis and manufacture of cigar and chewing tobacco attract cheap labour. Compared to other towns, Cuddalore is economically backward. In Tirunelveli overcrowding is the least among the cities under the group. Apart from the fact that people are educated and want to have comfortable accommodation, the growth of satellite towns like Palayamcottai, Pettai and Melapalayam has its due share in minimising overcrowding in Tirunelveli.

Towns with a population of 50,000 to 75,000

7 - 38. The following are the proportions recorded by the towns in this range.

Mayuram	685
Virudunagar	670
Pudukottai	661
Karur	642
Nagapattinam	629
Pollachi	629
Aruppukkottai	594
Erode	576
Rajapalayam	558
Palayamcottai	524
Gudiyatham	518
Ootacamund	478

Mayuram is surrounded by wet fields. It is a rice milling centre. Virudunagar is a commercial centre situated in a dry tract. The surrounding area is economically backward. The rural folk who migrate to Virudunagar in search of employment connected with commerce could not live in proper houses. Pudukottai is in the midst of an arid tract. The people are not economically prosperous. Karur is a handloom weaving centre. The economical plight of handloom weavers is well known. Nagapattinam is a seaport in a deltaic tract. Pollachi is a commercial centre. Agricultural lands in the surrounding regions are also more costly as they are eminently suited for growing the commercial crop, groundnut. The position in the remaining towns is comparatively better. Ootacamund occupies the lowest rank. It is a hilly station. Its population is the lowest. To protect themselves from the rigours of the cold climate, people are compelled to build fairly large houses.

Households with 2 rooms

7 - 39. The figures show that the ranking of cities and towns gets reversed compared to their ranking in regard to no regular room and one room except in the case of cities of Madurai, Pudukottai and Aruppukkottai. These three towns present a brighter picture. They occupy the 26th, 28th and 23rd ranks in the matter of households with 3 roooms and more. It is, therefore, obvious that the general tendency for the people in this group of towns is to be satisfied with 2 roomed-houses.

Statement VII—7

Proportion of households occupying no regular room, one room and two rooms in cities and towns with population of 50,000 and over

City/Town	Proportion of households	Density of population
1	2	3
Madras	849	35,339
Kanchipuram	779	20,603
Gudiyatham	806	27,684
Vellore	771	27,276
Cuddalore	848	7,399
Salem	816	31,577
Erode	828	22,907
Tiruppur	814	7,597
Coimbatore	824	32,314
Pollachi	825	10,162
Valparai	864	533
Ootacamund	701	4,018
Dindigul	872	17,181
Madurai	884	49,627
Tiruchirapalli	803	27.824
Karur	846	21,701
Pudukottai	895	10,098
Mayuram	872	11,787
Kumbakonam	863	20,946
Thanjavur	814	12,236
Nagapattinam	822	10,857
Aruppukkottai	860	8,367
Virudunagar	878	22,197
Rajapalayam	818	17,801
Tuticorin	806	23,890
Tirunelveli	699	15,041
Palayamcottai	749	6,764
Nagercoil	623	12,644

Households with 3 rooms and above

7 - 40. Madras City — Compared to its position with reference to no regular room and one room, Madras City presents a slightly better picture under this head. This is perhaps an indication of the wide gap which exists between the rich and the poor in the city. Madurai City— In regard to both the categories, no regular room and one room and three rooms and above, the city presents a picture of overcrowding.

Cities with a population ranging between 2 and 3 lakhs

7 - 41. The proportions recorded by the cities are:

Tiruchirapalli	195
Coimbatore	176
Salem	167

The cities of Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli have done better under three rooms and above. Coimbatore is a rich industrial city. Tiruchirapalli is an educational centre where rich landlords hailing from the rural areas settle either permanently or temporarily. Salem does not present a bright picture, because it is not economically developed.

Cities with a population ranging between 1 and 1½ lakhs

7 - 42. The following are the proportions recorded.

Nagercoil	375
Vellore	228
Tuticorin	192
Thanjavur	185

Nagercoil takes the first rank with the largest proportion of roomy houses. This is in keeping with the trend in the district of Kanyakumari. The gap between the rich and the poor is well-marked in Thanjavur and Tuticorin.

Towns with population ranging between 75,000 and 1 lakh

7 - 43. In all the towns except Valparai, we find the number of households living in big houses is inversely proportionate to households with no regular room and one room. In the case of Valparai, the proportion of households with three rooms and above is low. It is a hilly area with a large number of plantation workers. So roomy houses ars not constructed.

Towns with a population ranging between 50,000 and 75,000

7 - 44. Ootacamund has earned the highest rank in regard to households with 3 rooms and above. Mayuram and Karur also show an improvement. In Aruppukkottai, the position is not encouraging both in regard to no regular room and one room and three rooms and above. It shows the general poverty of the town. Ootacamund shows less number of small houses and more number of big houses. In the remaining cities, the rank in regard to households occupying houses with three rooms and above is inversely proportional to households occupying small houses.

Two aspects of overcrowding

7 - 45. I will now discuss two aspects of overcrowding—the number of persons living in one household and the number of persons occupying one room. In studying these aspects, the household occupying no regular room and rooms not stated have not been considered. The number of persons per room is the main factor on which this discussion is based. The other datum, the number of persons per household will help the reader to have a general idea of the size of the household. No information has been furnished classifying households by size under each category of room, one room, 2 rooms etc. Such a classification would have given us a better picture of overcrowding in the State.

Size of household—Rural

7 - 46. I will first examine the size of the household in different parts of the State. In the rural sector, the size of the household is 4·57 as against 4·76 in the urban sector. The districts are arranged in a descending order of the size of the household.

Name of District	No. of members per household
Kanyakumari	5·13
North Arcot	4·89
Chingleput	4·68
Salem	4·66
South Arcot	4·64
Nilgiri	4·63
Coimbatore	4·57
Ramanathapuram	4·54
Madurai	4·52
Thanjavur	4·36
Tiruchirapalli	4·35
Tirunelveli	4·31

In Kanyakumari District, the average size of the household is more than 5. In the districts of North Arcot, Chingleput, Salem, South Arcot and Nilgiri, the average size is more than the State average. One interesting aspect is that the size of the household follows the same pattern as the geographical continuity of the district if Kanyakumari is excluded.

Size of household—Urban

7 - 47. In the urban sector, the State average is 4·76. The figures for the districts are indicated below arranged in a descending order.

Name of District	No. of members per household
North Arcot	5·16
Kanyakumari	5·15
Salem	5·08
Madras City	4·91
Madurai	4·80
South Arcot	4·73
Chingleput	4·72
Coimbatore	4·71
Thanjavur	4·66
Ramanathapuram	4·62
Nilgiri	4·60
Tiruchirapalli	4·59
Tirunelveli	4 37

7 - 48. In the urban sector, three districts—Kanyakumari, North Arcot and Salem have more than 5 persons while Madras City and Madurai have recorded more than the State average. The pattern is more or less similar to that of rural sector. The only two districts which show some departure are Madurai and Nilgiri. The figures for these districts are:

	Rural	Urban
Madurai	4·52	4·80
Nilgiri	4·63	4·60

The urban areas of the Nilgiri District have definite rural characteristics. In all the districts except Nilgiri, the size of the urban household is more than that of the rural household.

Chingleput District

7 - 49. The district figure for rural is 4.68. The taluk figures range between 4·52 in Ponneri taluk and 4·80 in Saidapet. The variation between the taluks is not appreciable. The taluks of Sriperumbudur, Saidapet, Chingleput and Madurantha-kam have recorded more than the district average. The average for urban areas is 4·72. The taluk figures fall within the range 4·43 in Kanchipuram and 5·41 in Sriperumbudur. The taluks of Ponneri and Kanchipuram have recorded a smaller household than the district average. Except the taluks of Saidapet, Kanchipuram and Maduranthakam, all other taluks have recorded a bigger size household in urban areas than in rural.

North Arcot District

7 - 50. The average for the rural sector is 4·89. The average for taluks range from 4·61 in Wandiwash to 5·31 in Gudiyatham. The taluks of Gudiyatham, Tiruppattur and Vellore have recorded more than the district average. The average size of the household in urban areas is 5·16, which varies from 4·61 in Tiruvannamalai to 5·50 in Gudiyatham. The taluks of Walajapet, Gudiyatham, Tiruppattur and Vellore have recorded a bigger size household than the others. In the taluks of Arkonam and Tiruvannamalai, the size of the rural household is bigger than the urban household.

South Arcot District

7 - 51. The average size of the rural household is 4·64. The taluk figures range from 4.35 in Vriddhachalam to 4·85 in Villupuram. The taluks of Gingee, Tindivanam, Villupuram, Tirukkoyilur, Kallakurichi and Cuddalore contain bigger size households than the district average. The size of the urban household in the district is 4·73. It varies from 4·52 in Triukkoyilur to 4·90 in Tindivanam and Chidambaram. The size of the household in the taluks of Tirukkoyilur, Vriddhachalam and Cuddalore is smaller than the district size. Except in the taluks of Tirukkoyilur and Cuddalore, in all the other taluks, the size of the urban household is more than that of the rural.

Salem District

7 - 52. The district average for rural sector is 4·66. It ranges from 3·89 in Tiruchen-gode Taluk to 5·45 in Hosur Taluk. The size of the household living in one room in Tiruchen-gode Taluk is 3·63. This has increased the number of persons living in each household. The taluks of Hosur, Krishnagiri, Harur, Dharmapuri, Omalur and Salem have recorded a bigger size household than the district size. The district average for urban areas is 5·08. The taluk figures range from 4·54 in Namakkal to 5·61 in Krishnagiri Taluk. The taluks of Tiruchen-gode, Rasipuram, Attur and Namakkal have recorded a smaller size household than the district average. All the taluks have recorded bigger size households in urban areas except Hosur where the average size of the household for rural and urban is 5·45 and 5·21 respectively.

Coimbatore District

7 - 53. The average figure for the rural areas is 4·57. The taluk figures fall within the range of 4.32 in Dharapuram and 4.76 in Avanashi taluk. The taluks of Bhavani, Avanashi, Coimbatore and Pollachi have recorded a bigger size household than the district average. The average size of the household in urban sector is 4·71. The taluk figures range from 4·52 in Dharapuram to 4·81 in Avanashi. The taluks of Bhavani, Dharapuram, Palladam and Pollachi have recorded a smaller size household than the district average. In all taluks except Bhavani and Pollachi, the size of the urban household is bigger than that of the rural.

Nilgiri District

7 - 54. The average size of the rural household for the district is 4.63. Of the three taluks, Gudalur records the lowest size, 4 60, followed by Coonoor, 4·61 and Ootacamund 4·65. The size of the urban household in the district is 4·60. Biggest size is recorded in Coonoor 4 83 followed by Ootacamund 4·49 and Gudalur 4 40. The size of the household in rural areas is bigger than the urban. But it should be remembered that the houselisting was conducted during the off-season when the population of the urban sector was much lower than what it would be during the season.

Madurai District

7 - 55. The district average for rural areas is 4·52. The taluk figures range from 3·96 in Melur taluk to 4·92 in Periyakulam Taluk. The taluks of Dindigul, Periyakulam and Nilakkottai have recorded a bigger size household than the district size. The average size of the household for the urban areas is 4·80. The taluk figures range from 4·45 in Palni Taluk to 5·04 in Periyakulam Taluk. The taluks of Dindigul, Periyakulam and Tirumangalam have recorded a bigger size household than the district average. In all the taluks the urban household is bigger in size than the rural.

Tiruchirapalli District

7 - 56. The average size of the household for the rural areas of the district is 4·35. The taluk figures range from 3·97 in Lalgudi Taluk to 4·85 in Alangudi Taluk. The taluks of Perambalur, Kulittalai, Tiruchirapalli, Kulathur and Alangudi have recorded a bigger size household than the district size. The average size of the household in the urban sector is 4·59. The taluk average ranges from 3·88 in Tirumayam to 4·76 in Udaiyarpalayam. The taluks of Udaiyarpalayam, Tiruchirapalli and Alangudi record a bigger size household than the average size for the district. Except in the taluks of Tirumayam, Kulittalai and Alangudi in all other taluks, the size of the urban household is bigger than that of the rural.

Thanjavur District

7 - 57. The district average for rural areas is 4·36. It ranges from 4·23 in Nagapattinam Taluk to 4.57 in Orathanad Taluk. The taluks of Sirkali, Mayuram, Orathanad, Pattukkottai and Arantangi have recorded a bigger size household than the district size. The average size of the household in the urban sector is 4·66. The taluk average ranges from 4·08 in Nannilam to 4·78 in Pattukkottai. The taluks of Mayuram, Thanjavur, Orathanad, Nagapattinam and Pattukkottai have recorded a bigger size household than the district average. Except in the case of Nannilam, the size of the household in urban areas of all the taluks is bigger than that of the rural.

Ramanathapuram District

7 - 58. The district average for rural areas is 4·54. The taluk average ranges from 4·17 in Srivilliputtur Taluk to 4·87 in Paramakudi Taluk. The taluks of Tirupattur, Aruppukkottai, Sattur and Srivilliputtur have recorded a smaller size household than the district size. The average size of the household for the urban areas in the district is 4.62. The taluk average ranges from 4·28 in Srivilliputtur Taluk to 5·15 in Ramanathapuram Taluk. The taluks of Tirupattur and Srivilliputtur alone have recorded smaller size household than the district size. Except in the cases of Paramakudi and Mudukulathur, the size of the household in the urban areas of all the other taluks is bigger than that of the rural.

Tirunelveli District

7 - 59. The average size of the household for the rural areas of the district is 4.31. The taluk average ranges from 4·05 in Ambasamudram Taluk to 4.51 in Tenkasi Taluk. The taluks of Srivaikuntam, Tirunelveli, Ambasamudram and Tiruchendur have recorded a smaller size household than the district average. The district average for the urban areas is 4·37. The taluk average ranges between 3·91 in Ambasamudram and 4·52 in Tirunelveli Taluk. The taluks of Kovilpatti, Shencottah and Ambasamudram have recorded a smaller size household than the district average. Except in the taluks of Kovilpatti, Tenkasi, Shencottah and Ambasamudram, in all other taluks, the size of the urban household is bigger than that of the rural.

Kanyakumari District

7 - 60. The average size of the rural household for the district is 5·13. Thovala records the smallest size in household, 4·42, followed by Agasteeswaram, 4·72, Kalkulam 5.13 and Vilavancode 5·59. The size of the urban household is 5·15. The biggest size is recorded in Vilavancode (5·64) followed by Kalkulam (5·29) and Agasteeswaram (5·05) No urban unit is found in Thovala. Without any exception, all the taluks have recorded a bigger size household in urban than in rural.

ILO's view on overcrowding—position in Madras State

7 - 61. According to the encyclopaedia of Social Sciences, an International Labour Office study has defined overcrowding as occupancy of more than 2 persons per room. A statement is furnished below indicating the average number of persons per room in each category of household for all districts of the State with rural-urban break-up. On the basis of the Table and on the assumption that occupancy of more than two persons per room is an index of overcrowding, we will examine the position in the State. The State position is indicated below:

Households occupying	Persons per room	
	Rural	Urban
One room	4·23	4·13
Two rooms	2·58	2·58
Three rooms	1·90	1·92
Four rooms	1·58	1·60
Five rooms & above	1·11	1·21

In one roomed households overcrowding is slightly more in the rural areas. In two roomed households, the position is the same both in the rural and urban sector. In the remaining categories, no appreciable difference is noticed between the two sectors. But the position is slightly better in rural areas.

Statement VII—8

Average number of persons per room in each category of household

State/District	Rural Areas					Urban Areas				
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms & above	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras State	**4·23**	**2·58**	**1·90**	**1.58**	**1·11**	**4·13**	**2·58**	**1·92**	**1·60**	**1·21**
Madras District	...	...	...	...	...	4·22	2·75	2·12	1·72	1·35
Chingleput	4·27	2·68	1·99	1·73	1·47	4·01	2·48	1·89	1·59	1·24
North Arcot	4·42	2·75	2·11	1·73	1·37	4·33	2·73	2·07	1·75	1·24
South Arcot	4·31	2·67	1·98	1·73	1·2[illegible]	4·11	2·75	1·82	1·66	1·32
Salem	4·3[illegible]	2·69	2·05	1·65	1·10	4·37	2·74	2·06	1·67	1·58
Coimbatore	4·23	2·55	1·92	1·59	1·12	4·12	2·58	1·92	1·56	1·04
Nilgiri	3·89	2·29	1·74	1·51	0·87	3·64	2·49	1·82	1·51	0·88
Madurai	4·11	2·58	1·94	1·62	1·25	4·15	2·63	2·02	1·74	1·64
Tiruchirapalli	4·10	2·59	1·83	1·57	0·77	3·99	2·53	1·89	1·57	1·16
Thanjavur	4·17	2·62	1·87	1·56	1·29	4·14	2·61	1·99	1·71	1·36
Ramanathapuram	4 31	2·46	1·86	1·54	1·11	4·07	2·54	1·79	1·49	1·16
Tirunelveli	3·95	2·30	1·66	1·33	0·90	3·90	2·23	1·66	1·33	0·90
Kanyakumari	4·33	2·60	1·86	1·46	1·08	4·31	2·57	1·84	1·47	1·03

Rural Sector—one room

7 - 62. In the rural areas in one room, the range is from 3·89 in Nilgiri to 4·42 in North Arcot. The districts of Nilgiri, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli have recorded less than the State average.

Two rooms

7 - 63. The range is from 2·29 in Nilgiri to 2·75 in North Arcot. Both under one room and two rooms, North Arcot has registered the maximum overcrowding. The districts of Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli have recorded less than the State average.

Three rooms

7 - 64. The range is from 1.66 in Tirunelveli to 2.11 in North Arcot District. The districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai have recorded more than the State average.

Four rooms

7 - 65. The range is from 1.33 in Tirunelveli to 1.73 in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot. Along with the three districts, the districts of Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai have also recorded more than the State average.

Five rooms and above

7 - 66. The figures range from 0.77 in Tiruchirapalli District to 1.47 in Chingleput District. The districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai and Thanjavur have recorded more than the State average.

7 - 67. On a general analysis of the figures, one can conclude that the position regarding overcrowding is better in the districts of Nilgiri, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram.

Urban Sector: One room

7 - 68. The range is from 3.64 in Nilgiri to 4.37 in Salem. The districts of Madras, North Arcot, Salem, Madurai, Thanjavur and Kanyakumari have recorded more than the State average.

Two rooms

7 - 69. The range is from 2.23 in Tirunelveli District to 2.75 in Madras City and South Arcot. The districts of Chingleput, Nilgiri, Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari have recorded less than the State average.

Three rooms

7 - 70. The range is from 1·66 in Tirunelveli to 2.12 in Madras City. The city of Madras and North Arcot, Salem and Madurai districts have shown overcrowding by recording more than two persons per room. In addition to the above districts, the district of Thanjavur has recorded more than the State average.

Four rooms

7 - 71. There is no overcrowding in any district. The range is from 1.33 in Tirunelveli District to 1.75 in North Arcot District. The districts of Madras, North Arcot, Salem, South Arcot, Madurai and Thanjavur have recorded more than the State average.

Five rooms and above

7 - 72. No overcrowding is noticed in any of the districts. The figures range from 0.88 in Nilgiri to 1·64 in Madurai. The districts of Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari have recorded less than the State average. The general trend noticed is that the position in the districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari are comparatively better.

Chingleput District

7 - 73. The figures for the State and the District are given below:

Households occupying	Number of persons per room			
	Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District
One room	4·23	4·27	4·13	4·01
Two rooms	2·58	2·68	2·58	2·48
Three rooms	1·90	1·99	1·92	1·89
Four rooms	1·58	1·73	1·60	1·59
Five rooms and above	1·11	1·47	1·21	1·24

Rural Areas

7 - 74. The general trend is that under each category of room, the district records more number of persons than the State average figures. There is no overcrowding in households with 3 rooms and above.

7 - 75. There is no taluk without overcrowding in one roomed households. The taluk figures range from 4.12 in Tiruttani Taluk to 4.35 in Maduranthakam Taluk. The taluks of Ponneri, Tiruvallur, Saidapet, Chingleput and Maduranthakam show more overcrowding. In the case of 2 roomed households also, overcrowding exists in all the taluks. The taluk figures vary from 2.56 in Sriperumbudur to 2.87 in Tiruttani. The taluks of Tiruvallur, Tiruttani and Maduranthakam show more overcrowding. Among 3 roomed households, there is overcrowding only in the taluks of Ponneri, Tiruttani, Saidapet and Maduranthakam. Among 5 roomed households slight overcrowding is noticed only in Sriperumbudur Taluk, the number of persons per room being 2.04.

Urban Areas

7 - 76. The general trend is that in all the categories of rooms except the category 5 rooms and above, the district records less number of persons than the State average figures. There is no overcrowding in households with 3 rooms and above.

7 - 77. There is no taluk without overcrowding in one roomed households. The taluk figures range from 3.66 in Kanchipuram to 4.44 in Tiruvallur. The taluks of Chingleput and Kanchipuram show less overcrowding. In the case of 2 roomed households also, overcrowding exists in all the taluks. The taluk figures vary from 2.42 in Sriperumbudur to 2.66 in Tiruvallur. The taluks of Sriperumbudur, Saidapet and Kanchipuram show less overcrowding. Among 3 roomed households, there is overcrowding only in the taluks of Ponneri, Sriperumbudur and Maduranthakam. Among 4 and 5 roomed households, no overcrowding is noticed in any taluk.

North Arcot District

7 - 78. The figures for the State and the District are given below:

Households occupying	Number of persons per room			
	Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District
One room	4·23	4·42	4·13	4·33
Two rooms	2·58	2·75	2·58	2·73
Three rooms	1·90	2·11	1·92	2·07
Four rooms	1·58	1·73	1·60	1·75
Five rooms and above	1·11	1·37	1·21	1·24

Rural Areas

7 - 79 The general trend is that under each category of room, the district records more number of persons than the State average figures. There is no overcrowding in households with 4 rooms and above.

7 - 80. There is no taluk without overcrowding in one roomed households. The taluk figures range from 4.07 in Wandiwash to 4.68 in Tiruppattur. The taluks of Gudiyatham, Tiruppattur, Vellore, Chengam and Tiruvannamalai show more overcrowding. In the case of 2 roomed households also, overcrowding exists in all the taluks. The taluk figures swing between 2.57 in Arni and 3.05 in Tiruppattur. The taluks of Gudiyatham, Tiruppattur and Vellore show more overcrowding. Among 3 roomed households, there is overcrowding in Arkonam, Walajapet, Gudiyatham, Tiruppattur, Vellore, Chengam and Tiruvannamalai. Among 4 and 5 roomed households, no overcrowding is noticed in any taluk.

Urban Areas

7 - 81. The general trend is that under each category of room, the district records more number of persons than the State average figures. There is no overcrowding in houses with 4 rooms and above.

7 - 82. There is no taluk without overcrowding in one roomed households. The taluk figures vary from 3.83 in Tiruvannamalai to 4.75 in Polur. The taluks of Arkonam, Arni, Cheyyar and Tiruvannamalai show less overcrowding. In the case of 2 roomed households also, overcrowding exists in all the taluks. The range for the taluk figures is, 2.37 in Arkonam to 2.92 in Gudiyatham. The taluks of Arkonam, Walajapet, Arni, Cheyyar and Polur show less overcrowding. Among 3 roomed households, there is overcrowding in the taluks of Walajapet, Gudiyatham, Tiruppattur, Vellore, Cheyyar, Wandiwash and Tiruvannamalai. Among 4 and 5 roomed households, no overcrowding is noticed in any taluk.

South Arcot District

7 - 83. The pattern for the State and the District is given below:

Households occupying	Number of persons per room			
	Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District
One room	4·23	4·31	4·13	4·11
Two rooms	2·58	2·67	2·58	2·75
Three rooms	1·90	1·98	1·92	1·82
Four rooms	1·58	1·73	1·60	1·66
Five rooms & above	1·11	1·20	1·21	1·32

Rural Areas

7 - 84. The general trend observed is that under each category of room, the district records more number of persons than the State figures. There is no overcrowding in households with 3 rooms and above.

7 - 85. All the taluks show overcrowding in one roomed households. Their figures range from 4.14 in Chidambaram to 4.44 in Villupuram. The taluks of Vriddhachalam and Chidambaram indicate less overcrowding. Overcrowding exists in all the taluks in 2 roomed households also. The figures range from 2.44 in Vriddhachalam to 2.78 in Tirukkoyilur. The taluks of Tindivanam, Kallakurichi, Vriddhachalam and Chidambaram indicate less overcrowding. Among 3 roomed households, there is overcrowding in the taluks of Villupuram, Tirukkoyilur, Kallakurichi, Cuddalore and Chidambaram. Among 4 roomed households, Cuddalore is the only taluk showing overcrowding. In 5 roomed households, no overcrowding is visible in any taluk.

Urban Areas

7 - 86. The general trend is that in the categories of one room and 3 rooms, the district records less number of persons than the State figures. There is no overcrowding in households with 3 rooms and above.

7 - 87. All the taluks show overcrowding in one roomed households. Their figures fall within the range of 3.86 in Tirukkoyilur and 4.38 in Chidambaram. The taluks of Villupuram,

Tirukkoyilur and Cuddalore show less overcrowding. In the case of 2 roomed households also overcrowding is noticed in all the taluks. The figures vary from 2.62 in Vriddhachalam to 2.83 in Tindivanam. The taluks of Kallakurichi, Vriddhachalam and Cuddallore indicate less overcrowding. Among 3 roomed households, there is overcrowding in Villupuram and Chidambaram taluks. Among 4 and 5 roomed households, no overcrowding is noticed in any taluk.

Salem District

7 - 88. The figures for the State and the District are given below:

Households occupying	Number of persons per room			
	Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District
One room	4·23	4·36	4·13	4·37
Two rooms	2·58	2·69	2·58	2·74
Three rooms	1·90	2·05	1·92	2·06
Four rooms	1·58	1·65	1·60	1·67
Five rooms and above	1·11	1·10	1·21	1·58

Rural Areas

7 - 89. The general trend is that except in the category of 5 rooms and above where the district has recorded lesser figure than the State, in all other categories the district has recorded more number of persons than the State figures. There is no overcrowding in households with 4 rooms and above.

7 - 90. All the taluks suffer from overcrowding in one roomed households. Their figures vary from 3.63 in Tiruchengode to 4.93 in Hosur. The taluks of Hosur, Krishnagiri, Harur, Dharmapuri, Omalur and Salem show more overcrowding. All the taluks suffer from overcrowding in the matter of 2 roomed households. The figures vary from 2.30 in Tiruchengode to 3.06 in Hosur and Krishnagiri. The taluks of Hosur, Krishnagiri, Harur, Dharmapuri, Omalur and Salem show more overcrowding. Among 3 roomed households, the taluks of Yercaud, Sankari, Tiruchengode, Rasipuram, Attur and Namakkal are free from overcrowding. Even among 4 roomed households overcrowding is noticed in the taluks of Hosur and Krishnagiri. 5 roomed households show no over crowding.

Urban Areas

7 - 91. The general trend is that in all categories of rooms, the district records more number of persons than the State figures. There is no overcrowding in households with 3 rooms and above.

7 - 92. All the taluks suffer from overcrowding in one roomed households. The figures vary from 3.80 in Namakkal to 4.83 in Omalur. The taluks of Krishnagiri, Harur, Dharmapuri, Omalur and Sankari indicate more overcrowding. In the case of 2 roomed households also, all the taluks suffer from overcrowding. The figures fall within the range, 2.56 in Rasipuram and Namakkal and 3.05 in Hosur. The taluks of Hosur, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Omalur, Salem and Sankari show more overcrowding. Among 3 roomed households, Sankari taluk alone has registered a slight overcrowding. Sankari shows slight overcrowding in households occupying 4 rooms also. Five roomed households are free from overcrowding in all the taluks.

Coimbatore District

7 - 93. The figures for the State and the District are given below:

Households occupying	Number of persons per room			
	Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District
One room	4·23	4·23	4·13	4·12
Two rooms	2·58	2·55	2·58	2·58
Three rooms	1·90	1·92	1·92	1·92
Four rooms	1·58	1·59	1·60	1·56
Five rooms and above	1·11	1·12	1·21	1·04

Rural Areas

7 · 94. The general trend is that in the case of one room the district records the same figure as the State, in 2 rooms less than the State figure and in 3 rooms, 4 rooms and 5 rooms and above more than the State figures.

7 - 95. In regard to one roomed households all the taluks suffer from overcrowding. The figures range from 3.96 in Dharapuram to 4.47 in Bhavani. More overcrowding is noticed in the taluks of Bhavani, Gopichettipalayam, Avanashi and Coimbatore. All the taluks suffer from overcrowding in 2 roomed households also. The figures vary from 2.46 in Palladam to 2.78 in Bhavani. The taluks of Bhavani, Gopichettipalayam and Avanashi show more overcrowding. Overcrowding is noticed in Pollachi, Bhavani, Gopichettipalayam and Avanashi in 3 roomed households. Among 4 and more roomed households, no overcrowding is noticed in any taluk.

Urban Areas

7 - 96. The general trend is that under no category of room, the district has recorded more number of persons than the State figure. There is no overcrowding in households with 3 rooms and above.

7 - 97. The common feature of overcrowding in one roomed households is noticed in all the taluks. The figures fall within the range 3.76 in Dharapuram and 4.34 in Udumalpet. The taluks of Gopichettipalayam, Avanashi, Coimbatore and Udumalpet show more overcrowding. Overcrowding is noticed in 2 roomed households in all the taluks. The figures vary from 2.43 in Palladam to 2.85 in Bhavani. The taluks of Dharapuram, Palladam and Pollachi indicate less overcrowding. Among 3 roomed households, there is overcrowding only in the taluk of Udumalpet. In the case of 4 and more roomed households, there is no evidence of overcrowding in any taluk.

Nilgiri District

7 - 98. The pattern of the State and District is given below:

Households occupying	Number of persons per room			
	Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District
One room	4·23	3·89	4·13	3·64
Two rooms	2·58	2·29	2·58	2·49
Three rooms	1·90	1·74	1·92	1·82
Four rooms	1·58	1·51	1·60	1·51
Five rooms and above	1·11	0·87	1·21	0·88

7 - 99. The district has comparatively recorded the least overcrowding. In no category of room, it has recorded more than the State figure. There is no overcrowding in households with 3 rooms and above.

Rural Areas

7 - 100. All the 3 taluks suffer from overcrowding in one roomed households. More overcrowding is noticed in Gudalur Taluk (4.38). All the taluks also show overcrowding in 2 roomed households, Gudalur Taluk leading with 2.41. Among 3 and more roomed households, there is no overcrowding in any taluk.

Urban Areas

7 - 101. There is overcrowding in one roomed households. Coonoor taluk leads with 3.83. In 2 roomed households also, there is overcrowding, Ootacamund leading with 2.55. No overcrowding is noticed in households with 3 and more rooms in any taluk.

Madurai District

7 - 102. The pattern for the State and the District is given below :

Households occupying	Number of persons per room			
	Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District
One room	4·23	4·11	4·13	4·15
Two rooms	2·58	2·58	2·58	2·63
Three rooms	1·90	1·94	1·92	2·02
Four rooms	1·58	1·62	1·60	1·74
Five rooms and above	1·11	1·25	1·21	1·64

Rural Areas

7 - 103. The general trend is that only in the case of one roomed households, the district has recorded less number of persons than the State figure.

7 - 104. All the taluks suffer from overcrowding in one roomed households. The figures fall within the range 3·62 in Melur and 4.44 in Periyakulam. The taluks of Dindigul, Periyakulam and Nilakkottai report more overcrowding. All the taluks suffer from overcrowding in 2 roomed households also. The figures vary from 2.41 in Madurai to 2.72 in Periyakulam. The taluks of Dindigul, Kodaikanal, Periyakulam and Melur have shown more overcrowding. Among 3 roomed households, overcrowding exists in the taluks of Dindigul, Kodaikanal and Melur. Among 4 and more roomed households, there is no overcrowding in any taluk.

Urban Areas

7 - 105. The general trend is that under each category of room, the district records more number of persons than the State figure. There is no overcrowding in households with 4 rooms and above.

7 - 106. No taluk is free from overcrowding in one roomed households. The taluk figures vary from 3.90 in Palni to 4.38 in Tirumangalam. The taluks of Dindigul, Kodaikanal and Periyakulam show more overcrowding. No taluk is also free from overcrowding in 2 roomed households. The highest figure recorded is 2.76 in Periyakulam and the lowest is 2.48 in Palni and Kodaikanal. Periyakulam is the only taluk which has recorded more overcrowding than the district position. Among 3 roomed households, there is overcrowding only in the taluks of Periyakulam and Madurai,

Among 4 roomed households. no overcrowding is noticed in any taluk. But among 5 and more roomed households, Dindigul and Tirumangalam taluks show overcrowding.

Tiruchriapalli District

7 - 107. The figures for the State and the District are given below:

Households occupying	Number of persons per room			
	Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District
One room	4·23	4·10	4·13	3·99
Two rooms	2·58	2·59	2·58	2·53
Three rooms	1·90	1·83	1·92	1·89
Four rooms	1·58	1·57	1·60	1·57
Five rooms and above	1·11	0·77	1·21	1·16

7 - 108. In the case of 2 roomed households in rural areas alone, the district has recorded more than the State figure. In all other categories, it has not exceeded the State figures which shows that the picture is comparatively brighter.

Rural Areas

7 - 109. All the taluks suffer from overcrowding in single roomed households. The taluk figures vary from 3.73 in Karur to 4.64 in Alangudi. The taluks of Perambalur, Udaiyarpalayam, Kulittalai, Kulathur and Alangudi show more overcrowding. Among 2 roomed households, all the taluks suffer from overcrowding. The figures range from 2.28 in Lalgudi and Musiri to 3.13 in Alangudi. The taluks of Karur, Kulittalai and Alangudi show more overcrowding. Among 3 roomed households, overcrowding is noticed in Kulathur, Alangudi and Kulittalai taluks. Among 4 roomed households, Tiruchirapalli Taluk alone exhibits overcrowding, the figure being 2.16. Among 5 roomed households, there is no overcrowding in any taluk.

Urban Areas

7 - 110. All the taluks suffer from overcrowding both in single and double roomed households. The taluk figures for the former vary from 3.52 in Tirumayam to 4.35 in Udaiyarpalayam. The taluks of Perambalur, Udaiyarpalayam, Tiruchirapalli and Alangudi have shown more overcrowding. The figures for 2 roomed households range from 2.18 in Tirumayam to 2.70 in Kulittalai. The taluks of Perambalur, Udaiyarpalayam, Kulittalai and Tiruchirapalli show more overcrowding. Among 3 roomed households, the only taluk which has shown overcrowding is Karur with 2.00. Among 4 roomed households, Udaiyarpalayam and Kulittalai taluks have shown overcrowding. Among 5 roomed households, overcrowding is noticed in Perambalur Taluk.

Thanjavur District

7 - 111. The district pattern is given below :

Households occupying	Number of persons per room			
	Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District
One room	4·23	4·17	4·13	4·14
Two rooms	2·58	2·62	2·58	2·61
Three rooms	1·90	1·87	1·92	1·99
Four rooms	1·58	1·56	1·60	1·71
Five rooms and above	1·11	1·29	1·21	1·36

Rural Areas

7 - 112. The district has registered more number of person per room in the categories of 2 rooms and 5 rooms and above than the State figures. There is no overcrowding in households with 3 rooms and above.

7 - 113. All the taluks suffer from overcrowding both in regard to single and double roomed households. The taluk figures for the former vary from 4.01 in Nagapattinam to 4.47 in Orathanad. The taluks of Sirkali, Kumbakonam, Orathanad and Arantangi show more overcrowding. The range for 2 rooms is from 2.42 in Papanasam to 2.87 in Mayuram. The taluks of Sirkali, Mayuram, Orathanad, Mannargudi, Tiruthuraipundi and Arantangi indicate more overcrowding. Among 3 roomed households, overcrowding is noticed only in Thanjavur Taluk. Among 4 and 5 roomed households, there is no overcrowding in any taluk.

Urban Areas

7 - 114. The general trend noticed is that under no category of room the district has recorded less than the State figure. This shows that overcrowding is more in this district.

7 - 115. No taluk is free from overcrowding both in regard to single and double roomed households. The taluk figures for the former swing between 3.83 in Nannilam and 4.44 in Orathanad. The taluks of Kumbakonam and Nannilam show less overcrowding. The figures for double roomed households vary from 2.43 in Sirkali to 3.04 in Orathanad. The taluks of Sirkali, Nannilam, Mannargudi and Tiruthuraipundi show less overcrowding. Among 3 roomed households, there is overcrowding in Mayuram, Kumbakonam, Papanasam, Orathanad, Mannargudi, Nagapattinam, Tiruthuraipundi, Pattukkottai and Arantangi. The range for these taluks is from 2.01 to 2.23. Among 4 roomed households, the only taluk that suffers from overcrowding is Papanasam with 2.15. Among 5 and more roomed households, the only taluk that shows over-crowding is Nannilam with 2.56.

Ramanathapuram District

7 - 116. The district pattern is given below :

Households occupying	Number of persons per room			
	Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District
One room	4·23	4·31	4·13	4·07
Two rooms	2·58	2·46	2·58	2·54
Three rooms	1·90	1·86	1·92	1·79
Four rooms	1·58	1·54	1·60	1·49
Five rooms and above	1·11	1·11	1·21	1·16

7 - 117. The general trend is that in rural areas, category in which the district has indicated more number of persons than the State figure is one roomed households. The inference is that the general position is comparatively brighter.

Rural Areas

7 - 118. All the taluks suffer from overcrowding both in regard to single and double roomed households. The figures for the former range between 3.83 in Srivilliputtur and 4.71 in Paramakudi. The taluks of Tirupattur, Aruppukkottai, Sattur and Srivilliputtur indicate less overcrowding. The range for 2 roomed households is from 2.23 in Srivilliputtur to 2.73 in Paramakudi. The taluks of Aruppukkottai, Sattur and Srivilliputtur indicate less overcrowding. Among 3 roomed households, overcrowding is noticed in the taluks of Sivaganga, Paramakudi and Mudukulathur. Among 4 and 5 roomed households, there is no overcrowding in any taluk.

Urban Areas

7 - 119. All the taluks suffer from overcrowding both in regard to single and double roomed households. The figures for the former fall within the range 3.83 in Srivilliputtur and 4.60 in Ramanathapuram. The taluks of Paramakudi, Sattur and Srivilliputtur show less overcrowding. The figures for 2 roomed households fall within the range 2.30 in Srivilliputtur and 2.87 in Tiruvadanai. The taluks of Mudukulathur, Aruppukkottai and Srivilliputtur indicate less overcrowding. Among 3 and 4 roomed households, no overcrowding is noticed in any taluk. Among 5 roomed households, the only taluk which has shown overcrowding is Aruppukkottai.

Tirunelveli District

7 - 120. The district pattern is given below:

Households occupying	Number of persons per room			
	Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District
One room	4·23	3·95	4·13	3·90
Two rooms	2·58	2·30	2·58	2·23
Three rooms	1·90	1·66	1·92	1·66
Four rooms	1·58	1·33	1·60	1·33
Five rooms and above	1·11	0·90	1·21	0·90

7 - 121. The general trend is that in all the categories of rooms, the district shows less number of persons than the State figures. This is a welcome feature pointing to less overcrowding. Among 3 and more roomed households, there is no overcrowding.

Rural Areas

7 - 122. All the taluks suffer from overcrowding in regard to one roomed households. The figures fall within the range 3.71 in Ambasamudram and 4.16 in Tenkasi. The taluks of Kovilpatti, Tirunelveli, Tenkasi and Tiruchendur show more overcrowding. Among 2 roomed households, the only taluk free from overcrowding is Ambasamudram where the figure is 1.97. The figures for the remaining taluks range between 2.24 in Srivaikuntam and Tirunelveli and 2.48 in Tenkasi. More overcrowding is noticed in the taluks of Sankaranayinarkoil, Kovilpatti, Tenkasi and Tiruchendur. Among 3 and more roomed households, no taluk shows overcrowding.

Urban Areas

7 - 123. All the taluks suffer from overcrowding in regard to single roomed households. The range is from 3.27 in Ambasamudram to 4.12 in Sankaranayinarkoil. The taluks of Shencottah and Ambasamudram show less overcrowding. Among 2 roomed households, the taluks free from overcrowding are Tenkasi and Ambasamudram. In the remaining taluks the range is from 2.15 in Shencottah to 2.41 in Tirunelveli. Among 3 and more roomed households, no overcrowding is noticed in any of the taluks.

Kanyakumari District

7 - 124. The figures for the State and District are given below :

Households occupying	Number of persons per room			
	Rural		Urban	
	State	District	State	District
One room	4·23	4·33	4·13	4·31
Two rooms	2·58	2·60	2·58	2·57
Three rooms	1·90	1·86	1·92	1·84
Four rooms	1·58	1·46	1·60	1·47
Five rooms and above	1·11	1·08	1·21	1·03

Rural Areas

7 - 125. The general trend noticed is that in the categories of one room and 2 rooms, the district has recorded slightly more number of persons than the State figures. No overcrowding is noticed in households with 3 rooms and above.

7 - 126. All the taluks suffer from overcrowding both in regard to single and double roomed households. The figures for the former vary from 3.80 in Thovala to 4.78 in Vilavancode. Vilavancode is the only taluk which shows more overcrowding. The range for 2 rooms is between 2.17 in Thovala and 2.82 in Vilavancode. The taluks of Vilavancode and Kalkulam record more overcrowding. Among 3 and more roomed households, no overcrowding is noticed in any taluk.

Urban Areas

7 - 127. Only in the category of one roomed households, the district has recorded more number of persons per room than the State figure. There is no overcrowding in households with 3 rooms and above.

7 - 128. All the taluks suffer from overcrowding both in regard to single and double roomed households. The range for the former is from 4.12 in Agasteeswaram to 4.89 in Vilavancode. Agasteeswaram is the only taluk showing less overcrowding. The range for 2 rooms is between 2.54 in Agasteeswaram and 2.82 in Vilavancode. Here also, Agasteeswaram is the only taluk showing less overcrowding. Among households with 3 rooms and above, no overcrowding is noticed.

Statement VII—9

Average number of persons per household and persons per room in each category of household in cities and big towns with population 50,000 and over

City/Town	Population	No. of persons per household		Average number of persons per room									
				1 Room		2 Rooms		3 Rooms		4 Rooms		5 Rooms & above	
		In the city or town	In the urban area of the district	In the city or town	In the urban area of the district	In the city or town	In the urban area of the district	In the city or town	In the urban area of the district	In the city or town	In the urban area of the district	In the city or town	In the urban area of the district
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Madras City	1,729,141	4·91	4·91	4·22	4·22	2·75	2·75	2·12	2·12	1·72	1·72	1·35	1·35
2. Madurai	424,810	4·77	4·80	4·12	4·15	2·65	2·63	2·03	2·02	1·77	1·74	1·73	1·64
3. Coimbatore	286,305	4.87	4·71	4·18	4·12	2·70	2·58	1·97	1·92	1·63	1·56	0·97	1·04
4. Tiruchirapalli	249,862	4·79	4·59	4·03	3·99	2·58	2·53	2·03	1·89	1·57	1·57	1·19	1·16
5. Salem	249,145	5·16	5·08	4·30	4·37	2·78	2·74	2·08	2·06	1·75	1·67	2·09	1·58
6. Tuticorin	124,230	4·51	4·37	3·99	3·90	2·33	2·23	1·84	1·66	1·54	1·33	1·04	0·90
7. Vellore	113,742	5·23	5·16	4·34	4·33	2·79	2·73	2·14	2·07	1·82	1·75	1·21	1·24
8. Thanjavur	111,099	4·80	4·66	4·15	4·14	2·63	2·61	1·83	1·99	1·66	1·71	1·35	1·36
9. Nagercoil	106,207	5·05	5·15	4·12	4·31	2·54	2·57	1·81	1·84	1·43	1·47	1·05	1·03
10. Dindigul	92,947	4·82	4·80	4·14	4·15	2·52	2·63	1·99	2·02	1·88	1·74	2·13	1·64
11. Kanchipuram	92,714	4·51	4·72	3·71	4·01	2·43	2·48	1·87	1·89	1·64	1·59	1·17	1·24
12. Kumbakonam	92,581	4·63	4·66	4·01	4·14	2·65	2·61	2·03	1·99	1·87	1·71	1·21	1·36
13. Tirunelveli	87,988	4·31	4·37	3·55	3·90	2·26	2·23	1·70	1·66	1·38	1·33	0·92	0·90
14. Valparai	80,023	4·31	4·71	3·77	4·12	2·38	2·58	1·86	1·92	1·31	1·56	0·79	1·04
15. Tiruppur	79,773	4·70	4·71	4·12	4·12	2·49	2·58	1·97	1·92	1·57	1·56	0·98	1·04
16. Cuddalore	79,168	5·21	4·73	4·59	4·11	2·80	2·75	2·02	1·82	1·76	1·66	1·48	1·32
17. Erode	73,762	4·76	4·71	4·08	4·12	2·58	2·58	1·91	1·92	1·59	1·56	1·17	1·04
18. Rajapalayam	71,203	4·35	4·62	3·86	4·07	2·26	2·54	1·80	1·79	1·32	1·49	1·13	1·16
19. Nagapattinam	59,063	4·75	4·66	4·16	4·14	2·64	2·61	2·05	1·99	1·59	1·71	1·13	1·36
20. Virudunagar	54,827	4·61	4·62	4·04	4·07	2·59	2·54	1·93	1·79	1·67	1·49	1·42	1·16
21. Pollachi	54,369	4·90	4·71	4·27	4·12	2·71	2·58	1·99	1·92	1·58	1·56	1·12	1·04
22. Mayuram	51,393	4·79	4·66	4·24	4·14	2·69	2·61	2·10	1·99	1·70	1·71	1·49	1·36
23. Palayamcottai	51,002	4·63	4·37	3·96	3·90	2·42	2·23	1·78	1·66	1·46	1·33	0·92	0·90
24. Karur	50,564	4·51	4·59	3·94	3·99	2·46	2·53	1·90	1·89	1·62	1·57	0·98	1·16
25. Pudukottai	50,488	4·75	4·59	4·16	3·99	2·50	2·53	2·02	1·89	1·43	1·57	1·79	1·16
26. Gudiyatham	50,384	5·43	5·16	4·47	4·33	2·88	2·73	2·37	2·07	1·94	1·75	1·38	1·24
27. Aruppukkottai	50,200	4·79	4·62	4·30	4·07	2·50	2·54	1·76	1·79	1·52	1·49	2·50	1·16
28. Ootacamund	50,140	5·12	4·60	4·27	3·64	2·70	2·49	1·96	1·82	1·46	1·51	0·95	0·88

BIG TOWNS

Size of the Household

7 - 129. The number of members per household ranges from 4.31 in Tirunelveli and Valparai to 5.43 in Gudiyatham.

Madras City

7 - 130. The size of the household is 4.91. The cities and towns which have recorded a bigger size household than Madras are Salem, Vellore, Nagercoil, Cuddalore, Gudiyatham and Ootacamund.

Madurai City

7 - 131. The size of the household in the city is 4.77 as against the district urban average of 4.80.

Cities having population between 2 and 3 lakhs

7 - 132. The figures for the cities which fall in this group are:

	City size	District urban size
Coimbatore	4·87	4·71
Tiruchirapalli	4·79	4·59
Salem	5·16	5·08

All the cities have recorded more than the district urban size.

Cities with a population of one lakh to 1.25 lakhs

7 - 133. The figures for the cities coming under this group are:

	City size	District urban size
Tuticorin	4·51	4·37
Vellore	5·23	5·16
Thanjavur	4·80	4·66
Nagercoil	5·05	5·15

Except Nagercoil, all other cities have recorded bigger size households than the district urban size. Even in Nagercoil, the difference is only 0.1.

Towns with a population of 75,000 to 1 lakh

7 - 134. The figures for the towns coming under this group are given below:

	Town size	District urban size
Dindigul	4·82	4·80
Kanchipuram	4·51	4·72
Kumbakonam	4·63	4·66
Tirunelveli	4·31	4·37
Valparai	4·31	4·71
Tiruppur	4·70	4·71
Cuddalore	5·21	4·73

Except in the case of Dindigul and Cuddalore, in all other cases, the size of the household is less than that of the District urban size. The difference is not appreciable in the case of Dindigul. Cuddalore records a difference of 0.48.

Towns with a population ranging between 50,000 and 75,000

7 - 135. The figures for the towns coming under this group are :

	Town size	District urban size
Erode	4·76	4·71
Rajapalayam	4·35	4·62
Nagapattinam	4·75	4·66
Virudunagar	4·61	4·62
Pollachi	4·90	4·71
Mayuram	4·79	4·66
Palayamcottai	4·63	4·37
Karur	4·51	4·59
Pudukottai	4·75	4·59
Gudiyatham	5·43	5·16
Aruppukkottai	4·79	4·62
Ootacamund	5·12	4·60

Except the towns of Rajapalayam, Virudunagar and Karur, all other towns have recorded households which are bigger in size than the district urban size. The difference is not appreciable.

7 - 136. We have already observed that in the State as a whole the urban areas have recorded bigger size households than the rural areas. Out of 28 cities and big towns, only 10 have recorded households which are smaller in size than the respective District urban size. For Census purposes a household has been defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. The tendency for more number of persons to live together and run a common mess seems to be more prevalent in cities and big towns. Existence of more number of residential institutions like hostels and jails in cities and towns, each of which has been treated as a household, might have also influenced the size of the household.

Number of persons per room

7 - 137. The number of persons per room in cities and big towns generally corresponds with the respective District urban figures. Except in the case of the following cities and towns, in all other cases the difference is less than 0.2.

One room	Tirunelveli, Valparai, Kanchipuram, Cuddalore, Aruppukkottai, Ootacamund, and Rajapalayam
Two rooms	Coimbatore, Rajapalayam and Ootacamund.
Three rooms	Gudiyatham and Cuddalore
Four rooms	Tuticorin and Valparai
Five rooms & above	Dindigul, Salem, Valparai, Virudunagar, Nagapattinam, Pudukottai and Aruppukkottai

7 - 138. The number of persons per room recorded by cities and towns is slightly more than the District urban averages for the respective Districts. The number of cities and big towns which have recorded less number of persons in each category of room is given below :

Category	No. of cities and towns
One room	12
Two rooms	9
Three rooms	7
Four rooms	8
Five rooms and above	10

Comparison with other States—Households by number of rooms

7 - 139. We will now attempt a comparative study of the distribution of 1,000 Census households classified according to the number of rooms occupied by each household among the States in India. All States have not furnished the rural and urban break up. We will, therefore, make a comparison for the rural and urban areas put together. We will also compare the rural urban figures of Madras with Mysore.

No regular room

7 - 140. The proportion ranges from 0 in Andhra Pradesh to 106 in Mysore. The States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have recorded low figures ranging between 1 and 4. Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Maharashtra have recorded figures between 14 and 23. Madras figure is 38.

One room

7 - 141. The proportion varies from 319 in Orissa to 656 in Madras. Mysore and Andhra Pradesh record 408 and 645 respectively.

Two rooms

7 - 142. The proportion ranges from 187 in Madras to 371 in Orissa. The other Southern States have recorded—Andhra Pradesh 222, Kerala 316, Mysore 301. Rural-Urban break-up for Madras and Mysore is given below:

	Rural	Urban
Madras	176	217
Mysore	300	304

Three rooms

7-143. The proportion ranges from 58 in Madras to 180 in Kerala. The other Southern States record:

Andhra Pradesh	71
Mysore	108

The rural/urban break-up for Madras and Mysore is given below.

	Rural	Urban
Madras	49	85
Mysore	101	134

Four rooms

7 - 144. The range is from 21 in Maharashtra to 101 in Uttar Pradesh. The figures for Southern States are:

Madras	26
Andhra Pradesh	33
Kerala	83
Mysore	43

The rural/urban break-up for Madras and Mysore is given below :

	Rural	Urban
Madras	20	43
Mysore	36	68

Five rooms and above

7 - 145. The range is from 16 in Maharashtra to 122 in Uttar Pradesh. The other Southern States record :

Andhra Pradesh	29
Kerala	87
Mysore	34

The rural/urban break-up for Madras and Mysore is given below :

	Rural	Urban
Madras	15	41
Mysore	26	61

7 - 146. Assuming that the higher is the proportion of households in occupation of three rooms and above, the better is the accommodation, the States will be arranged as below :

	State	Proportion of households with 3 and more rooms
1.	Uttar Pradesh	387
2.	Kerala	350
3.	Bihar	342
4.	Punjab	321
5.	Orissa	309
6.	Assam	284
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	264
8.	Rajasthan	237
9.	Mysore	185
10.	Madhya Pradesh	180
11.	Andhra Pradesh	133
12.	West Bengal	129
13.	Gujarat	122
14.	Madras	105
15.	Maharashtra	101

Average size of household

7 - 147. The average size of the household in Madras State may be compared with that of the other States in India.

Rural areas

7 - 148. The size of the household ranges from 4.57 in Madras to 5.84 in Punjab. The other States in the Southern Zone record :

Andhra Pradesh	4·79
Kerala	5·79
Mysore	5·42

Perhaps the pace of the process of dis-integration of the joint family system is quicker in Madras State. The propaganda on Family Planning may also have its indirect effect in reducing the size of the household.

Urban Areas

7 - 149. The size of the household ranges from 4.54 in Orissa to 6.25 in Kerala. The size in Madras State is 4.76. The other Southern States have recorded:

Andhra Pradesh	5·00
Mysore	5·41

Among the Southern States Madras records the lowest. It has recorded one of the lowest figures in the whole of India. No overcrowding is found in any State in households occupying 4 and more rooms.

One roomed households— Persons per room

7 - 150. The number of persons per room in rural areas ranges between 3.86 in Orissa and 5.04 in Gujarat. The Madras figure is 4.23. The neighbouring States have recorded.

Andhra Pradesh	4·42
Kerala	4·90
Mysore	4·74

There is the least overcrowding among the Southern States in Madras.

7 - 151. In the urban areas the range is from 3.42 in Orissa to 4.97 in Kerala. Madras records the lowest figure of 4.13 among the Southern States, the figures of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore being 4.24 and 4.39 respectively.

Two roomed households

7 - 152. The number of persons per room in rural areas varies from 2.28 in Orissa to 3.02 in West Bengal. Madras records 2.58. Andhra Pradesh and Mysore record 2.57 and 2.75 respectively.

7 - 153. The range for urban areas is from 2.29 in Orissa to 3.05 in Kerala. Madras records the lowest figure of 2.58 among the Southern States, the figures for Andhra Pradesh and Mysore being 2.59 and 2.71 respectively.

Three roomed households

7 - 154. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh do not have any overcrowding in their rural areas. The figures for the remaining States range from 2.02 in Madhya Pradesh to 2.57 in West Bengal. Kerala records 2.10 and Mysore 2.16.

7 - 155. In urban sector no overcrowding is found in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. The range for the remaining States is from 2·06 in Maharashtra and Rajasthan to 2.51 in West Bengal. Mysore records 2.09.

Statement VII—10

E-V-I. Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied in States
(Based on 20% Sample)

State	Total	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more	Rooms not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh	T	0	645	222	71	33	29	...
2. Assam	T	2	366	348	150	70	64	...
3. Bihar	T	2	363	293	155	83	104	...
4. Gujarat	T	3	601	274	70	29	23	...
5. Jammu and Kashmir	T	16	486	234	122	65	77	...
6. Kerala	T	14	320	316	180	83	87	...
7. Madhya Pradesh	T	3	541	276	102	42	36	...
8. Madras	T	38	656	187	58	26	21	14
	R	47	676	176	49	20	15	17
	U	12	597	217	85	43	41	5
9. Maharashtra	T	23	649	227	64	21	16	...
	R	25	661	229	57	17	11	...
	U	15	618	222	83	32	30	...
10. Mysore	T	106	408	301	108	43	34	...
	R	126	411	300	101	36	26	...
	U	37	396	304	134	68	61	...
11. Orissa	T	1	319	371	149	87	73	...
12. Punjab	T	2	369	308	156	84	81	...
13. Rajasthan	T	2	512	249	119	58	60	...
14. Uttar Pradesh	T	4	333	276	164	101	122	...
15. West Bengal	T	5	648	218	67	38	24	...

Statement VII—11

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household in States (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State	Total Rural Urban	Total* No. of persons per room	Total* No. of persons per house-hold	One room Persons	One room Males	One room Females	One room Average No. of persons per house-hold	Two rooms Persons	Two rooms Males	Two rooms Females	Two rooms Average No. of persons per house-hold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Andhra Pradesh	T	2·95	4·82	4·39	2·21	2·18	4·39	2·57	1·30	1·27	5·14
	R	3·05	4·79	4·42	2·23	2·19	4·42	2·57	1·31	1·26	5·13
	U	2·54	5·00	4·24	2·13	2·11	4·24	2·59	1·31	1·28	5·18
2. Assam	T	2·42	5 34	4·17	2·24	1·93	4·17	2·55	1·35	1·20	5·10
	R	2·43	5·36	4·23	2·23	2·00	4.23	2·55	1·34	1·21	5·10
	U	2·37	5·11	3·65	2·30	1·35	3·65	2·51	1·44	1,07	5·02
3. Bihar	T	2·30	5·57	4·11	2·08	2·03	4·11	2·63	1·32	1·31	5·25
	R	2·29	5·58	4·13	2·07	2 06	4·13	2·62	1·31	1·31	5·23
	U	2·43	5·49	4·00	2·24	1·76	4·00	2·75	1·47	1·28	5·51
4. Gujarat	T	3·27	5·30	4·91	2·53	2·38	4·91	2·80	1·44	1·36	5·61
	R	3·49	5·35	5·04	2·58	2·46	5·04	2·83	1·45	1·38	9·56
	U	2·76	5·15	4·49	2·37	2·12	4·49	2·73	1·42	1·31	5·45
5. Jammu & Kashmir	T	2·66	5·60	4·85	2·58	2·27	4·85	2·75	1·48	1 27	5·50
	R	2·83	5·51	4·89	2·60	2·29	4·89	2·75	1·48	1·27	5·50
	U	2·05	6·12	4·48	2·45	2·03	4·48	2·76	1·47	1·29	5·53
6. Kerala	T	2·44	5·85	4·91	2·42	2·49	4·91	2·91	1·44	1·47	5·81
	R	2·47	5·79	4·90	2·41	2·49	4·90	2·89	1·42	1·47	5·77
	U	2·28	6·25	4·97	2·45	2·52	4·97	3·05	1·51	1·54	6·19
7. Madhya Pradesh	T	2·68	4·82	4·08	2·09	1·99	4·08	2·54	1·30	1·24	5·08
	R	2·75	4·84	4·15	2·11	2·04	4·15	2·56	1·30	1·26	5·12
	U	2·33	4·70	3·64	1·98	1·66	3·64	2·44	1·29	1·15	4·98

Statement VII-11 (contd.)

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household in States (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State	Total Rural Urban	Three rooms				Four rooms			
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of Persons per house-hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house-hold
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Andhra Pradesh	T	1·96	0·99	0·97	5·88	1·62	0·82	0·80	6·49
	R	1·96	1·00	0·96	5·89	1·61	0·82	0·79	6·43
	U	1·96	0·99	0·97	5·87	1·67	0·84	0·83	6·66
2. Assam	T	2·09	1·10	0·99	6·26	1·81	0·96	0·85	7·26
	R	2·08	1·09	0·99	6·24	1·81	0·95	0·86	7·25
	U	2·15	1·21	0·94	6·44	1·85	1·08	0·77	7·39
3. Bihar	T	2·10	1·07	1·03	6·30	1·81	0·92	0·89	7·24
	R	2·09	1·06	1·03	6·28	1·80	0·91	0·89	7·22
	U	2·20	1·16	1·04	6·60	1·87	0·99	0·88	7·47
4. Gujarat	T	2·03	1·04	0·99	6·09	1·66	0·84	0·82	6·64
	R	2·05	1·04	1·01	6·15	1·68	0·85	0·83	6·70
	U	1·98	1·01	0·97	5·95	1·64	0·84	0·80	6·57
5. Jammu & Kashmir	T	2·06	1·10	0·96	6·17	1·73	0·92	0·81	6·93
	R	2·05	1·10	0·95	6·15	1·73	0·92	0·81	6·93
	U	2·08	1·10	0·98	6·24	1·73	0·92	0·81	6·93
6. Kerala	T	2·11	1·04	1·07	6·33	1·71	0·85	0·86	6·85
	R	2·10	1·04	1·06	6·29	1·69	0·84	0·85	6·77
	U	2·20	1·09	1·11	6·59	1·82	0·90	0·92	7·26
7. Madhya Pradesh	T	2·01	1·03	0·98	6·02	1·69	0·86	0·83	6·76
	R	2·02	1·03	0.99	6·05	1.70	0·86	0.84	6·80
	U	1·94	1·02	0·92	5·83	1·64	0·86	0·79	6·56

Statement VII-11 (contd.)

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household in States (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State	Total Rural Urban	Five rooms and above				Rooms not stated
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	21	22	23	24	25
1. Andhra Pradesh	T	1·08	0·55	0·53	7·41	...
	R	1·05	0·53	0·52	7·21	...
	U	1·15	0·58	0·57	7·91	...
2. Assam	T	1·41	0·76	0·65	9·02	...
	R	1·41	0·75	0·66	8·93	...
	U	1·50	0·86	0·64	9·87	...
3. Bihar	T	1·42	0·72	0·70	9·18	...
	R	1·42	0·72	0·70	9·15	...
	U	1·44	0·79	0·65	9·57	...
4. Gujarat	T	1·21	0·63	0·58	7·49	...
	R	1·21	0·62	0·59	7·16	...
	U	1·22	0·64	0·58	7·73	...
5. Jammu & Kashmir	T	1·35	0·72	0·63	8·64	...
	R	1·37	0·73	0·64	8·54	...
	U	1·32	0·70	0·62	8·80	...
6. Kerala	T	1·21	0·60	0·61	7·53	...
	R	1·22	0·61	0·61	7·39	...
	U	1·19	0·59	0·60	8·03	...
7. Madhya Pradesh	T	1·31	0·68	0·63	8·23	...
	R	1·32	0·67	0·65	8·10	...
	U	1·27	0·69	0·58	8·63	...

Statement VII—11 (contd.)

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household in States (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room				Two rooms			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house-hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house-hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house-hold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8. Madras	T	3·03	4·62	4·21	2·10	2·11	4·21	2·58	1·30	1.28	5·16
	R	3·17	4·57	4·23	2·11	2·12	4·23	2·58	1·30	1·28	5·16
	U	2·70	4·76	4·13	2·08	2·05	4·13	2·58	1·30	1·28	5·17
9. Maharashtra	T	3·38	5·12	4·67	2·42	2·25	4·67	2·80	1·42	1·38	5·59
	R	3·50	5·11	4·69	2·36	2·33	4·69	2·81	1·41	1·40	5·63
	U	3·12	5·15	5·61	2·57	2·04	4·61	2·75	1·45	1·30	5·51
10. Mysore	T	2·81	5·42	4·67	2·37	2·30	4·67	2·74	1·40	1·34	5·48
	R	2·92	5·42	4·74	2·40	2·34	4·74	2·75	1·40	1·35	5·50
	U	2·50	5·41	4·39	2·26	2·13	4·39	2·71	1·88	1·33	5·42
11. Orissa	T	2·07	4·81	3·82	1 91	1·91	3·82	2·28	1·14	1·14	4·56
	R	2·08	4·83	3·86	1·91	1·95	3·86	2·28	1·14	1·14	4·56
	U	1·99	4·54	3·42	1·89	1·53	3·42	2·29	1·21	1·08	4·58
12. Punjab	T	2·47	5·71	4·62	2·52	2·10	4·62	2·81	1·50	1·31	5·62
	R	2·46	5·84	4·78	2·58	2·20	4·78	2·84	1·52	1·32	5·67
	U	2·47	5·21	4·18	2·35	1·83	4·18	2·70	1·44	1·26	5·40
13. Rajasthan	T	2·65	5·30	4·53	2·38	2·14	4·53	2·70	1·42	1·29	5·41
	R	2·74	5·32	4·61	2·42	2·19	4.61	2·71	1·43	1·29	5·43
	U	2·29	5·21	4·04	2·18	1·86	4·04	2·66	1·39	1·27	5·33
14. Uttar Pradesh	T	2·02	5·15	3·99	2·13	1·86	3·99	2·43	1·28	1·15	4·86
	R	1·98	5·17	3·99	2·11	1·88	3·99	2·40	1·26	1·14	4·80
	U	2·33	5·03	3·98	2·22	1·76	3·98	2·63	1·42	1·21	5·27
15. West Bengal	T	3·29	5·28	4·34	2·32	2·02	4·34	3·02	1·57	1·45	6·04
	R	3·38	5·38	4·51	2·31	2·20	4·51	3·02	1·55	1·47	6·04
	U	3·04	4·97	3·88	2·38	1·50	3·88	3·02	1·64	1·38	6·04

Statement VII—11 (contd.)

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household in States (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State	Total Rural Urban	Three rooms				Four rooms			
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of Persons per house-hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house-hold
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8. Madras	T	1·91	0·96	0·95	5·73	1·59	0·80	0·79	6·34
	R	1·90	0·96	0·94	5·71	1·58	0·80	0·78	6·31
	U	1·92	0·97	0·95	5·77	1·60	0·81	0·79	6·39
9. Maharashtra	T	2·15	1·09	1·06	6·46	1·78	0·90	0·88	7·12
	R	2·21	1·10	1·11	6·62	1·81	0·90	0·91	7·25
	U	2·06	1·08	0·98	6·17	1·73	0·90	0·83	6·93
10. Mysore	T	2·14	1·10	1·04	6·43	1·80	0·92	0·88	7·22
	R	2·16	1·10	1·06	6·49	1·84	0·94	0·90	7·35
	U	2·09	1·07	1·02	6·27	1·74	0·89	0·85	6·96
11. Orissa	T	1·78	0·90	0·88	5·34	1·50	0·76	0·74	6·01
	R	1·78	0·90	0·88	5·34	1·50	0·76	0·74	6·01
	U	1·76	0·92	0·84	5·27	1·48	0·79	0·69	5·92
12. Punjab	T	2·13	1·14	0·99	6·40	1·75	0·93	0·82	7·00
	R	2·14	1·14	1·00	6·42	1·76	0·94	0·82	7·03
	U	2·09	1·12	0·97	6·27	1·71	0·91	0·80	6·83
13. Rajasthan	T	2·06	1·09	0·98	6·19	1·72	0·91	0·81	6·87
	R	2·06	1·09	0·97	6·19	1·72	0·91	0·81	6·88
	U	2·06	1·07	0·99	6·17	1·71	0·89	0·82	6·85
14. Uttar Pradesh	T	1·83	0·96	0·87	5·48	1·55	0·81	0·74	6·22
	R	1·81	0·95	0·86	5·44	1·55	0·81	0·74	6·18
	U	1·97	1·05	0·92	5·91	1·65	0·88	0·77	6·62
15. West Bengal	T	2·56	1·34	1·22	7·67	2·15	1·14	1·01	8·60
	R	2·57	1·33	1·24	7·72	2·15	1·13	1·02	8·60
	U	2·51	1·36	1·15	7·54	2·15	1·18	0·97	8·59

Statement VII—11 (concld.)

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household in States (concld.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State	Total Rural Urban	Five rooms and above: Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of Persons per house-hold	Rooms not stated: Average No. of persons per house-hold
1	2	21	22	23	24	25
8. Madras	T	1·16	0·61	0·55	7·55	4·35
	R	1·11	0·56	0·55	7·09	4·25
	U	1·21	0·65	0·56	8·04	5·34
9. Maharashtra	T	1·42	0·76	0·66	8·74	...
	R	1·41	0·73	0·68	8·41	...
	U	1·43	0·78	0·65	9·06	...
10. Mysore	T	1·30	0·68	0·62	8·35	...
	R	1·32	0·69	0·63	8·36	...
	U	1·27	0·66	0·61	8·33	...
11. Orissa	T	1·25	0·64	0·61	7·87	...
	R	1·26	0·64	0·62	7·90	...
	U	1·14	0·64	0·50	7·54	...
12. Punjab	T	1·29	0·69	0·60	8·32	...
	R	1·32	0·70	0·62	8·39	...
	U	1·18	0·64	0·54	7·97	...
13. Rajasthan	T	1·24	0·66	0·59	8·15	...
	R	1·28	0·67	0·61	8·16	...
	U	1·15	0·62	0·54	8-11	...
14. Uttar Pradesh	T	1·22	0·64	0·58	7·64	...
	R	1·23	0 64	0·59	7·60	...
	U	1·13	0·62	0·51	8·14	...
15. West Bengal	T	1·80	0·98	0·82	11·57	...
	R	1·83	0·97	0·86	11·53	...
	U	1·74	1·00	0·74	11·64	...

* Excludes persons with no room and not stated.

E-V-1. Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Total Rural Urban	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more	Rooms not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADRAS STATE	**T**	**38**	**656**	**187**	**58**	**26**	**21**	**14**
	R	**47**	**676**	**176**	**49**	**20**	**15**	**17**
	U	**12**	**597**	**217**	**85**	**43**	**41**	**5**
Madras District	U	3	675	171	72	37	42	N
Chingleput District	T	22	665	192	54	29	22	16
	R	24	696	181	46	22	15	16
	U	13	544	237	89	56	44	17
North Arcot District	T	14	643	217	61	34	26	5
	R	16	670	209	54	27	19	5
	U	4	520	254	94	67	56	5
South Arcot District	T	116	626	166	38	16	11	27
	R	126	631	161	33	13	8	28
	U	48	585	204	76	34	29	24
Salem District	T	32	715	160	42	19	14	18
	R	33	738	150	35	15	10	19
	U	21	582	222	85	44	33	13
Coimbatore District	T	7	671	214	60	24	20	4
	R	8	698	205	52	19	13	5
	U	2	603	238	80	36	40	1
Nilgiri District	T	0	441	261	138	87	69	4
	R	0	428	251	149	105	61	6
	U	0	459	276	122	61	80	2
Madurai District	T	19	664	213	57	22	17	8
	R	26	672	210	51	18	13	10
	U	5	645	219	71	30	27	3
Tiruchirapalli District	T	105	667	134	36	18	14	26
	R	124	681	116	27	12	8	32
	U	27	607	209	75	42	37	3
Thanjavur District	T	6	812	113	39	15	8	7
	R	7	840	98	32	11	5	7
	U	2	689	177	70	32	23	7
Ramanathapuram District	T	65	632	188	48	18	14	35
	R	76	647	174	38	12	8	45
	U	31	585	229	81	35	34	5
Tirunelveli District	T	27	533	255	99	42	35	9
	R	33	554	258	85	33	25	12
	U	13	485	249	130	63	57	3
Kanyakumari District	T	5	342	300	177	85	85	6
	R	5	343	303	178	83	82	6
	U	4	339	285	171	95	104	2

E-V-1. Distribution of 1000 census households according to number of rooms occupied
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more	Rooms not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADRAS STATE	T	38	656	187	58	26	21	14
	R	47	676	176	49	20	15	17
	U	12	597	217	85	43	41	5
MADRAS DISTRICT	U	3	675	171	72	37	42	N
Madras (C)	U	3	675	171	72	37	42	N
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT	T	22	665	192	54	29	22	16
	R	24	696	181	46	22	15	16
	U	13	544	237	89	56	44	17
Ponneri Taluk	T	N	834	107	29	15	14	1
	R	N	848	99	26	13	13	1
	U	0	671	190	66	41	32	0
Tiruvallur Taluk	T	31	742	129	39	26	20	13
	R	32	751	124	37	23	19	14
	U	17	607	195	77	65	39	0
Tiruttani Taluk	T	16	725	181	42	20	12	4
	R	16	740	172	40	19	9	4
	U	15	582	266	60	34	43	0
Sriperumbudur Taluk	T	49	606	171	55	35	25	59
	R	58	641	169	54	27	18	33
	U	2	407	183	64	79	62	203
Saidapet Taluk	T	30	586	227	69	38	33	17
	R	42	636	198	46	27	20	31
	U	17	529	259	95	51	47	2
Chingleput Taluk	T	35	592	249	53	31	22	18
	R	33	609	251	47	23	16	21
	U	42	500	237	90	72	59	0
Kanchipuram Taluk	T	1	615	219	83	41	25	16
	R	0	636	217	74	31	18	24
	U	3	576	223	101	58	38	1
Kanchipuram (M)	U	3	550	226	111	65	44	1
Maduranthakam Taluk	T	17	674	227	47	18	13	4
	R	17	680	225	45	17	12	4
	U	16	597	258	68	35	26	0

E-V-1. Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more	Rooms not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT	**T**	**14**	**643**	**217**	**61**	**34**	**26**	**5**
	R	**16**	**670**	**209**	**54**	**27**	**19**	**5**
	U	**4**	**520**	**254**	**94**	**67**	**56**	**5**
Arkonam Taluk	T	18	676	191	63	31	21	N
	R	21	710	177	52	26	14	N
	U	4	509	261	116	57	52	1
Walajapet Taluk	T	7	608	236	70	42	35	2
	R	10	642	225	61	35	25	2
	U	0	494	269	101	66	70	N
Gudiyatham Taluk	T	15	593	247	72	37	33	3
	R	17	612	240	69	31	29	2
	U	5	519	272	87	57	51	9
Gudiyatham (M)	U	6	512	288	84	57	45	8
Tiruppattur Taluk	T	8	680	193	53	33	29	4
	R	10	731	177	39	20	18	5
	U	0	480	257	108	82	69	4
Vellore Taluk	T	3	588	240	77	50	40	2
	R	4	635	240	66	31	24	N
	U	2	522	239	94	77	62	4
Vellore (M)	U	0	543	228	98	71	59	1
Arni Taluk	T	1	614	230	69	44	34	8
	R	N	639	230	62	37	27	5
	U	3	490	230	105	77	69	26
Cheyyar Taluk	T	10	628	230	69	38	22	3
	R	11	637	227	65	36	20	4
	U	0	518	274	111	61	34	2
Wandiwash Taluk	T	50	607	213	61	28	15	26
	R	52	606	213	60	27	15	27
	U	2	625	220	71	41	27	14
Polur Taluk	T	10	696	194	47	29	19	5
	R	12	717	183	44	24	16	4
	U	1	568	262	67	56	38	8

E-V-1. Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied (contd.)
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more	Rooms not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chengam Taluk	T	16	709	201	43	16	11	4
	R	16	709	201	43	16	11	4
Tiruvannamalai Taluk	T	21	700	207	41	20	10	1
	R	21	720	199	37	14	8	1
	U	21	599	243	64	50	23	0
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT	**T**	**116**	**626**	**166**	**38**	**16**	**11**	**27**
	R	**126**	**631**	**161**	**33**	**13**	**8**	**28**
	U	**48**	**585**	**204**	**76**	**34**	**29**	**24**
Gingee Taluk	T	8	701	195	48	23	15	10
	R	8	701	195	48	23	15	10
Tindivanam Taluk	T	86	590	228	49	19	14	14
	R	97	590	223	47	17	12	14
	U	8	587	263	62	37	32	11
Villupuram Taluk	T	65	596	216	49	22	18	34
	R	75	601	208	45	20	14	37
	U	8	568	264	70	35	42	13
Tirukkoyilur Taluk	T	239	534	141	29	11	6	40
	R	243	538	137	27	10	5	40
	U	173	460	203	64	30	28	42
Kallakurichi Taluk	T	308	468	125	26	10	4	59
	R	299	476	124	26	9	4	62
	U	450	353	129	30	18	10	10
Vriddhachalam Taluk	T	63	770	122	22	9	4	10
	R	66	770	121	21	9	3	10
	U	14	764	138	40	21	14	9
Cuddalore Taluk	T	42	680	177	51	21	16	13
	R	53	711	168	31	14	11	12
	U	11	592	203	106	41	30	17
Cuddalore (M)	U	19	618	211	65	42	34	11
Chidambaram Taluk	T	90	671	145	35	14	9	36
	R	108	680	137	28	9	5	33
	U	10	635	181	66	31	28	49

E-V-1. Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied (contd.)
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more	Rooms not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SALEM DISTRICT	**T**	**32**	**715**	**160**	**42**	**19**	**14**	**18**
	R	**33**	**738**	**150**	**35**	**15**	**10**	**19**
	U	**21**	**582**	**222**	**85**	**44**	**33**	**13**
Hosur Taluk	T	N	690	207	61	24	15	3
	R	0	697	204	59	23	14	3
	U	1	598	244	86	46	24	1
Krishnagiri Taluk	T	20	763	147	34	19	17	N
	R	21	788	138	27	14	12	N
	U	2	459	262	119	79	74	5
Harur Taluk	T	0	781	156	35	13	15	0
	R	0	788	152	33	13	14	0
	U	0	592	273	72	24	39	0
Dharmapuri Taluk	T	17	776	138	28	17	10	14
	R	17	787	134	26	15	8	13
	U	22	642	192	53	35	31	25
Omalur Taluk	T	26	781	138	31	14	9	1
	R	26	812	123	24	9	6	N
	U	28	537	262	84	53	28	8
Yercaud Taluk	T	78	690	143	34	27	28	0
	R	78	690	143	34	27	28	0
Salem Taluk	T	51	644	181	60	28	22	14
	R	82	690	153	35	15	11	14
	U	14	586	216	90	43	36	15
Salem (M)	U	7	595	214	89	43	35	17
Sankari Taluk	T	10	788	87	19	10	5	81
	R	0	799	81	17	9	5	89
	U	110	671	155	33	25	6	0
Tiruchengode Taluk	T	3	751	159	38	17	11	21
	R	0	774	150	32	13	7	24
	U	12	654	198	65	35	29	7

E-V-1. Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more	Rooms not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rasipuram Taluk	T	10	689	202	61	22	11	5
	R	12	717	185	54	19	8	5
	U	1	556	282	94	37	26	4
Attur Taluk	T	192	535	160	42	15	6	50
	R	200	535	159	39	13	5	49
	U	110	535	175	74	33	14	59
Namakkal Taluk	T	1	710	178	49	22	18	22
	R	0	722	174	45	19	16	24
	U	14	550	235	105	55	41	0
COIMBATORE DISTRICT	**T**	**7**	**671**	**214**	**60**	**24**	**20**	**4**
	R	**8**	**698**	**205**	**52**	**19**	**13**	**5**
	U	**2**	**603**	**238**	**80**	**36**	**40**	**1**
Bhavani Taluk	T	1	822	127	28	11	10	1
	R	1	834	121	26	9	9	N
	U	0	704	191	49	20	26	10
Gopichettipalayam Taluk	T	12	754	164	39	16	14	1
	R	13	763	161	37	14	11	1
	U	3	693	181	54	31	37	1
Erode Taluk	T	4	694	209	52	22	16	3
	R	4	720	197	46	18	11	4
	U	2	581	258	79	41	38	1
Erode (M)	U	3	573	252	83	45	43	1
Dharapuram Taluk	T	25	662	215	50	19	14	15
	R	27	672	212	46	16	10	17
	U	2	534	252	99	58	55	0
Palladam Taluk	T	1	617	262	75	25	20	N
	R	1	636	262	66	21	13	1
	U	1	562	264	98	36	39	N
Tiruppur (M)	U	1	565	248	100	41	45	0
Avanashi Taluk	T	5	697	203	59	22	13	1
	R	5	720	198	49	17	9	2
	U	4	611	222	94	41	28	N

E-V-1. Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied (contd.)
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more	Rooms not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Coimbatore Taluk	T	6	626	228	73	31	35	1
	R	14	658	221	64	23	18	2
	U	1	604	233	80	35	46	1
Coimbatore (M)	U	1	621	202	79	39	58	N
Pollachi Taluk	T	3	585	265	83	34	30	N
	R	2	585	267	87	32	27	N
	U	4	586	262	77	36	34	1
Pollachi (M)	U	0	629	196	76	37	59	3
Valparai (P)	U	8	535	321	76	39	21	0
Udumalpet Taluk	T	3	678	210	55	22	15	17
	R	3	673	216	55	21	13	19
	U	3	706	168	59	25	33	6
NILGIRI DISTRICT	**T**	**0**	**441**	**261**	**138**	**87**	**69**	**4**
	R	**0**	**428**	**251**	**149**	**105**	**61**	**6**
	U	**0**	**459**	**276**	**122**	**61**	**80**	**2**
Gudalur Taluk	T	0	532	300	89	42	36	1
	R	0	604	243	96	27	30	0
	U	0	496	329	85	50	39	1
Ootacamund Taluk	T	0	463	214	155	102	64	2
	R	0	452	200	171	127	48	2
	U	0	484	239	125	56	96	N
Ootacamund (M)	U	0	478	223	113	66	119	1
Coonoor Taluk	T	0	381	294	141	89	88	7
	R	0	361	308	138	100	82	11
	U	0	411	272	146	73	95	3
MADURAI DISTRICT	**T**	**19**	**664**	**213**	**57**	**22**	**17**	**8**
	R	**26**	**672**	**210**	**51**	**18**	**13**	**10**
	U	**5**	**645**	**219**	**71**	**30**	**27**	**3**
Dindigul Taluk	T	16	703	201	48	17	12	3
	R	19	712	198	43	15	9	4
	U	1	659	217	71	26	26	N

E-V-1. Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied (contd.)
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more	Rooms not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dindigul (M)	U	1	660	211	71	28	28	1
Palni Taluk	T	15	746	165	43	17	11	3
	R	14	775	156	33	12	7	3
	U	16	636	199	82	37	29	1
Kodaikanal Taluk	T	49	691	162	54	23	21	0
	R	62	724	151	37	14	12	0
	U	2	574	200	114	56	54	0
Periyakulam Taluk	T	13	612	242	74	28	28	3
	R	16	607	251	74	25	23	4
	U	8	624	225	74	32	37	0
Nilakkottai Taluk	T	13	637	219	63	25	18	25
	R	14	644	218	61	24	16	23
	U	1	577	231	81	35	30	45
Melur Taluk	T	7	801	145	28	9	8	2
	R	8	813	142	25	6	5	1
	U	0	685	174	54	38	31	18
Madurai Taluk	T	16	662	207	60	25	21	9
	R	44	642	197	51	22	16	28
	U	4	670	212	64	26	23	1
Madurai (M)	U	4	671	209	64	27	24	1
Tirumangalam Taluk	T	52	559	272	63	24	12	18
	R	57	564	267	59	23	11	19
	U	12	509	312	98	39	17	13
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT	T	**105**	**667**	**134**	**36**	**18**	**14**	**26**
	R	**124**	**681**	**116**	**27**	**12**	**8**	**32**
	U	**27**	**607**	**209**	**75**	**42**	**37**	**3**
Perambalur Taluk	T	288	458	106	24	10	4	110
	R	299	446	103	23	10	3	116
	U	89	675	179	36	11	10	0
Udaiyarpalayam Taluk	T	224	616	93	19	6	3	39
	R	226	619	88	18	6	2	41
	U	200	578	168	37	11	6	0

E-V-1. Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied (contd.)
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more	Rooms not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lalgudi Taluk	T	17	757	144	39	20	13	10
	R	19	770	137	36	16	11	11
	U	1	683	183	60	42	26	5
Musiri Taluk	T	68	643	178	55	24	20	12
	R	77	647	173	52	21	17	13
	U	13	623	204	77	40	34	9
Karur Taluk	T	1	760	153	41	21	15	9
	R		796	136	33	15	10	10
	U	3	625	217	72	43	36	4
Karur (M)	U	0	642	204	70	45	38	1
Kulittalai Taluk	T	50	803	107	21	9	6	4
	R	47	811	106	19	8	6	3
	U	111	650	136	61	30	12	0
Tiruchirapalli Taluk	T	48	604	192	67	39	34	16
	R	128	633	135	31	18	13	42
	U	4	588	223	87	51	46	1
Tiruchirapalli (M)	U	4	573	226	94	49	52	2
Kulathur Taluk	T	340	526	69	12	4	2	47
	R	340	526	69	12	6	2	47
Alangudi Taluk	T	11	777	130	31	12	9	30
	R	0	846	85	17	6	3	43
	U	36	626	229	62	24	23	0
Pudukottai (M)	U	0	661	234	59	23	23	0
Tirumayam Taluk	T	103	722	100	27	20	23	5
	R	102	754	87	21	15	16	5
	U	111	540	169	64	48	63	5
THANJAVUR DISTRICT	**T**	**6**	**812**	**113**	**39**	**15**	**8**	**7**
	R	**7**	**840**	**98**	**32**	**11**	**5**	**7**
	U	**2**	**689**	**177**	**70**	**32**	**23**	**7**
Sirkali Taluk	T	0	829	113	31	13	4	10
	R	0	849	107	24	9	3	8
	U	0	725	147	65	33	12	18

E-V-1. Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied (contd.)
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more	Rooms not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mayuram Taluk	T	N	792	126	48	20	11	3
	R	0	818	113	44	15	8	2
	U	N	678	182	70	40	24	6
Mayuram (M)	U	0	685	187	64	36	22	6
Kumbakonam Taluk	T	N	789	126	43	17	8	17
	R	N	833	99	33	11	3	21
	U	1	695	184	63	31	19	7
Kumbakonam (M)	U	1	661	201	69	36	24	8
Nannilam Taluk	T	N	796	126	50	16	6	6
	R	N	795	127	49	15	7	7
	U	0	814	110	51	20	4	1
Papanasam Taluk	T	0	843	100	34	11	7	5
	R	0	859	90	31	10	5	5
	U	0	750	157	56	17	16	4
Thanjavur Taluk	T	N	780	121	45	19	15	20
	R	0	846	89	23	10	3	29
	U	1	654	181	87	36	37	4
Thanjavur (M)	U	1	619	194	99	40	46	1
Orathanad Taluk	T	12	892	67	18	4	3	4
	R	12	896	67	17	4	2	2
	U	4	772	87	54	4	18	61
Mannargudi Taluk	T	9	835	102	34	12	6	2
	R	11	862	90	26	7	3	1
	U	N	712	160	73	34	19	2
Nagapattinam Taluk	T	22	774	116	50	20	12	6
	R	28	821	87	37	14	7	6
	U	8	664	183	81	34	22	8
Nagapattinam (M)	U	13	616	193	97	44	27	10
Tiruthuraipundi Taluk	T	1	842	106	29	11	6	5
	R	1	871	85	26	10	5	2
	U	1	665	235	51	17	15	16

E-V-1. Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied (contd)
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with a population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more	Rooms not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pattukkottai Taluk	T	28	770	134	41	15	10	2
	R	32	786	127	36	12	6	1
	U	0	655	179	80	38	40	8
Arantangi Taluk	T	1	894	77	16	7	4	1
	R	2	899	74	15	7	3	N
	U	0	817	120	29	11	9	14
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT	**T**	**65**	**632**	**188**	**48**	**18**	**14**	**35**
	R	**76**	**647**	**174**	**38**	**12**	**8**	**45**
	U	**31**	**585**	**229**	**81**	**35**	**34**	**5**
Tiruppattur Taluk	T	115	636	134	40	24	30	21
	R	144	643	117	32	17	19	28
	U	43	621	173	59	42	57	5
Sivaganga Taluk	T	68	768	99	28	11	9	17
	R	64	796	87	21	7	6	19
	U	92	605	167	72	34	28	2
Tiruvadanai Taluk	T	148	618	148	33	14	15	24
	R	158	634	142	24	10	5	27
	U	94	538	177	76	36	71	8
Paramakudi Taluk	T	5	792	152	31	12	6	2
	R	5	842	121	22	7	3	N
	U	5	609	264	65	32	19	6
Ramanathapuram Taluk	T	2	717	199	47	19	14	2
	R	2	760	177	41	12	7	1
	U	3	601	256	65	38	32	5
Mudukulathur Taluk	T	175	542	159	33	11	7	73
	R	181	552	150	27	8	4	78
	U	86	409	279	123	50	50	3
Aruppukkottai Taluk	T	7	557	207	46	16	8	159
	R	0	557	191	38	13	7	194
	U	38	557	271	83	26	14	11
Aruppukkottai (M)	U	19	575	266	86	27	15	12

E-V-1. Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied (contd.)
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more	Rooms not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sattur Taluk	T	69	530	270	71	23	15	22
	R	92	510	281	62	18	10	27
	U	11	582	240	95	35	30	7
Virudunagar (M)	U	17	653	208	57	27	27	11
Srivilliputtur Taluk	T	10	615	257	75	25	17	1
	R	3	636	267	63	19	11	1
	U	19	586	243	92	34	25	1
Rajapalayam (M)	U	2	556	260	106	44	32	N
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT	**T**	**27**	**533**	**255**	**99**	**42**	**35**	**9**
	R	**33**	**554**	**258**	**85**	**33**	**25**	**12**
	U	**13**	**485**	**249**	**130**	**63**	**57**	**3**
Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	T	65	561	239	69	22	13	31
	R	78	557	236	62	18	10	39
	U	14	580	247	96	36	26	1
Kovilpatti Taluk	T	37	563	288	67	19	11	15
	R	41	559	294	62	17	9	18
	U	18	583	258	91	30	20	0
Srivaikuntam Taluk	T	10	559	260	100	39	31	1
	R	15	574	273	87	29	21	1
	U	3	540	243	118	51	43	2
Tuticorin (M)	U	3	578	225	108	44	40	2
Tirunelveli Taluk	T	21	554	234	102	39	39	11
	R	34	589	243	78	21	20	15
	U	9	525	227	122	54	55	8
Tirunelveli (M)	U	2	468	229	148	72	70	11
Palayamcottai (M)	U	1	523	225	123	55	73	N
Tenkasi Taluk	T	33	566	232	96	39	31	3
	R	38	602	223	81	30	22	4
	U	14	431	265	154	72	64	0

E-V-1. Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied (concld.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town[1] with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms and more	Rooms not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6
Shencottah Taluk	T	6	449	226	140	82	96	1
	R	8	496	250	124	57	64	1
	U	1	342	172	177	138	170	0
Ambasamudram Taluk	T	7	409	266	158	84	76	N
	R	3	456	272	137	69	63	N
	U	12	335	257	191	109	96	N
Nanguneri Taluk	T	5	493	277	125	54	43	3
	R	2	500	275	124	53	43	3
	U	26	444	292	131	61	46	0
Tiruchendur Taluk	T	38	568	241	74	36	31	12
	R	46	626	226	50	22	14	16
	U	24	474	268	114	58	58	4
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT	**T**	**5**	**342**	**300**	**177**	**85**	**85**	**6**
	R	**5**	**343**	**303**	**178**	**83**	**82**	**6**
	U	**4**	**339**	**285**	**171**	**95**	**104**	**2**
Vilavancode Taluk	T	1	317	319	188	86	82	7
	R	2	320	323	187	84	77	7
	U	0	248	239	194	123	196	0
Kalkulam Taluk	T	8	388	313	154	68	62	7
	R	7	389	313	156	67	61	7
	U	19	382	302	136	83	72	6
Thovala Taluk	T	9	340	246	163	105	137	0
	R	9	340	246	163	105	137	0
Agasteeswaram Taluk	T	3	315	280	197	99	101	5
	R	5	303	277	207	101	101	6
	U	0	337	286	178	95	102	2
Nagercoil (M)	U	0	337	286	178	95	102	2

N: Denotes negligible figures.

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total * No. of persons per room	Total * No. of persons per household	One room Persons	One room Males	One room Fema'es	One room Average No. of psrsons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MADRAS STATE	**T**	**3·03**	**4·62**	**4·21**	**2·10**	**2·11**	**4·21**
	R	**3·17**	**4·57**	**4·23**	**2·11**	**2·12**	**4·23**
	U	**2·70**	**4·76**	**4·13**	**2·08**	**2·05**	**4·13**
Madras District	U	2·92	4·91	4·22	2·17	2·05	4·22
Chingleput District	T	3·10	4·69	4·23	2·17	2·06	4·23
	R	3·28	4·68	4·27	2·19	2·08	4·27
	U	2·54	4·72	4·01	2·04	1·97	4·01
North Arcot District	T	3·13	4·94	4·40	2·21	2·19	4·40
	R	3·26	4·89	4·42	2·21	2·21	4·42
	U	2·66	5·16	4·33	2·23	2·10	4·33
South Arcot District	T	3·32	4·65	4·29	2·17	2·12	4·29
	R	3·39	4·64	4·31	2·18	2·13	4·31
	U	2·88	4·73	4·11	2·07	2·04	4·11
Salem District	T	3·37	4·72	4·36	2·19	2·17	4·36
	R	3·46	4·66	4·36	2·19	2·17	4·36
	U	2·95	5·08	4·37	2·19	2·18	4·37
Coimbatore District	T	3·02	4·61	4·20	2·10	2·10	4·20
	R	3·17	4·57	4·23	2·11	2·12	4·23
	U	2·69	4·71	4·12	2·08	2·04	4·12
Nilgiri District	T	2·08	4·61	3·78	2·05	1·73	3·78
	R	2·07	4·63	3·89	2·05	1·84	3·89
	U	2·09	4·60	3·64	2·06	1·58	3·64
Madurai District	T	3·08	4·60	4·12	2·04	2·08	4·12
	R	3·12	4·52	4·11	2·04	2·07	4·11
	U	2·99	4·80	4·15	2·05	2·10	4·15
Tiruchirapalli District	T	3·14	4·40	4·08	2·03	2·05	4·08
	R	3·31	4·35	4·10	2·03	2·07	4·10
	U	2·68	4·59	3·99	2·01	1·98	3·99
Thanjavur District	T	3·45	4·42	4·16	2·07	2·09	4·16
	R	3·58	4·36	4·17	2·08	2·09	4·17
	U	3·01	4·66	4·14	2·06	2·08	4·14
Ramanathapuram District	T	3·11	4 56	4·26	2·08	2·18	4·26
	R	3 29	4·54	4·31	2·10	2·21	4·31
	U	2·68	4·62	4·07	1·99	2·08	4·07
Tirunelveli District	T	2·42	4·33	3·93	1·92	2·01	3·93
	R	2·55	4·31	3·95	1·93	2·02	3·95
	U	2·17	4·37	3·90	1·90	2·00	3·90
Kanyakumari District	T	2·18	5·13	4·33	2·16	2·17	4·33
	R	2·20	5·13	4·33	2·15	2·18	4·33
	U	2·07	5·15	4·31	2·22	2·09	4·31

* Excludes persons with no room and not stated.

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Two rooms: Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Three rooms: Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
MADRAS STATE	**T**	**2·58**	**1·30**	**1·28**	**5·16**	**1·91**	**0·96**	**0·95**	**5·73**
	R	**2·58**	**1·30**	**1·28**	**5·16**	**1·90**	**0·96**	**0·94**	**5·71**
	U	**2·58**	**1·30**	**1·28**	**5·17**	**1·92**	**0·97**	**0·95**	**5·77**
Madras District	U	2·75	1·41	1·34	5·49	2·12	1·12	1·00	6·35
Chingleput District	T	2·63	1·33	1·30	5 26	1·96	1·00	0·96	5·88
	R	2·68	1·36	1·32	5·36	1·99	1·02	0·97	5·98
	U	2·48	1·26	1·22	4·96	1·89	0·96	0·93	5·66
North Arcot District	T	2·75	1·39	1·36	5·49	2·10	1·06	1·04	6·30
	R	2·75	1·39	1·36	5·50	2·11	1·07	1·04	6·33
	U	2·73	1·37	1·36	5·46	2·07	1·04	1·03	6·22
South Arcot District	T	2·68	1·37	1·31	5·36	1·95	0·98	0·97	5·84
	R	2·67	1·37	1·30	5·33	1·93	1·00	0·98	5·95
	U	2·75	1·36	1·39	5·50	1·82	0·89	0·93	5·46
Salem District	T	2·70	1·38	1·32	5·41	2·05	1·04	1·01	6·16
	R	2·69	1·37	1·32	5·39	2·05	1·04	1 01	6·15
	U	2·74	1·40	1·34	5·48	2·06	1·04	1·02	6·19
Coimbatore District	T	2·56	1·30	1·26	5·13	1·92	0·98	0·94	5·77
	R	2·55	1·29	1·26	5·11	1·92	0·98	0·94	5·77
	U	2·58	1·32	1·26	5·17	1·92	0·97	0 95	5·77
Nilgiri District	T	2·38	1·22	1·16	4·76	1·77	0·91	0·86	5·31
	R	2·29	1·17	1·12	4·59	1·74	0·88	0·86	5·22
	U	2·49	1·28	1·21	4·98	1·82	0·96	0·86	5·46
Madurai District	T	2·59	1·30	1·29	5·19	1·97	1·01	0·96	5·92
	R	2·58	1·30	1·28	5·15	1·94	1·00	0·94	5·83
	U	2·63	1·32	1·31	5·26	2·02	1·02	1·00	6·07
Tiruchirapalli District	T	2·57	1·28	1·29	5·15	1·86	0·92	0·94	5·57
	R	2·59	1·29	1·30	5·19	1 83	0·90	0·93	5·50
	U	2·53	1·26	1·27	5·06	1·89	0·96	0·93	5·68
Thanjavur District	T	2·62	1·27	1·35	5·23	1·91	0·93	0·98	5·74
	R	2·62	1·28	1·34	5·24	1·87	0·91	0·96	5·62
	U	2·61	1·27	1·34	5·23	1·99	0·96	1·03	5·98
Ramanathapuram District	T	2·48	1·23	1·25	4·96	1·83	0·90	0·93	5·50
	R	2·46	1·21	1·25	4·91	1·86	0·91	0·95	5·58
	U	2·54	1·27	1·27	5·07	1·79	0·88	0·91	5·37
Tirunelveli District	T	2·28	1·12	1·16	4·56	1·66	0·82	0·84	4·98
	R	2·30	1·15	1·15	4·60	1·66	0·81	0·85	4·98
	U	2·23	1·07	1·16	4·45	1·66	0·82	0·84	4·97
Kanyakumari District	T	2·59	1·31	1·28	5·19	1·86	0·95	0·91	5·58
	R	2·60	1·31	1·29	5·20	1·86	0·96	0·90	5·59
	U	2·57	1·29	1·28	5·14	1·84	0·92	0·92	5·53

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (concld.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Four rooms				Five rooms				Rooms not stated
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
MADRAS STATE	T	**1·59**	**0·80**	**0·79**	**6·34**	**1·16**	**0·61**	**0·55**	**7·55**	**4·35**
	R	**1·58**	**0·80**	**0·78**	**6·31**	**1 11**	**0·56**	**0·55**	**7·09**	**4·25**
	U	**1·60**	**0·81**	**0·79**	**6·39**	**1·21**	**0·65**	**0·56**	**8·04**	**5·34**
Madras District	U	1·72	0·90	0·82	6·87	1·35	0·71	0·64	9·61	22·48
Chingleput District	T	1·67	0·85	0·82	6·70	1·37	0·75	0·62	8·22	5·60
	R	1·73	0·88	0·85	6·91	1·47	0·79	0·68	8·21	4·38
	U	1·59	0·81	0·78	6·37	1·24	0·70	0·54	8·22	10·16
North Arcot District	T	1·74	0·88	0·86	6·95	1·32	0·66	0·66	7·78	4·57
	R	1·73	0·88	0·85	6·91	1·37	0·69	0·68	7·97	4·69
	U	1·75	0·87	0·88	7·00	1·24	0·63	0·61	7·50	4·06
South Arcot District	T	1·71	0·84	0·87	6·86	1·23	0·58	0·65	7·60	4·33
	R	1·73	0·86	0·87	6·94	1·20	0·58	0·62	7·61	4·35
	U	1·66	0·81	0·85	6·62	1·32	0·60	0·72	7·58	4·09
Salem District	T	1·66	0·87	0·79	6·64	1·26	0·69	0·57	8·60	4·15
	R	1·65	0·87	0·78	6·61	1·10	0·57	0·53	7·91	4·09
	U	1·67	0·87	0·80	6·69	1·58	0 94	0·64	9·82	4·68
Coimbatore District	T	1·58	0·81	0·77	6 32	1·08	0·56	0·52	7·19	4·07
	R	1·59	0·81	0·78	6·37	1·12	0·58	0·54	6·99	4·09
	U	1·56	0·80	0·76	6·26	1·04	0·54	0·50	7·36	3·86
Nilgiri District	T	1·51	0·78	0·73	6·03	0·88	0·45	0·43	6·21	4·34
	R	1·51	0·76	0·75	6·03	0·87	0·46	0·41	6·08	4·20
	U	1·51	0·84	0·67	6·04	0·88	0·44	0·44	6·35	5·10
Madurai District	T	1·67	0·85	0·82	6·69	1·44	0·81	0·63	9·03	4·01
	R	1·62	0·83	0·79	6·49	1·25	0·63	0·62	7·53	4·01
	U	1·74	0·88	0·86	6·97	1·64	1·00	0·64	10·65	3·98
Tiruchirapalli District	T	1·57	0·78	0·79	6·27	0·95	0·50	0·45	7·14	4·27
	R	1·57	0·77	0·80	6·26	0·77	0·38	0·39	6·59	4·28
	U	1·57	0 80	0·77	6·28	1·16	0·63	0·53	7·62	4·06
Thanjavur District	T	1·62	0·79	0·83	6·48	1·33	0·70	0·63	8·16	3·90
	R	1·56	0·76	0·80	6·24	1·29	0·68	0·61	7·39	4·01
	U	1·71	0·84	0·87	6·85	1·36	0·71	0·65	8·85	3·45
Ramanathapuram District	T	1·52	0·75	0·77	6·06	1·13	0·63	0·50	7·77	4·25
	R	1·54	0·76	0·78	6·17	1·11	0·60	0·51	7·48	4·25
	U	1·49	0·74	0·75	5·95	1·16	0·67	0·49	8·00	4·10
Tirunelveli District	T	1·33	0·66	0·67	5·33	0·90	0·44	0·46	5·71	4·28
	R	1·33	0·66	0·67	5·34	0·90	0·43	0·47	5·77	4·29
	U	1·33	0·65	0·68	5·31	0·90	0·45	0·45	5·66	4·17
Kanyakumari District	T	1·46	0·74	0·72	5·85	1·07	0·53	0·54	6·54	4·58
	R	1·46	0·74	0·72	5·85	1·08	0·54	0·54	6·52	4·64
	U	1·47	0·75	0·72	5·89	1·03	0·52	0·51	6·64	3·69

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Total*		One room			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MADRAS STATE	T	3·03	4·62	4·21	2·10	2·11	4·21
	R	3·17	4·57	4·23	2·11	2·12	4·23
	U	2·70	4·76	4·13	2·08	2·05	4·13
MADRAS DISTRICT	U	2·92	4·91	4·22	2·17	2·05	4·22
Madras (C)	U	2·92	4·91	4·22	2·17	2·05	4·22
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT	T	3·10	4·69	4·23	2·17	2·06	4·23
	R	3·28	4·68	4·27	2·19	2·08	4·27
	U	2·54	4·72	4·01	2·04	1·97	4·01
Ponneri Taluk	T	3·55	4·66	4·28	2·19	2·09	4·28
	R	3·62	4·52	4·29	2·20	2·09	4·29
	U	2·88	4·64	4·12	2 10	2·02	4·12
Tiruvallur Taluk	T	3·33	4·66	4·33	2·20	2·13	4·33
	R	3·38	4·64	4·32	2·19	2·13	4·32
	U	2·85	4·98	4·44	2·37	2·07	4·44
Tiruttani Taluk	T	3·31	4·63	4·14	2·32	1·82	4·14
	R	3·38	4·60	4·12	2·33	1·79	4·12
	U	2·76	4·86	4·32	2·17	2·15	4·32
Sriperumbudur Taluk	T	3·05	4·82	4·24	2·14	2·10	4·24
	R	3·16	4·72	4·23	2·14	2·09	4·23
	U	2·57	5·41	4·32	2·22	2·10	4·32
Saidapet Taluk	T	2·82	4·75	4·20	2·13	2·07	4·20
	R	3·23	4·80	4·30	2·18	2·12	4·30
	U	2·48	4·74	4·08	2·08	2·00	4·08
Chingleput Taluk	T	3·02	4·78	4·26	2·13	2·13	4·26
	R	3·16	4·77	4·30	2·14	2·16	4·30
	U	2·44	4·83	3·95	1·99	1·96	3·95
Kanchipuram Taluk	T	2·80	4·59	4·03	2·03	2·00	4·03
	R	3·00	4·67	4·20	2·11	2·09	4·20
	U	2·48	4·43	3·66	1·85	1·81	3·66

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Two rooms: Persons	Two rooms: Males	Two rooms: Females	Two rooms: Average No. of persons per household	Three rooms: Persons	Three rooms: Males	Three rooms: Females	Three rooms: Average No. of persons per household
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
MADRAS STATE	T	**2·58**	**1·30**	**1·28**	**5·16**	**1·91**	**0·96**	**0·95**	**5·73**
	R	**2·58**	**1·30**	**1·28**	**5·16**	**1·90**	**0.96**	**0·94**	**5·71**
	U	**2·58**	**1·30**	**1·28**	**5·17**	**1·92**	**0·97**	**0·95**	**5·77**
MADRAS DISTRICT	T	**2·75**	**1·41**	**1·34**	**5·49**	**2·12**	**1·12**	**1·00**	**6·35**
Madras (C)	U	2·75	1·41	1·34	5·49	2·12	1·12	1·00	6·35
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT	T	**2·63**	**1·33**	**1·30**	**5·26**	**1·96**	**1·00**	**0·96**	**5·88**
	R	**2·68**	**1·36**	**1.32**	**5·36**	**1.99**	**1·02**	**0·97**	**5·98**
	U	**2·48**	**1·26**	**1·22**	**4·96**	**1·89**	**0·96**	**0·93**	**5·66**
Ponneri Taluk	T	2·61	1·35	1·26	5·22	2·05	1·04	1·01	6·16
	R	2·62	1·37	1·25	5·24	2·02	1·01	1·01	6·07
	U	2·55	1·25	1·30	5·11	2·18	1·17	1.01	6·55
Tiruvallur Taluk	T	2·71	1·39	1·32	5·41	1·98	1·00	0·98	5·94
	R	2·71	1·39	1·32	5·42	1·99	1·01	0·98	5·96
	U	2·66	1·36	1·30	5·32	1·93	0·94	0·99	5·78
Tiruttani Taluk	T	2·83	1·45	1·38	5·66	2·12	1·08	1·04	6·35
	R	2·87	1·47	1·40	5·75	2·14	1·10	1·04	6·42
	U	2·56	1·32	1·24	5·11	1·96	0·95	1·01	5.88
Sirperumbudur Taluk	T	2·54	1·27	1·27	5·08	1·96	1·01	0·95	5·87
	R	2·56	1·28	1·28	5·12	1·94	1 01	0·93	5·81
	U	2·42	1·23	1·19	4·84	2·06	0·99	1·07	6·18
Saidapet Taluk	T	2·55	1·30	1·25	5·10	1·92	0·98	0·94	5·75
	R	2·66	1·36	1·30	5·31	2·10	1·06	1·04	6·29
	U	2·46	1·25	1·21	4·92	1·82	0·94	0·88	5·45
Chingleput Taluk	T	2·64	1·34	1·30	5·28	1·91	0·98	0·93	5·74
	R	2·66	1·35	1·31	5·31	1·92	0·97	0·95	5·76
	U	2·53	1·30	1·23	5·06	1·89	1·03	0·86	5·66
Kanchipuram Taluk	T	2·52	1·27	1·25	5·05	1·89	0·94	0·95	5·68
	R	2·57	1·29	1·28	5·14	1·89	0·95	0·94	5·67
	U	2·44	1·24	1·20	4·88	1·89	0·93	0·96	5·68

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Four rooms: Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Five rooms and above: Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Rooms not stated: Average No. of persons per household
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
MADRAS STATE	T	**1·59**	**0·80**	**0·79**	**6·34**	**1·16**	**0·61**	**0·55**	**7·55**	**4·35**
	R	**1·58**	**0·80**	**0·78**	**6·31**	**1·11**	**0·56**	**0·55**	**7·09**	**4·25**
	U	**1·60**	**0·81**	**0·79**	**6·39**	**1·21**	**0·65**	**0·56**	**8·04**	**5·34**
MADRAS DISTRICT	U	**1·72**	**0 90**	**0·82**	**6·87**	**1·35**	**0·71**	**0·64**	**9·61**	**22·48**
Madras (C)	U	1·72	0·90	0·82	6·87	1·35	0·71	0·64	9·61	22·48
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT	T	**1·67**	**0·85**	**0·82**	**6·70**	**1·37**	**0·75**	**0·62**	**8·22**	**5·60**
	R	**1·73**	**0·88**	**0·85**	**6·91**	**1·47**	**0·79**	**0·68**	**8·21**	**4·38**
	U	**1·59**	**0·81**	**0·78**	**6·37**	**1·24**	**0·70**	**0·54**	**8·22**	**10·16**
Ponneri Taluk	T	1·71	0·86	0·85	6·84	1·04	0·52	0·52	8·04	3·71
	R	1·75	0·88	0·87	7·01	1·51	0·76	0·75	8·28	3·71
	U	1·56	0·80	0·76	6·24	1·09	0·56	0·53	6·88	0
Tiruvallur Taluk	T	1·60	0·80	0·80	6·41	1·27	0·60	0·67	7·32	4·63
	R	1·59	0·80	0·79	6·36	1·28	0·60	0·68	7·32	4·63
	U	1·67	0·81	0·86	6·68	1·24	0·59	0·65	7·33	0
Tiruttani Taluk	T	1·85	0·97	0·88	7·38	1·26	0·65	0·61	7·96	4·52
	R	1·85	0 95	0·90	7·39	1·41	0·72	0·69	8 36	4·52
	U	1·84	1·04	0·80	7·34	1·02	0·53	0·49	7·17	0
Sriperumbudur Taluk	T	1·63	0·85	0·78	6·52	2·00	1·23	0·77	12·33	7·57
	R	1·66	0·86	0·80	6·64	2·04	1·32	0·72	12·27	4·28
	U	1·57	0·84	0·73	6·30	1·93	1·08	0·85	12·44	10·60
Saidapet Taluk	T	1·64	0·83	0·81	6·55	1·30	0·77	0·53	8·41	4·29
	R	1·76	0·90	0·86	7·03	1·84	1·05	0·79	9·18	4·37
	U	1·57	0·79	0·78	6·27	1·12	0·68	0·44	8·03	3.00
Chingleput Taluk	T	1·77	0·87	0·90	7·08	1·34	0·75	0·59	7·65	4·18
	R	1·90	0·93	0·97	7·61	1·32	0 67	0·65	7·02	4·18
	U	1·53	0·76	0·77	6·11	1·37	0·85	0·52	8·57	0
Kanchipuram Taluk	T	1·71	0 87	0·84	6·82	1·23	0·62	0·61	7·17	4·36
	R	1·80	0·90	0·90	7·19	1·26	0·63	0·63	7·21	4·38
	U	1·61	0·83	0·78	6·45	1·21	0·61	0·60	7·12	3·33

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd·)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Total*		One room			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kanchipuram (M)	U	2·42	4·51	3·71	1·86	1·85	3·71
Maduranthakam Taluk	T	3·30	4·76	4·34	2·23	2·11	4·34
	R	3·33	4·76	4·35	2·24	2·11	4·35
	U	2·87	4·75	4·26	2·15	2·11	4·26
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT	T	3·13	4·94	4·40	2·21	2·19	4·40
	R	3·26	4·89	4·42	2·21	2·21	4·42
	U	2·66	5·16	4·33	2·23	2·10	4·33
Arkonam Taluk	T	3·10	4·71	4·30	2·14	2·16	4·30
	R	3·29	4·71	4·35	2·16	2·19	4·35
	U	2·42	4·68	4·01	2·04	1·97	4·01
Walajapet Taluk	T	2·95	4·96	4·38	2·21	2·17	4·38
	R	3·10	4·89	4·37	2·21	2·16	4·37
	U	2·58	5·19	4·41	2·17	2·24	4·41
Gudiyatham Taluk	T	3·19	5·35	4·64	2·32	2·32	4·64
	R	3·27	5·31	4·66	2·33	2·33	4·66
	U	2·93	5·50	4·55	2·28	2·27	4·55
Gudiyathym (M)	U	2·92	5·43	4·47	2·24	2·23	4·47
Tiruppattur Taluk	T	3·38	5·23	4·65	2·32	2·33	4·65
	R	3·66	5·18	4·68	2·34	2·34	4·68
	U	2·63	5·42	4·44	2·22	2·22	4·44
Vellore Taluk	T	2·98	5·22	4·48	2·24	2·24	4·48
	R	3·27	5·17	4·55	2·29	2·26	4·55
	U	2·65	5·28	4·36	2·15	2·21	4·36
Vellore (M)	U	2·68	5·23	4·34	2·14	2·20	4·34
Arni Taluk	T	2·80	4·69	4·11	2·06	2·05	4·11
	R	2·92	4·66	4·13	2·06	2·07	4·13
	U	2·36	4·84	3·98	2·06	1·92	3·98

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Two rooms: Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Three rooms: Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kanchipuram (M)	U	2·43	1·22	1·21	4·86	1·87	0·92	0·95	5·61
Maduranthakam Taluk	T	2·75	1·38	1·37	5·50	2·06	1·07	0·99	6·17
	R	2·77	1·39	1·38	5·54	2·06	1·08	0·98	6·18
	U	2·53	1·29	1·24	5·06	2·02	0·98	1·04	6·07
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT	**T**	**2·75**	**1·39**	**1·36**	**5·49**	**2·10**	**1·06**	**1·04**	**6·30**
	R	**2·75**	**1·39**	**1·36**	**5·50**	**2·11**	**1·07**	**1·04**	**6·33**
	U	**2·73**	**1·37**	**1·36**	**5·46**	**2·07**	**1·04**	**1·03**	**6·22**
Arkonam Taluk	T	2·60	1·34	1·26	5·20	1·95	0·99	0·96	5·84
	R	2·67	1·36	1·31	5·34	2·00	0·99	1·01	6·01
	U	2·37	1·26	1·11	4·75	1·82	0·96	0·86	5·47
Walajapet Taluk	T	2·71	1·35	1·36	5·42	2·06	1·04	1·02	6·18
	R	2·73	1·37	1·36	5·45	2·08	1·06	1·02	6·23
	U	2·66	1·31	1·35	5·32	2·02	1·01	1·01	6·07
Gudiyatham Taluk	T	2·92	1·50	1·42	5·83	2·33	1·18	1·15	6.98
	R	2·92	1·50	1·42	5·83	2·33	1·18	1·15	6·99
	U	2·92	1·48	1·44	5·83	2·32	1·17	1·15	6.95
Gudiyatham (M)	U	2·88	1·46	1·42	5·75	2·37	1·21	1·16	7·10
Tiruppattur Taluk	T	3·00	1·50	1·50	5·99	2·28	1·15	1·13	6·83
	R	3·05	1·52	1·53	6·10	2·38	1·21	1·17	7·15
	U	2·85	1·43	1·42	5·70	2·13	1·05	1·08	6·38
Vellore Taluk	T	2·87	1.41	1·46	5·73	2·19	1·11	1·08	6·58
	R	2·91	1·43	1·48	5·82	2·27	1·16	1·11	6·80
	U	2·80	1·38	1·42	5.60	2·12	1·07	1·05	6·36
Vellore (M)	U	2·79	1·38	1·41	5·57	2·14	1·09	1·05	6·42
Arni Taluk	T	2·58	1·30	1·28	5·16	1·92	0·94	0·98	5·75
	R	2·57	1·31	1·26	5·14	1·92	0·95	0·97	5·77
	U	2·64	1·27	1·37	5·27	1·90	0·91	0·99	5·71

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Four rooms: Persons	Four rooms: Males	Four rooms: Females	Four rooms: Average No. of persons per household	Five rooms and above: Persons	Five rooms and above: Males	Five rooms and above: Females	Five rooms and above: Average No. of persons per household	Rooms not stated: Average No. of persons per household
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Kanchipuram (M)	U	1·64	0·85	0·79	6·56	1·17	0·59	0·58	6·93	3·33
Maduranthakam Taluk	T	1·56	0·81	0·75	6·24	1·07	0·53	0·54	6·09	5·14
	R	1·54	0·80	0·74	6·17	1·08	0·53	0·55	5·98	5·14
	U	1·68	0·91	0·77	6·71	1·02	0·51	0·51	6·71	0
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT	**T**	**1·74**	**0·88**	**0·86**	**6·95**	**1·32**	**0·66**	**0·66**	**7·78**	**4·57**
	R	**1·73**	**0·88**	**0·85**	**6·91**	**1·37**	**0·69**	**0·68**	**7·97**	**4·69**
	U	**1·75**	**0·87**	**0·88**	**7·00**	**1·24**	**0·63**	**0·61**	**7·50**	**4·06**
Arkonam Taluk	T	1·66	0·85	0·81	6·62	1·22	0·62	0 60	7·10	3·00
	R	1·66	0·87	0·79	6·64	1·26	0·65	0·61	7·10	1·50
	U	1·65	0·82	0·83	6·58	1·16	0·58	0·58	7·11	6·00
Walajapet Taluk	T	1·66	0·84	0·82	6·65	1·28	0·65	0·63	7·48	4·91
	R	1·62	0·82	0·80	6·49	1·31	0·65	0·66	7·63	5·00
	U	1·73	0·87	0·86	6·93	1·24	0·64	0·60	7·30	3·00
Gudiyatham Taluk	T	1·91	0·97	0·94	7·65	1·42	0·70	0·72	8·35	3·80
	R	1·87	0·96	0·91	7·48	1·44	0·72	0·72	8·50	3·88
	U	2·00	1·01	0·99	8·01	1·36	0·66	0·70	8·02	3·76
Gudiyatham (M)	U	1·94	0·97	0·97	7·74	1·38	0·67	0·71	8·26	4·21
Tiruppattur Taluk	T	1·86	0·95	0·91	7·44	1·37	0·71	0·66	8·30	4·34
	R	1·98	1·04	0·94	7·92	1·41	0·73	0·68	8·75	4·50
	U	1·75	0·86	0·89	7·00	1·33	0·69	0·64	7·83	3·55
Vellore Taluk	T	1·77	0·89	0·88	7·06	1·33	0·68	0·65	8·04	11·50
	R	1·75	0·90	0·85	7·00	1·45	0·75	0·70	8·45	187·00
	U	1·78	0·88	0·90	7·10	1·26	0·64	0·62	7·80	3·87
Vellore (M)	U	1·82	0·91	0·91	7·28	1·21	0·62	0·59	7·65	3·75
Arni Taluk	T	1·64	0·82	0·82	6·56	1·25	0·62	0·63	7·35	4·03
	R	1·66	0·83	0·83	6·62	1·35	0·67	0·68	7·82	3·27
	U	1·60	0·80	0·80	6·40	1·06	0·52	0·54	6·44	4·77

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Total*		One room			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cheyyar Taluk	T	3·00	4·78	4·30	2·16	2·14	4·30
	R	3·04	4·77	4·32	2·17	2·15	4·32
	U	2·59	4·81	4·02	1·97	2·05	4·02
Wandiwash Taluk	T	3·03	4·63	4·09	2·01	2·08	4·09
	R	3·02	4·61	4·07	1·99	2·08	4·07
	U	3·06	4·99	4·47	2·26	2·21	4·47
Polur Taluk	T	3·18	4·68	4·31	2·19	2·12	4·31
	R	3·24	4·62	4·25	2·12	2·13	4·25
	U	2·89	5·07	4·75	2·70	2·05	4·75
Chengam Taluk	T	3·43	4·79	4·46	2·20	2·26	4·46
	R	3·43	4·79	4·46	2·20	2·26	4·46
Tiruvannamalai Taluk	T	3·38	4·76	4·38	2·28	2·10	4·38
	R	3·53	4·79	4·47	2·26	2·21	4·47
	U	2·75	4·61	3·83	2·39	1·44	3·83
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT	**T**	**3·32**	**4·65**	**4·29**	**2·17**	**2·12**	**4·29**
	R	**3·39**	**4·64**	**4·31**	**2·18**	**2·13**	**4·31**
	U	**2·88**	**4·73**	**4·11**	**2·07**	**2·04**	**4·11**
Gingee Taluk	T	3·29	4·73	4·39	2·23	2·16	4·39
	R	3·29	4·73	4·39	2·23	2·16	4·39
Tindivanam Taluk	T	3·16	4·76	4·35	2·19	2·16	4·35
	R	3·19	4·74	4·36	2·19	2·17	4·36
	U	2·96	4·90	4·26	2·13	2·13	4·26
Villupuram Taluk	T	3·20	4·85	4·38	2·22	2·16	4·38
	R	3·27	4·85	4·44	2·24	2·20	4·44
	U	2·86	4·85	4·02	2·04	1·98	4·02
Tirukkoyilur Taluk	T	3·47	4·74	4·37	2·19	2·18	4·37
	R	3·54	4·75	4·39	2·20	2·19	4·39
	U	2·55	4·52	3·86	1·94	1·92	3·86
Kallakurichi Taluk	T	3·41	4·66	4·32	2·17	2·15	4·32
	R	3·43	4·65	4·31	2·17	1·14	4·31
	U	3·16	4·82	4·51	2·27	2·24	4·51

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Two rooms				Three rooms			
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cheyyar Taluk	T	2·60	1·32	1·28	5·19	1·96	0·98	0·98	5·89
	R	2·60	1·32	1·28	5·21	1·95	0·98	0·97	5·85
	U	2·53	1·26	1·27	5·05	2·08	1·01	1·07	6·24
Wandiwash Taluk	T	2·63	1·33	1·30	5·27	1·96	0·99	0·97	5·87
	R	2·63	1·33	1·30	5·25	1·95	0·98	0·97	5·83
	U	2·75	1·38	1·37	5·51	2·11	1·06	1·05	6·33
Polur Taluk	T	2·61	1·34	1·27	5·21	1·98	1·00	0·98	5·95
	R	2·62	1·35	1·27	5·23	2·00	1·01	0·99	5·99
	U	2·56	1·28	1·28	5·13	1·94	0·99	0·95	5·81
Chengam Taluk	T	2·64	1·36	1·28	5·28	2·10	1·07	1·03	6·30
	R	2·64	1·36	1·28	5·28	2·10	1·07	1·03	6·30
Tiruvannamalai Taluk	T	2·74	1·40	1·34	5·48	2·03	1·04	0·99	6·08
	R	2·75	1·40	1·35	5·49	2·02	1·04	0·98	6·07
	U	2·71	1·40	1·31	5·42	2·03	1·03	1·00	6·10
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT	**T**	**2·68**	**1·37**	**1·31**	**5·36**	**1·95**	**0·98**	**0·97**	**5·84**
	R	**2·67**	**1·37**	**1·30**	**5·33**	**1·98**	**1·00**	**0·98**	**5·95**
	U	**2·75**	**1·36**	**1·39**	**5·50**	**1·82**	**0·89**	**0·93**	**5·46**
Gingee Taluk	T	2·69	1·37	1·32	5·38	1·75	0·92	0·83	5·24
	R	2·69	1·37	1·32	5·38	1·75	0·92	0·83	5·24
Tindivanam Taluk	T	2·68	1·36	1·32	5·35	1·85	0·87	0·98	5.56
	R	2·66	1·36	1·30	5·31	1·84	0·85	0·99	5·51
	U	2·83	1·41	1·42	5·66	1·95	1·01	0·94	5·84
Villupuram Taluk	T	2·73	1·41	1·32	5·47	2·03	1·03	1·00	6·10
	R	2·72	1·41	1·31	5·44	2·02	1·03	0·99	6·07
	U	2·79	1·40	1·39	5·57	2·07	0·99	1·08	6·20
Tirukkoyilur Taluk	T	2·78	1·42	1·36	5·56	2·08	1·08	1·00	6·24
	R	2·78	1·42	1·36	5·56	2·11	1·10	1·01	6·32
	U	2·77	1·38	1·39	5·54	1·86	0·90	0·96	5·58
Kallakurichi Taluk	T	2·66	1·34	1·32	5·32	2·09	1·04	1·05	6·26
	R	2·66	1·35	1·31	5·32	2·09	1·04	1·05	6·28
	U	2·63	1·25	1·38	5·26	2·00	1·02	0·98	6·00

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Four rooms: Persons	Four rooms: Males	Four rooms: Females	Four rooms: Average No. of persons per household	Five rooms and above: Persons	Five rooms and above: Males	Five rooms and above: Females	Five rooms and above: Average No. of persons per household	Rooms not stated: Average No. of persons per household
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Cheyyar Taluk	T	1·64	0·82	0·82	6·55	1·30	0·65	0·65	7·49	4·43
	R	1·65	0·83	0·82	6·59	1·31	0·65	0·66	7·48	4·45
	U	1·57	0·74	0·83	6·28	1·25	0·66	0·59	7·59	4·00
Wandiwash Taluk	T	1·74	0·85	0·89	6·96	1·38	0·64	0·74	7·70	4·14
	R	1·76	0·87	0·89	7·05	1·38	0·64	0·74	7·68	4·11
	U	1·45	0·67	0·78	5·81	1·33	0·69	0·64	7·86	5·29
Polur Taluk	T	1·70	0·83	0·87	6·79	1·15	0·56	0·59	6·68	5·11
	R	1·72	0·84	0·88	6·86	1·20	0·58	0·62	6·94	5·76
	U	1·64	0·80	0·84	6·57	1·02	0·50	0·52	6·00	2·92
Chengam Taluk	T	1·60	0·84	0·76	6·39	1·50	0·71	0·79	8·71	4·73
	R	1·60	0·84	0·76	6·39	1·50	0·71	0·79	8·71	4·73
Tiruvannamalai Taluk	T	1·70	0·85	0·85	6·80	1·22	0·61	0·61	7·32	2·67
	R	1·68	0·85	0·83	6·74	1·39	0·71	0·68	7·46	2·67
	U	1·72	0·85	0·87	6·89	0·99	0·47	0·52	7·10	- 0
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT	**T**	**1·71**	**0·84**	**0·87**	**6·86**	**1·23**	**0·58**	**0·65**	**7·60**	**4·33**
	R	**1·73**	**0·86**	**0·87**	**6·94**	**1·20**	**0·58**	**0·62**	**7·61**	**4·35**
	U	**1·66**	**0·81**	**0·85**	**6·62**	**1·32**	**0·60**	**0·72**	**7·58**	**4·09**
Gingee Taluk	T	1·74	0·85	0·89	6·94	1·27	0·65	0·62	7·20	4·15
	R	1·74	0·85	0·89	6·94	1·27	0·65	0·62	7·20	4·15
Tindivanam Taluk	T	1·67	0·82	0·85	6·66	1·17	0·53	0·64	7·00	4·28
	R	1·69	0·84	0·85	6·77	1·15	0·49	0·66	7·06	4·30
	U	1·57	0·72	0·85	6·30	1·25	0·65	0·60	6·83	4·11
Villupuram Taluk	T	1·65	0·86	0·79	6·61	1·28	0·66	0·62	7·22	4·71
	R	1·60	0·83	0·77	6·42	1·22	0·62	0·60	7·25	4·70
	U	1·82	0·96	0·86	7·29	1·42	0·77	0·65	7·17	5·04
Tirukkoyilur Taluk	T	1·78	0·89	0·89	7·11	1·10	0·55	0·55	6·81	4·29
	R	1·82	0·91	0·91	7·27	1·32	0·67	0·65	7·59	4·31
	U	1·51	0·71	0·80	6·04	0·51	0·24	0·27	4·00	4·06
Kallakurichi Taluk	T	1·76	0·88	0·88	7·03	1·18	0·61	0·57	7·65	4·26
	R	1·80	0·90	0·90	7·19	1·20	0·62	0·58	8·03	4·29
	U	1·44	0·72	0·72	5·78	1·04	0·50	0·54	5·20	2·00

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Total*		One room			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Vriddhachalam Taluk	T	3·55	4·37	4·20	2·14	2·06	4·20
	R	3·56	4·35	4·20	2·14	2·06	4·20
	U	3·42	4·60	4·31	2·18	2·13	4·31
Cuddalore Taluk	T	3·22	4·69	4·24	2·15	2·09	4·24
	R	3·47	4·73	4·34	2·20	2·14	4·34
	U	2·67	4·57	3·87	1·95	1·92	3·87
Cuddalore (M)	U	3·09	5·21	4·59	2·31	2·28	4·59
Chidambaram Taluk	T	3·32	4·51	4·18	2·12	2·06	4·18
	R	3·38	4·42	4·14	2·10	2·04	4·14
	U	3·13	4·90	4·38	2·21	2·17	4·38
SALEM DISTRICT	**T**	**3·37**	**4·72**	**4·36**	**2·19**	**2·17**	**4·36**
	R	**3·46**	**4·66**	**4·36**	**2·19**	**2·17**	**4·36**
	U	**2·95**	**5·08**	**4·37**	**2·19**	**2·18**	**4·37**
Hosur Taluk	T	3·66	5·43	4·88	2·49	2·39	4·88
	R	3·73	5·45	4·93	2·52	2·41	4·93
	U	2·95	5·21	4·17	2·13	2·04	4·17
Krishnagiri Taluk	T	3·63	4·96	4·50	2·22	2·28	4·50
	R	3·77	4·91	4·49	2·22	2·27	4·49
	U	2·63	5·61	4·62	2·26	2·36	4·62
Harur Taluk	T	3·61	4·83	4·51	2·28	2·23	4·51
	R	3·63	4·82	4·51	2·28	2·23	4·51
	U	3·07	5·10	4·53	2·33	2·20	4·53
Dharmapuri Taluk	T	3·75	4·93	4·57	2·28	2·29	4 57
	R	3·81	4·92	4·58	2·29	2·29	4·58
	U	3·16	5·10	4·51	2·26	2·25	4·51
Omalur Taluk	T	3·65	5·05	4·86	2·43	2·43	4·86
	R	3·76	5·02	4·86	2·43	2·43	4·86
	U	2·99	5·26	4·83	2·36	2·47	4·83
Yercaud Taluk	T	2·70	4.01	3·79	1·95	1·84	3·79
	R	2·70	4·01	3·79	1·95	1·84	3·79

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Two rooms				Three rooms			
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Vriddhachalam Taluk	T	2·45	1·26	1·19	4·90	1·99	1·01	0·98	5·98
	R	2·44	1·25	1·19	4·88	1·99	1·02	0·97	5·98
	U	2·62	1·36	1·26	5·24	1·97	0·91	1·06	5·91
Cuddalore Taluk	T	2·74	1·40	1·34	5·48	1·84	0·94	0·90	5·51
	R	2·76	1·44	1·32	5·51	2·09	1·10	0·99	6·26
	U	2·70	1.32	1·38	5·40	1·63	0·80	0·83	4·89
Cuddalore (M)	U	2·80	1·38	1·42	5·61	2·02	0·97	1·05	6.05
Chidambaram Taluk	T	2·62	1·31	1 31	5·24	2·08	1·01	1·07	6·23
	R	2·57	1·29	1·28	5·14	2·09	1·02	1·07	6·26
	U	2·80	1·39	1·41	5·60	2·05	0·98	1·07	6·16
SALEM DISTRICT	**T**	**2·70**	**1·38**	**1·32**	**5·41**	**2·05**	**1·04**	**1·01**	**6·16**
	R	**2·69**	**1·37**	**1·32**	**5·39**	**2·05**	**1·04**	**1·01**	**6·15**
	U	**2·74**	**1·40**	**1·34**	**5·48**	**2·06**	**1·04**	**1·02**	**6·19**
Hosur Taluk	T	3·06	1·57	1·49	6·12	2·42	1·24	1·18	7·27
	R	3·06	1·57	1·49	6·12	2·43	1·25	1·18	7·28
	U	3·05	1·54	1·51	6·10	2·39	1·23	1·16	7·18
Krishnagiri Taluk	T	3·03	1·54	1·49	6·06	2·25	1·13	1·12	6·75
	R	3·06	1·56	1·50	6·11	2·27	1·14	1·13	6·80
	U	2·85	1·45	1·40	5·71	2·20	1·10	1·10	6·61
Harur Taluk	T	2·83	1·43	1·40	5·66	2·12	1·11	1·01	6·35
	R	2·85	1·45	1·40	5·70	2·11	1·11	1·00	6·32
	U	2·58	1·24	1·34	5·15	2·24	1·21	1·03	6·71
Dharmapuri Taluk	T	2·94	1·49	1·45	5·89	2·30	1·20	1·10	6·90
	R	2·95	1·50	1·45	5·91	2·30	1·21	1·09	6·91
	U	2·87	1·45	1·42	5·73	2·28	1·12	1·16	6·85
Omalur Taluk	T	2·77	1·45	1·32	5·53	2·09	1·07	1·02	6·27
	R	2·77	1·45	1·32	5·54	2·10	1·10	1·00	6·29
	U	2·75	1·43	1·32	5·50	2·08	1·00	1·08	6·25
Yercaud Taluk	T	2·34	1·21	1·13	4·69	1·52	0·79	0·73	4·55
	R	2·34	1·21	1·13	4·69	1·52	0·79	0·73	4·55

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Four rooms Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Five rooms and above Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Rooms not stated Average No. of persons per household
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Vriddhachalam Taluk	T	1·44	0·64	0·80	5·75	1·34	0·70	0·64	7·25	4·90
	R	1·41	0·61	0·80	5·65	1·30	0·67	0·63	7·13	4·96
	U	1·62	0·82	0·80	6·47	1·57	0·87	0·70	7·83	3·75
Cuddalore Taluk	T	1·86	0·91	0·95	7·45	1·36	0·56	0·80	8·88	4·33
	R	2·08	1·02	1·06	8·30	1·31	0·59	0·72	8·97	4·18
	U	1·66	0·80	0·86	6·65	1·42	0·53	0·89	8·78	4·60
Cuddalore (M)	U	1·76	0·86	0·90	7·06	1·48	0·49	0·99	9·93	4·69
Chidambaram Taluk	T	1·66	0·83	0·83	6·63	1.03	0·51	0·52	7·40	4·08
	R	1·66	0·84	0·82	6·63	0·80	0·41	0·39	7·42	4·16
	U	1·66	0·81	0·85	6·64	1·34	0·65	0·69	7·38	3·81
SALEM DISTRICT	**T**	**1·66**	**0·87**	**0·79**	**6·64**	**1·26**	**0.69**	**0·57**	**8·60**	**4·15**
	R	**1·65**	**0·87**	**0·78**	**6·61**	**1·10**	**0·57**	**0·53**	**7·91**	**4·09**
	U	**1·67**	**0·87**	**0·80**	**6·69**	**1·58**	**0·94**	**0·64**	**9·82**	**4·68**
Hosur Taluk	T	2·05	1·08	0·97	8·19	1·50	0·79	0·71	9·55	5·81
	R	2·06	1·09	0·97	8·24	1·59	0·84	0·75	9·48	5·14
	U	1·97	1·06	0·91	7·87	1·03	0·53	0·50	10·05	30·00
Krishnagiri Taluk	T	1·97	1·00	0·97	7·88	1·52	0·81	0·71	9·47	3·50
	R	2·08	1·06	1·02	8·32	1·62	0·87	0·75	10·00	4·75
	U	1·73	0·88	0·85	6·92	1·34	0·70	0·64	8·40	2·67
Harur Taluk	T	1·80	0·90	0·90	7·19	1·22	0·59	0·63	7·33	0
	R	1·81	0·90	0·91	7·24	1·17	0·58	0·59	7·09	0
	U	1·66	0·85	0·81	6·63	1·73	0·70	1·03	9·46	0
Dharmapuri Taluk	T	1·86	0·96	0·90	7·43	1·42	0·68	0·74	10·11	4·60
	R	1·91	0·98	0·93	7·65	1·44	0·68	0·76	10·42	4·61
	U	1·56	0·83	0·73	6·23	1·32	0·68	0·64	9·03	4·50
Omalur Taluk	T	1·60	0·82	0·78	6·41	0·50	0·28	0·22	7·79	4.18
	R	1·72	0·87	0·85	6·88	0·38	0·21	0·17	8·02	1·00
	U	1·44	0·75	0·69	5·77	1·21	0·70	0·51	7·40	4·38
Yercaud Taluk	T	1·23	0·72	0·51	4·94	0·69	0·40	0·29	4·56	0
	R	1·23	0·72	0·51	4·94	0·69	0·40	0·29	4·56	0

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Total*		One room			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Salem Taluk	T	3·26	4·95	4·39	2·22	2·17	4·39
	R	3·50	4·75	4·41	2·23	2·18	4·41
	U	3·03	5·19	4·36	2·19	2·17	4·36
Salem (M)	U	3·02	5·16	4·30	2·18	2·12	4·30
Sankari Taluk	T	3·78	4·53	4·38	2·23	2·15	4·38
	R	3·78	4·47	4·34	2·21	2·13	4·34
	U	3·78	5·15	4·80	2·45	2·35	4·80
Tiruchengode Taluk	T	2·99	4·05	3·74	1·86	1·88	3·74
	R	2·99	3·89	3·63	1·81	1·82	3·63
	U	3·01	4·74	4·31	2.11	2·20	4·31
Rasipuram Taluk	T	3·05	4·44	4·09	2·05	2·04	4·09
	R	3·12	4·37	4·10	2·05	2·05	4·10
	U	2·75	4·74	4·01	2·04	1·97	4·01
Attur Taluk	T	3·19	4·59	4·21	2·12	2·09	4·21
	R	3·27	4 58	4·20	2·11	2·09	4·20
	U	2·62	4·71	4·26	2·14	2·12	4·26
Namakkal Taluk	T	2·84	4·10	3·80	1·88	1·92	3·80
	R	2·88	4·06	3·80	1·88	1·92	3·80
	U	2·47	4·54	3·80	1·90	1·90	3·80
COIMBATORE DISTRICT	T	**3·02**	**4·61**	**4·20**	**2·10**	**2·10**	**4·20**
	R	**3·17**	**4·57**	**4·23**	**2·11**	**2·12**	**4·33**
	U	**2·69**	**4·71**	**4·12**	**2·08**	**2·04**	**4·12**
Bhavani Taluk	T	3·70	4·68	4·44	2·24	2·20	4·44
	R	3·77	4·69	4·47	2·26	2·21	4·47
	U	3·14	4·60	4·09	2·03	2·06	4·09
Gopichettipalayam Taluk	T	3·32	4·57	4·25	2·09	2·16	4·25
	R	3·37	4·54	4·25	2·08	2·17	4·25
	U	3·02	4·77	4·29	2·16	2·13	4·29

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Two rooms				Three rooms			
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Salem Taluk	T	2·75	1·40	1·35	5·49	2·09	1·06	1·03	6·27
	R	2·71	1·39	1·32	5·43	2·15	1·07	1·08	6·45
	U	2·78	1·41	1·37	5·55	2·06	1·05	1·01	6·18
Salem (M)	U	2·78	1·41	1·37	5·55	2·08	1·06	1·02	6·23
Sankari Taluk	T	2·61	1·33	1·28	5·21	1·99	1·02	0·97	5·98
	R	2·55	1·30	1·25	5·10	1·96	1·00	0·96	5·89
	U	2·91	1·46	1·45	5·83	2·16	1·12	1·04	6·47
Tiruchengode Taluk	T	2·37	1·20	1·17	4·75	1·91	0·96	0·95	5·73
	R	2·30	1·15	1·15	4·59	1·86	0·93	0·93	5·58
	U	2·61	1·34	1·27	5·23	2·01	1·02	0·99	6·03
Rasipuram Taluk	T	2·45	1·26	1·19	4·91	1·84	0·93	0·91	5·53
	R	2·42	1·22	1·20	4·84	1·80	0·91	0·89	5·41
	U	2·56	1·40	1·16	5·11	1·95	0·97	0·98	5·86
Attur Taluk	T	2·63	1·32	1·31	5·26	1·95	0·96	0·99	5·86
	R	2·63	1·32	1·31	5·26	1·99	0·99	1·00	5·96
	U	2·64	1·34	1·30	5·28	1·78	0·88	0·90	5·33
Namakkal Taluk	T	2·35	1·18	1·17	4·70	1·76	0·89	0·87	5·27
	R	2·33	1·17	1·16	4·66	1·72	0·87	0·85	5·17
	U	2·56	1·26	1·30	5·12	1·94	0·97	0·97	5·81
COIMBATORE DISTRICT	T	**2·56**	**1·30**	**1·26**	**5·13**	**1·92**	**0·98**	**0·94**	**5·77**
	R	**2·55**	**1·29**	**1·26**	**5·11**	**1·92**	**0.98**	**0·94**	**5·77**
	U	**2·58**	**1·32**	**1·26**	**5·17**	**1·92**	**0·97**	**0·95**	**5·77**
Bhavani Taluk	T	2·79	1·43	1·36	5·57	2·06	1·08	0·98	6·19
	R	2·78	1·42	1·36	5·55	2·13	1·11	1·02	6·39
	U	2·85	1·50	1·35	5·70	1·73	0·95	0·78	5·18
Gopichettipalayam Taluk	T	2·67	1·34	1·33	5·33	2·01	1·01	1·00	6·04
	R	2·66	1·35	1·31	5·32	2·02	1·01	1·01	6·06
	U	2·70	1·32	1·38	5·40	1·97	1·02	0·95	5·91

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Four rooms				Five rooms and above				Rooms not stated
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Salem Taluk	T	1·74	0·88	0·86	6·98	1·89	1·16	0·73	10·78	4·12
	R	1·76	0·87	0·89	7·04	1·34	0·68	0·66	7·87	3·57
	U	1·74	0·89	0·85	6·95	2·11	1·36	0·75	11·89	4·75
Salem (M)	U	1·75	0·91	0·84	6·99	2·09	1·42	0·67	12·28	4·74
Sankari Taluk	T	1·64	0·82	0·82	6·55	1·12	0·58	0·54	6·90	4·05
	R	1·52	0·76	0·76	6·09	1·10	0·58	0·52	6·85	4·05
	U	2·04	1·01	1·03	8·17	1·29	0·64	0·65	7·33	0
Tiruchengode Taluk	T	1·43	0·73	0·70	5·71	1·13	0·56	0·57	6·96	3·83
	R	1·46	0·74	0·72	5·83	0·97	0·46	0·51	6·51	3·76
	U	1·38	0·72	0·66	5·52	1·32	0·69	0·63	7·42	4·94
Rasipuram Taluk	T	1·69	0·89	0·80	6·74	1·12	0·55	0·57	6·98	3·10
	R	1·57	0·78	0·79	6·28	1·05	0·53	0·52	6·52	3·03
	U	1·97	1·13	0·84	7·89	1·21	0·58	0·63	7·68	3·50
Attur Taluk	T	1·56	0·80	0·76	6·24	0·98	0·55	0·43	8·45	4·38
	R	1·52	0·77	0·75	6·09	1·43	0·82	0·61	8·95	4·36
	U	1·73	0·89	0·84	6·91	0·36	0·18	0·18	6·47	4·48
Namakkal Taluk	T	1·13	0·71	0·42	4·52	1·03	0·53	0·50	6·19	3·96
	R	1·08	0·71	0·37	4·30	1·03	0·53	0·50	6·15	3·96
	U	1·38	0·75	0·63	5·53	1·03	0·52	0·51	6·41	0
COIMBATORE DISTRICT	**T**	**1·58**	**0·81**	**0·77**	**6·32**	**1·08**	**0·56**	**0·52**	**7·19**	**4·07**
	R	**1·59**	**0·81**	**0·78**	**6·37**	**1·12**	**0·58**	**0·54**	**6·99**	**4·09**
	U	**1·56**	**0·80**	**0·76**	**6·26**	**1·04**	**0·54**	**0·50**	**7·36**	**3·86**
Bhavani Taluk	T	1·62	0·80	0·82	6·47	1·27	0·66	0·61	7·40	3·67
	R	1·57	0·78	0·79	6·29	1·26	0·66	0·60	7·51	2·00
	U	1·83	0·89	0·94	7·30	1·32	0·65	0·67	7·08	4·00
Gopichettipalayam Taluk	T	1·49	0·82	0·67	5·96	1·02	0·55	0·47	7·12	4·25
	R	1·44	0·82	0·62	5·74	0·96	0·48	0·48	6·00	3·90
	U	1·66	0·81	0·85	6·64	1·16	0·70	0·46	7·35	6·00

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Total*		One room			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Erode Taluk	T	3·10	4·54	4·15	2·05	2·10	4·15
	R	3·21	4·49	4·16	2·05	2·11	4·16
	U	2·71	4·77	4·09	2·04	2·05	4·09
Erode (M)	U	2·64	4·76	4·08	2·04	2·04	4·08
Dharapuram Taluk	T	2·96	4·33	3·94	1·96	1·98	3·94
	R	3·03	4·32	3·96	1·97	1·99	3·96
	U	2·37	4·52	3·76	1·90	1.86	3·76
Palladam Taluk	T	2·87	4·56	4·15	2·08	2·07	4·15
	R	2·98	4·54	4·18	2·09	2 09	4·18
	U	2·59	4·62	4·07	2·05	2·02	4·07
Tiruppur (M)	U	2·58	4·70	4·12	2·08	2·04	4·12
Avanashi Taluk	T	3·27	4·77	4·41	2·22	2·19	4·41
	R	3·42	4·76	4·45	2·24	2·21	4·45
	U	2·83	4·81	4·25	2·16	2·09	4·25
Coimbatore Taluk	T	2·79	4·72	4·20	2·14	2·06	4·20
	R	3·06	5·65	4·26	2·15	2·11	4·26
	U	2·65	4·77	4·15	2·13	2·02	4·15
Coimbatore (M)	U	2·58	4·87	4·18	2·17	2·01	4·18
Pollachi Taluk	T	2·75	4·67	4·12	2·04	2·08	4·12
	R	2·83	4·75	4·23	2·09	2·14	4·23
	U	2·65	4·57	3·99	1·97	2·02	3·99
Pollachi (M)	U	2·72	4·90	4·27	2·14	2·13	4·27
Valparai (P)	U	2·54	4·31	3·77	1·84	1·93	3·77
Udumalpet Taluk	T	3·08	4·56	4·22	2·10	2·12	4·22
	R	3·09	4·53	4·21	2·08	2·13	4·21
	U	3·01	4·80	4·34	2·20	2·14	4·34
NILGIRI DISTRICT	**T**	**2·08**	**4·61**	**3·78**	**2·05**	**1·73**	**3·78**
	R	**2·07**	**4·63**	**3·89**	**2·05**	**1·84**	**3·89**
	U	**2·09**	**4·60**	**3·64**	**2·06**	**1·58**	**3·64**

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Two rooms				Three rooms			
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Erode Taluk	T	2·55	1·28	1·27	5·09	1·86	0·97	0·89	5·57
	R	2·54	1·28	1·26	5·07	1·80	0·95	0·85	5·41
	U	2·58	1·31	1·27	5·16	1·99	1·01	0·98	5·96
Erode (M)	U	2·58	1·31	1·27	5·15	1·91	0·98	0·93	5·74
Dharapuram Taluk	T	2·47	1·25	1·22	4·94	1·83	0·92	0·91	5·48
	R	2·47	1·24	1·23	4·94	1·84	0·92	0·92	5·52
	U	2·46	1·28	1·18	4·92	1·73	0·86	0·87	5·20
Palladam Taluk	T	2·46	1·25	1·21	4·91	1·90	0·96	0·94	5·69
	R	2·46	1·24	1·22	4·93	1·90	0·96	0·94	5·69
	U	2·43	1·25	1·18	4·87	1·89	0·94	0·95	5·68
Tiruppur (M)	U	2·49	1·29	1·20	4·97	1·97	0·98	0·99	5·90
Avanashi Taluk	T	2·69	1·37	1·32	5·38	1·96	1·01	0·95	5·87
	R	2·69	1·37	1·32	5·39	2·02	1·05	0·97	6·05
	U	2·68	1·39	1·29	5·37	1·85	0·94	0·91	5·55
Coimbatore Taluk	T	2·57	1·32	1·25	5·15	1·93	0·99	0·94	5·80
	R	2·51	1·28	1·23	5·03	1·92	1·00	0·92	5·75
	U	2·61	1·34	1·27	5·22	1·94	0·99	0·95	5·82
Coimbatore (M)	U	2·70	1·39	1·31	5·40	1·97	1·01	0·96	5·90
Pollachi Taluk	T	2·54	1·27	1·27	5·08	1·97	0·97	1·00	5·92
	R	2·54	1·26	1·28	5·09	2·01	0·99	1·02	6·02
	U	2·54	1·29	1·25	5·08	1·93	0·96	0·97	5·78
Pollachi (M)	U	2·71	1·38	1·33	5·42	1·99	1·01	0·98	5·96
Valparai (P)	U	2·38	1·21	1·17	4·77	1·86	0·92	0·94	5·57
Udumalpet Taluk	T	2·54	1·30	1·24	5·08	1·84	0·95	0·89	5·51
	R	2·52	1·29	1·23	5·04	1·81	0·94	0·87	5·43
	U	2·71	1·38	1·33	5·42	2·03	0·99	1·04	6·08
NILGIRI DISTRICT	**T**	**2·38**	**1·22**	**1·16**	**4·76**	**1·77**	**0·91**	**0·86**	**5·31**
	R	**2 29**	**1·17**	**1·12**	**4·59**	**1·74**	**0·88**	**0·86**	**5·22**
	U	**2·49**	**1·28**	**1·21**	**4·98**	**1·82**	**0·96**	**0·86**	**5·46**

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Four rooms Persons	Four rooms Males	Four rooms Females	Four rooms Average No. of persons per household	Five rooms and above Persons	Five rooms and above Males	Five rooms and above Females	Five rooms and above Average No. of persons per household	Rooms not stated Average No. of persons per household
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Erode Taluk	T	1·68	0·84	0·84	6·71	1·28	0·64	0·64	8·04	4·36
	R	1·74	0·85	0·89	6·97	1·31	0·67	0·64	7·78	4·27
	U	1·56	0·84	0·72	6·22	1·25	0·61	0·64	8·39	5·75
Erode (M)	T	1·59	0·85	0·74	6·36	1·17	0·59	0·58	8·05	5·75
Dharapuram Taluk	T	1·54	0·76	0·78	6·17	1·10	0·57	0·53	6·94	3·96
	R	1·54	0·75	0·79	6·18	1·08	0·56	0·52	6·83	3·96
	U	1·54	0·80	0·74	6·14	1·16	0·60	0·56	7·20	0
Palladam Taluk	T	1·62	0·84	0·78	6·48	0·98	0·49	0·49	6·01	3·50
	R	1·65	0·88	0·77	6·59	0·94	0·45	0·49	5·42	3·50
	U	1·58	0·79	0·79	6·30	1·02	0·52	0·50	6·61	3·50
Tiruppur (M)	U	1·57	0·79	0·78	6·27	0·98	0·49	0·49	6·47	0
Avanashi Taluk	T	1·60	0·83	0·77	6·40	1·11	0·59	0·52	6·96	4·41
	R	1·57	0·82	0·75	6·29	1·14	0·61	0·53	6·70	4·38
	U	1·65	0·85	0·80	6·58	1·08	0·57	0·51	7·26	5·00
Coimbatore Taluk	T	1·59	0·82	0·77	6·37	1·05	0·55	0·50	7·73	3·57
	R	1·60	0·83	0·77	6·41	1·29	0·71	0·58	8·19	3·64
	U	1·59	0·82	0·77	6·35	1·00	0·52	0·48	7·61	3·47
Coimbatore (M)	U	1·63	0·84	0·79	6·53	0·97	0.50	0·47	7·86	4·60
Pollachi Taluk	T	1·52	0·77	0·75	6·06	1·03	0·53	0·50	6·57	2·67
	R	1·57	0·78	0·79	6·29	1·09	0·55	0·54	6·69	3·00
	U	1·45	0·75	0·70	5·81	0·98	0·51	0·47	6·44	2·63
Pollachi (M)	U	1·58	0·82	0·76	6·31	1·12	0·58	0·54	7·60	2·57
Valparai (P)	U	1·31	0·69	0·62	5·22	0·79	0·41	0·38	4·64	0
Udumalpet Taluk	T	1·53	0·75	0·78	6·11	1·05	0·52	0·53	6·91	4·32
	R	1·53	0·75	0·78	6·11	1·04	0·51	0·53	6·42	4·32
	U	1·53	0·72	0·81	6·11	1·05	0·53	0·52	8·32	4·14
NILGIRI DISTRICT	T	**1·51**	**0·78**	**0·73**	**6·03**	**0·88**	**0·45**	**0·43**	**6·21**	**4·34**
	R	**1·51**	**0·76**	**0·75**	**6·03**	**0·87**	**0·46**	**0·41**	**6·08**	**4·20**
	U	**1·51**	**0·84**	**0·67**	**6·04**	**0·88**	**0·44**	**0·44**	**6·35**	**5·10**

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Total*		One room			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of psrsons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gudalur Taluk	T	2·45	4·47	4·02	2·17	1·85	4·02
	R	2·69	4·60	4·38	2·28	2·10	4·38
	U	2·33	4·40	3·80	2·11	1·69	3·80
Ootacamund Taluk	T	2·09	4·59	3·67	2·10	1 57	3·67
	R	2·14	4·65	3·86	2·08	1·78	3·86
	U	2·00	4·49	3·33	1·13	1·20	3·33
Ootacamund (M)	U	2·14	5·12	4·27	2·18	2·09	4·27
Coonoor Taluk	T	1·95	4·70	3·78	1·93	1·85	3·78
	R	1·90	4·61	3·74	1·92	1·82	3·74
	U	2·02	4·83	3·83	1·95	1·88	3·83
MADURAI DISTRICT	**T**	**3·08**	**4·60**	**4·12**	**2·04**	**2·08**	**4·12**
	R	**3·12**	**4·52**	**4·11**	**2·04**	**2·07**	**4·11**
	U	**2·99**	**4·80**	**4·15**	**2·05**	**2·10**	**4·15**
Dindigul Taluk	T	3·30	4·69	4·25	2·09	2·16	4·25
	R	3·36	4·65	4·26	2·09	2·17	4·26
	U	3·07	4·85	4·18	2·09	2·09	4·18
Dindigul (M)	U	3·03	4·82	4·14	2·07	2·07	4·14
Palni Taluk	T	3·17	4·33	4·05	2·00	2·05	4·05
	R	3·31	4·30	4·08	2·01	2·07	4·08
	U	2·71	4·45	3·90	1·92	1·98	3·90
Kodaikanal Taluk	T	3·01	4·51	4·11	2·10	2·01	4·11
	R	3·29	4·46	4·05	2·06	1·99	4·05
	U	2·38	4·69	4·36	2·26	2·10	4·36
Periyakulam Taluk	T	3·06	4·96	4·39	2·20	2·19	4·39
	R	3·08	4·92	4·44	2·23	2·21	4·44
	U	3·04	5·04	4·31	2·14	2·17	4·31
Nilakkottai Taluk	T	3·00	4·56	4·15	2·05	2·10	4·15
	R	3·03	4·55	4·16	2·06	2·10	4·16
	U	2·78	4·63	4·14	2·04	2·10	4·14

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Two rooms				Three rooms			
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Gudalur Taluk	T	2·39	1·26	1·13	4·78	1·72	0·89	0·83	5·15
	R	2·41	1·28	1·13	4·83	1·58	0·79	0·79	4·74
	U	2·38	1·25	1·13	4·76	1·80	0·95	0·85	5·39
Ootacamund Taluk	T	2·34	1·20	1·14	4·67	1·79	0·93	0·86	5·38
	R	2·20	1·14	1·06	4·40	1·76	0·90	0·86	5·29
	U	2·55	1·30	1·25	5·10	1·87	1·00	0·87	5·61
Ootacamund (M)	U	2·70	1·36	1·34	5·40	1·96	1·04	0·92	5·88
Coonoor Taluk	T	2·41	1·22	1·19	4·82	1·76	0·90	0·86	5·27
	R	2·34	1·18	1·16	4·68	1·73	0·87	0·86	5·20
	U	2·53	1·28	1·25	5·07	1·79	0·94	0·85	5·37
MADURAI DISTRICT	**T**	**2·59**	**1·30**	**1·29**	**5·19**	**1·97**	**1·01**	**0·96**	**5·92**
	R	**2·58**	**1·30**	**1·28**	**5·15**	**1·94**	**1·00**	**0·94**	**5·83**
	U	**2·63**	**1·32**	**1·31**	**5·26**	**2·02**	**1·02**	**1·00**	**6·07**
Dindigul Taluk	T	2·66	1·34	1·32	5·31	2·06	1·03	1·03	6·19
	R	2·68	1·35	1·33	5·36	2·09	1·06	1·03	6·26
	U	2·56	1·30	1·26	5·13	1·99	0·95	1·04	5·98
Dindigul (M)	U	2·52	1·28	1·24	5·04	1·99	0·93	1·06	5·97
Palni Taluk	T	2·47	1·26	1·21	4·93	1·85	0·95	0·90	5·55
	R	2·46	1·25	1·21	4·92	1·85	0·95	0·90	5·55
	U	2·48	1·25	1·23	4·97	1·85	0·96	0·89	5·56
Kodaikanal Taluk	T	2·59	1·30	1·29	5·18	1·91	0·99	0·92	5·73
	R	2·63	1·33	1·30	5·26	2·01	1·01	1·00	6·03
	U	2·48	1·22	1·26	4·96	1·79	0·97	0·82	5·38
Periyakulam Taluk	T	2·74	1·38	1·36	5·47	2·02	1·07	0·95	6·07
	R	2·72	1·37	1·35	5·45	1·92	1·06	0·86	5·77
	U	2·76	1·38	1·38	5·52	2·21	1·10	1·11	6·62
Nilakkottai Taluk	T	2·46	1·24	1·22	4·92	1·94	0·98	0·96	5·81
	R	2·45	1·24	1·21	4·89	1·94	0·98	0·96	5·82
	U	2·58	1·28	1·30	5·16	1·92	0·96	0·96	5·76

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Four rooms Persons	Four rooms Males	Four rooms Females	Four rooms Average No. of persons per household	Five rooms and above Persons	Five rooms and above Males	Five rooms and above Females	Five rooms and above Average No. of persons per household	Rooms not stated Average No. of persons per household
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Gudalur Taluk	T	1·47	0·76	0·71	5·88	0·72	0·40	0·32	5·14	1·50
	R	1·57	0·80	0·77	6·27	0·72	0·40	0·32	5·36	0
	U	1·44	0·75	0·69	5·78	0·72	0·40	0·32	5·05	1·50
Ootacamund Taluk	T	1·54	0·79	0·75	6·17	0·98	0·50	0·48	6·58	3·00
	R	1·57	0·80	0·77	6·28	1·05	0·55	0·50	6·43	2·09
	U	1·42	0·77	0·65	5·67	0·94	0·47	0·47	6·72	13·00
Ootacamund (M)	U	1·46	0·80	0·66	5·83	0·95	0·47	0·48	6·88	13·00
Coonoor Taluk	T	1·48	0·78	0·70	5·90	0·83	0·42	0·41	6·12	4·78
	R	1·41	0·71	0·70	5·66	0·79	0·41	0·38	5·92	4·74
	U	1·60	0·92	0·68	6·42	0·88	0·44	0·44	6·40	5·00
MADURAI DISTRICT	**T**	**1·67**	**0·85**	**0·82**	**6·69**	**1·44**	**0·81**	**0·63**	**9·03**	**4·01**
	R	**1·62**	**0·83**	**0·79**	**6·49**	**1·25**	**0·63**	**0·62**	**7·53**	**4·01**
	U	**1·74**	**0·88**	**0·86**	**6·97**	**1·64**	**1·00**	**0·64**	**10·65**	**3·98**
Dindigul Taluk	T	1·80	0·91	0·89	7·22	1·64	0·95	0·69	10·02	4·19
	R	1·76	0·87	0·89	7·06	1·36	0·68	0·68	8·13	4·24
	U	1·91	1·01	0·90	7·65	2·10	1·40	0·70	13·21	2·50
Dindigul (M)	U	1·88	0·99	0·89	7·53	2·13	1·45	0·68	13·59	2·50
Palni Taluk	T	1·53	0·74	0·79	6·10	1·11	0·57	0·54	6·79	3·03
	R	1·50	0·74	0·76	6·01	1·03	0·48	0·55	6·10	3·20
	U	1·56	0·74	0·82	6·23	1·17	0·64	0·53	7·42	1·33
Kodaikanal Taluk	T	1·62	0·87	0·75	6·47	1·00	0·53	0·47	7·30	0
	R	1·86	1·05	0·81	7·46	1·61	0·86	0·75	10·55	0
	U	1·40	0·71	0·69	5·59	0·61	0·32	0·29	4·81	0
Periyakulam Taluk	T	1·69	0·92	0 77	6·78	1·41	0·72	0·69	8·37	3·95
	R	1·57	0·87	0·70	6·28	1·28	0·64	0·64	7·71	3·95
	U	1·87	1·00	0·87	7·48	1·56	0·82	0·74	9·13	0
Nilakkottai Taluk	T	1·65	0·85	0·80	6·60	1·34	0·69	0·65	7·37	4·25
	R	1·69	0·86	0·83	6·75	1·42	0·74	6·68	7·74	4·39
	U	1·45	0·79	0·66	5·79	1·01	0·47	0·54	5·70	3·67

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Total*		One room			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Melur Taluk	T	3·14	4·01	3·64	1·80	1·84	3·64
	R	3.18	3·96	3·62	1·79	1·83	3·62
	U	2·85	4·51	3·91	1·88	2·03	3·91
Madurai Taluk	T	3·00	4·61	4·03	1·98	2·05	4·03
	R	2·90	4·29	3·85	1·89	1·96	3·85
	U	3·03	4·73	4·10	2·02	2·08	4·10
Madurai (M)	U	3·04	4·77	4·12	2·03	2·09	4·12
Tirumangalam Taluk	T	2·89	4·54	4·07	2·05	2·02	4·07
	R	2·88	4·48	4·04	2·04	2·00	4·04
	U	2·90	5·03	4·38	2·19	2·19	4·38
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT	**T**	**3·14**	**4·40**	**4·08**	**2·03**	**2·05**	**4·08**
	R	**3·31**	**4·35**	**4·10**	**2·03**	**2·07**	**4·10**
	U	**2·68**	**4·59**	**3·99**	**2·01**	**1·98**	**3·99**
Perambalur Taluk	T	3·33	4·44	4·17	2·06	2·11	4·17
	R	3·32	4·43	4·18	2·06	2·12	4·18
	U	3·34	4·54	4·14	2·06	2·08	4·14
Udaiyarpalayam Taluk	T	3·57	4·35	4·16	2·08	2·08	4·16
	R	3·58	4·32	4·15	2·08	2·07	4·15
	U	3·44	4·76	4·35	2·18	2·17	4·35
Lalgudi Taluk	T	2·95	4·01	3·76	1·85	1·91	3·76
	R	3·00	3·97	3·76	1·84	1·92	3·76
	U	2·72	4·21	3·73	1·90	1·83	3·73
Musiri Taluk	T	2·76	4·15	3·85	1·90	1·95	3·85
	R	2·79	4·11	3·85	1·90	1·95	3·85
	U	2·62	4·38	3·85	1·91	1·94	3·85
Karur Taluk	T	2·92	4·28	3·78	1·87	1·91	3·78
	R	3·25	4·21	3·73	1·84	1·89	3·73
	U	2·66	4·56	3·98	1·98	2·00	3·98
Karur (M)	U	2·60	4·51	3·94	1·97	1·97	3·94

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Two rooms				Three rooms			
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Melur Taluk	T	2·62	1·31	1·31	5·25	1·98	0·95	1·03	5·94
	R	2·63	1·32	1·31	5·25	2·02	0·96	1·06	6·06
	U	2·59	1·28	1·31	5·19	1·80	0·90	0·90	5·41
adurai Taluk	T	2·56	1·28	1·28	5·12	2·00	1·02	0·98	6·01
	R	2·41	1·20	1·21	4·83	1·99	1·00	0·99	5·96
	U	2·62	1·31	1·31	5·23	2·01	1·03	0·98	6·02
Madurai (M)	U	2·65	1·34	1·31	5·31	2·03	1·04	0·99	6·10
Tirumangalam Taluk	T	2·50	1·25	1·25	5·00	1·84	0·92	0·92	5·53
	R	2·49	1·24	1·25	4·98	1·83	0·92	0·91	5·48
	U	2·58	1·27	1·31	5·15	1·94	0·96	0·98	5·81
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT	**T**	**2·57**	**1·28**	**1·29**	**5·15**	**1·86**	**0·92**	**0·94**	**5·57**
	R	**2·59**	**1·29**	**1·30**	**5·19**	**1·83**	**0·90**	**0·93**	**5·50**
	U	**2·53**	**1·26**	**1·27**	**5·06**	**1·89**	**0·96**	**0·93**	**5·68**
Perambalur Taluk	T	2·52	1·24	1·28	5·03	1·85	0·91	0·94	5·54
	R	2·51	1·24	1·27	5·03	1·85	0·90	0·95	5·54
	U	2·56	1·30	1·26	5·12	1·85	1·03	0·82	5·54
Udaiyarpalayam Taluk	T	2·58	1·30	1·28	5·16	1·85	0·91	0·94	5·54
	R	2·56	1·30	1·26	5·13	1·83	0·91	0·92	5·50
	U	2·68	1·33	1·35	5·35	1·92	0·93	0·99	5·75
Lalgudi Taluk	T	2·30	1·15	1·15	4·60	1·69	0·84	0·85	5·06
	R	2·28	1·13	1·15	4·56	1·67	0·83	0·84	5·00
	U	2·39	1·20	1·19	4·78	1·75	0·90	0·85	5·26
Musiri Taluk	T	2·31	1·16	1·15	4·62	1·70	0·86	0·84	5·09
	R	2·28	1·14	1·14	4·55	1·66	0·84	0·82	4·98
	U	2·47	1·25	1·22	4·94	1·84	0·93	0·91	5·51
Karur Taluk	T	2·06	0·60	1·46	4·12	1·95	0·98	0·97	5·84
	R	3·06	1·52	1·54	6·11	1·92	0·93	0·99	5·75
	U	2·48	1·20	1·28	4·96	2·00	1·05	0·95	5·99
Karur (M)	U	2·46	1·19	1·27	4·93	1·90	0·97	0·93	5·70

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Four rooms				Five rooms and above				Rooms not stated
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Melur Taluk	T	1·69	0·88	0·81	6·76	1·27	0·70	0·57	8·76	3·88
	R	1·79	0·94	0·85	7·15	1·09	0·55	0·54	7·63	3·83
	U	1·54	0·79	0·75	6·18	1·56	0·92	0·64	10·47	3·89
Madurai Taluk	T	1·71	0·83	0·88	6·83	1·62	1·08	0·54	11·13	3·70
	R	1·59	0·76	0·83	6·38	1·19	0·61	0·58	7·33	3·69
	U	1·75	0·86	0·89	6·99	1·73	1·19	0·54	12·23	3·78
Madurai (M)	U	1·77	0·86	0·91	7·08	1·73	1·19	0·54	12·40	3·55
Tirumangalam Taluk	T	1·54	0·77	0·77	6·16	1·24	0·55	0·69	7·81	4·10
	R	1·53	0·77	0·76	6·10	1·04	0·54	0·50	6·60	3·98
	U	1·60	0·76	0·84	6·42	2·31	0·57	1·74	14·30	5·54
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT	T	**1·57**	**0·78**	**0·79**	**6·27**	**0·95**	**0·50**	**0·45**	**7·14**	**4·27**
	R	**1·57**	**0·77**	**0·80**	**6·26**	**0·77**	**0·38**	**0·39**	**6·59**	**4·28**
	U	**1·57**	**0·80**	**0·77**	**6·28**	**1·16**	**0·63**	**0·53**	**7·62**	**4·06**
Perambalur Taluk	T	1·64	0·84	0·80	6·58	1·33	0·52	0·81	7·83	4·32
	R	1·64	0·85	0·79	6·58	1·09	0·54	0·55	6·51	4·32
	U	1·64	0·68	0·96	6·57	2·86	0·38	2·48	15·14	0
Udaiyarpalayam Taluk	T	1·79	0·95	0·84	7·15	1·12	0·57	0·55	6·39	4·13
	R	1·59	0·81	0·78	6·37	1·13	0·56	0·57	6·15	4·13
	U	3·11	1·88	1·23	12·44	1·11	0·60	0·51	7·63	0
Lalgudi Taluk	T	1·40	0·72	0·68	5·58	1·04	0·52	0·52	6·30	3·91
	R	1·35	0·69	0·66	5·40	0·94	0·45	0·49	5·91	3·93
	U	1·50	0·77	0·73	6·00	1·34	0·72	0·62	7·33	3·63
Musiri Taluk	T	1·30	0·65	0·65	5·19	0·97	0·48	0·49	6·00	4·31
	R	1·29	0·64	0·65	5·14	0·92	0·45	0·47	5·64	4·37
	U	1·33	0·70	0·63	5·33	1·13	0·57	0·56	7·04	3·88
Karur Taluk	T	1·67	0·86	0·81	6·66	1·16	0·58	0·58	7·28	5·22
	R	1·69	0·88	0·81	6·74	1·35	0·66	0·69	7·44	5·28
	U	1·64	0·84	0·80	6·55	1·01	0·51	0·50	7·13	4·54
Karur (M)	U	1·62	0·83	0·79	6·48	0·98	0·49	0·49	7·48	3·00

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Total*		One room			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kulittalai Taluk	T	3·68	4·68	4·43	2·21	2·22	4·43
	R	3·71	4·69	4·45	2·22	2·23	4·45
	U	3·13	4·54	3·96	2·02	1·94	3·96
Tiruchirapalli Taluk	T	2·66	4·62	4·05	2·03	2·02	4·05
	R	2·78	4·43	4·07	2·02	2·05	4·07
	U	2·61	4·71	4·03	2·03	2·00	4·03
Tiruchirapalli (M)	U	2·59	4·79	4·03	2·05	1·98	4·03
Kulathur Taluk	T	3·91	4·64	4·43	2·24	2·19	4·43
	R	3·91	4·64	4·43	2·24	2·19	4·43
Alangudi Taluk	T	3·72	4·81	4·52	2·25	2·27	4·52
	R	4·20	4·85	4·64	2·32	2·32	4·64
	U	2·95	4·74	4·16	2·05	2·11	4·16
Pudukottai (M)	U	2·99	4·75	4·16	2·05	2·11	4·16
Tirumayam Taluk	T	2·95	4·15	4·00	1·95	2·05	4·00
	R	3·20	4·20	4·06	1·96	2·10	4·06
	U	1·99	3·88	3·52	1·87	1·65	3·52
THANJAVUR DISTRICT	**T**	**3·45**	**4·42**	**4·16**	**2·07**	**2·09**	**4·16**
	R	**3·58**	**4·36**	**4·17**	**2·08**	**2·09**	**4·17**
	U	**3·01**	**4·66**	**4·14**	**2·06**	**2·08**	**4·14**
Sirkali Taluk	T	3·70	4·57	4·39	2·19	2·20	4·39
	R	3·81	4·56	4·41	2·19	2·22	4·41
	U	3·20	4·60	4·28	2·16	2·12	4·28
Mayuram Taluk	T	3·38	4·51	4·17	2·06	2·11	4·17
	R	3·47	4·46	4·17	2·06	2·11	4·17
	U	3·03	4·75	4·16	2·09	2·07	4·16
Mayuram (M)	U	3·11	4·79	4·24	2·11	2·13	4·24
Kumbakonam Taluk	T	3·35	4·41	4·13	2·06	2·07	4·13
	R	3·55	4·32	4·18	2·10	2·08	4·18
	U	3·02	4·58	4·03	1·99	2·04	4·03

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Two rooms				Three rooms			
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kulittalai Taluk	T	2·86	1·44	1·42	5·73	2·13	1·04	1·09	6·38
	R	2·87	1·44	1·43	5·75	2·16	1·04	1·12	6·48
	U	2·70	1·41	1·29	5·40	1·91	1·00	0·91	5·74
Tiruchirapalli Taluk	T	2·56	1·28	1·28	5·12	1·91	0·95	0·96	5·73
	R	2·52	1·26	1·26	5·03	1·83	0·89	0·94	5·50
	U	2·58	1·29	1·29	5·16	1·93	0·97	0·96	5·78
Tiruchirapalli (M)	U	2·58	1·29	1·29	5·16	2·03	1·03	1·00	6·08
Kulathur Taluk	T	2·85	1·49	1·36	5·69	2·14	1·10	1·04	6·43
	R	2·85	1·49	1·36	5·69	2·14	1·10	1·04	6·43
Alangudi Taluk	T	2·79	1·39	1·40	5·58	2·06	1·04	1·02	6·19
	R	3·13	1·54	1·59	6·27	2·20	1·07	1·13	6·61
	U	2·51	1·27	1·24	5·02	1·98	1·02	0·96	5·93
Pudukottai (M)	U	2·50	1·27	1·23	5·01	2·02	1·04	0·98	6·07
Tirumayam Taluk	T	2·29	1·04	1·25	4·58	1·59	0·72	0·87	4·78
	R	2·32	1·04	1·28	4·65	1·80	0·80	1·00	5·40
	U	2·18	1·04	1·14	4·36	1·20	0·56	0·64	3·59
THANJAVUR DISTRICT	**T**	**2·62**	**1·27**	**1·35**	**5·23**	**1·91**	**0·93**	**0·98**	**5·74**
	R	**2·62**	**1·28**	**1·34**	**5·24**	**1·87**	**0·91**	**0·96**	**5·62**
	U	**2·61**	**1·27**	**1·34**	**5·23**	**1·99**	**0·96**	**1·03**	**5·98**
Sirkali Taluk	T	2·60	1·26	1·34	5·19	1·98	0·99	0·99	5·95
	R	2·64	1·32	1·32	5·28	1·99	0·99	1·00	5·98
	U	2·43	1·01	1·42	4·85	1·97	0·99	0·98	5·91
Mayuram Taluk	T	2·82	1·26	1·56	5·65	1·84	0·90	0·94	5·51
	R	2·87	1·24	1·63	5·75	1·77	0·86	0·91	5·32
	U	2·68	1·32	1·36	5·37	2·01	1·00	1·01	6·02
Mayuram (M)	U	2·69	1·32	1·37	5·38	2·10	1·09	1·01	6·29
Kumbakonam Taluk	T	2·55	1·24	1·31	5·09	1·95	0·95	1·00	5·84
	R	2·46	1·21	1·25	4·93	1·84	0·89	0·95	5·51
	U	2·64	1·27	1·37	5·28	2·07	1·03	1·04	6·22

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Four rooms				Five rooms and above				Rooms not stated
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Kulittalai Taluk	T	1·92	0·95	0·97	7·69	0·63	0·32	0·31	8·76	5·30
	R	1·82	0·91	0·91	7·26	0·61	0·31	0·30	8·96	5·30
	U	2·49	1·21	1·28	9·96	1·25	0·77	0·48	6·82	0
Tiruchirapalli Taluk	T	1·67	0·80	0·87	6·67	0·90	0·49	0·41	7·47	3·94
	R	2·16	0·81	1·35	8·62	0·37	0·20	0·17	7·26	3·91
	U	1·58	0·80	0·78	6·30	1·16	0·63	0·53	7·50	4·45
Tiruchirapalli (M)	U	1·57	0·81	0·76	6·29	1·19	0·65	0·54	7·77	4·45
Kulathur Taluk	T	1·83	0·92	0·91	7·31	1·41	0·71	0·70	7·92	4·28
	R	1·83	0·92	0·91	7·31	1·41	0·71	0·70	7·92	4·28
Alangudi Taluk	T	1·52	0·78	0·74	6·10	1·75	1·28	0·47	12·18	4·28
	R	1·74	0·89	0·85	6·97	1·85	0·97	0·88	8·06	4·28
	U	1·41	0·72	0·69	5·65	1·73	1·33	0·40	13·40	0
Pudukottai (M)	U	1·43	0·75	0·68	5·72	1·79	1·44	0·35	14·51	0
Tirumayam Taluk	T	1·24	0·55	0·69	4·95	0·74	0·34	0·40	5·49	3·90
	R	1·26	0·57	0·69	5·06	0·75	0·35	0·40	5·64	4·06
	U	1·19	0·51	0·68	4·75	0·73	0·32	0·41	5·28	3·00
THANJAVUR DISTRICT	**T**	**1·62**	**0·79**	**0·83**	**6·48**	**1·33**	**0·70**	**0·63**	**8·16**	**3·90**
	R	**1·56**	**0·76**	**0·80**	**6·24**	**1·29**	**0·68**	**0·61**	**7·39**	**4·01**
	U	**1·71**	**0·84**	**0·87**	**6·85**	**1·36**	**0·71**	**0·65**	**8·85**	**3·45**
Sirkali Taluk	T	1·69	0·76	0·93	6·76	1·19	0·58	0·61	6·34	5·00
	R	1·60	0·71	0·89	6·38	1·24	0·63	0·61	6·55	5·72
	U	1·83	0·83	1·00	7·31	1·14	0·51	0·63	6·07	3·27
Mayuram Taluk	T	1·52	0·75	0·77	6·07	1·54	0·90	0·64	9·02	3·44
	R	1·45	0·70	0·75	5·81	1·46	0·80	0·66	8·40	3·63
	U	1·63	0·85	0·78	6·52	1·65	1·04	0·61	9·93	3·06
Mayuram (M)	U	1·70	0·86	0·84	6·82	1·49	0·86	0·63	9·14	2·92
Kumbakonam Taluk	T	1·67	0·81	0·86	6·70	1·20	0·63	0·57	7·67	3·96
	R	1·43	0·73	0·70	5·73	1·20	0·68	0·52	7·36	4·03
	U	1·86	0·87	0·99	7·43	1·19	0·61	0·58	7·79	3.47

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Total *		One room			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of psrsons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kumbakonam (M)	U	2·92	4·63	4·01	1·98	2·03	4·01
Nannilam Taluk	T	3·28	4·26	4·01	1·97	2·04	4·01
	R	3·28	4·28	4·02	1·98	2·04	4·02
	U	3·17	4·08	3·83	1·90	1·93	3·83
Papanasam Taluk	T	3·51	4·34	4·16	2·06	2·10	4·16
	R	3·55	4·30	4·17	2·07	2·10	4·17
	U	3·28	4·60	4·14	2·06	2·08	4·14
Thanjavur Taluk	T	3·28	4·44	4·11	2·05	2·06	4·11
	R	3·60	4·26	4·09	2·05	2·04	4·09
	U	2·86	4·76	4·16	2·07	2·09	4·16
Thanjavur (M)	U	2·73	4·80	4·15	2·07	2·08	4·15
Orathanad Taluk	T	4·05	4·58	4·47	2·24	2·23	4·47
	R	4·06	4·57	4·47	2·23	2·24	4·47
	U	3·63	4·74	4·44	2·25	2·19	4·44
Mannargudi Taluk	T	3·48	4·36	4·15	2·06	2·09	4·15
	R	3·65	4·30	4·14	2·05	2·09	4·14
	U	2·91	4·64	4·21	2·11	2·10	4·21
Nagapattinam Taluk	T	3·26	4·38	4·05	2·01	2·04	4·05
	R	3·39	4·23	4·01	2·01	2·00	4·01
	U	3·02	4·71	4·15	2·03	2·12	4·15
Nagapattinam (M)	U	2·85	4·75	4·16	2·02	2·14	4·16
Tiruthuraipundi Taluk	T	3·54	4·35	4·15	2·08	2·07	4·15
	R	3·62	4·31	4·15	2·08	2·07	4·15
	U	3·14	4·60	4·16	2·07	2·09	4·16
Pattukkottai Taluk	T	3·38	4·46	4·14	2·07	2·07	4·14
	R	3·47	4·42	4·14	2·08	2·06	4·14
	U	2·86	4·78	4·16	2·07	2·09	4·16
Arantangi Taluk	T	3·85	4·42	4·25	2·12	2·13	4·25
	R	3·86	4·41	4·25	2·12	2·13	4·25
	U	3·63	4·55	4·24	2·12	2·12	4·24

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Two rooms				Three rooms			
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kumbakonam (M)	U	2·65	1·28	1·37	5·30	2·03	1·00	1·03	6·08
Nannilam Taluk	T	2·55	1·22	1·33	5·09	1·84	0·87	0·97	5·52
	R	2·55	1·22	1·33	5·10	1·86	0·88	0·98	5·57
	U	2·47	1·20	1·27	4·94	1·56	0·74	0·82	4·68
Papanasam Taluk	T	2·47	1·20	1·27	4·95	1·87	0·90	0·97	5·60
	R	2·42	1·16	1·26	4·85	1·76	0·82	0·94	5·27
	U	2·65	1·32	1·33	5·30	2·23	1·14	1·09	6·68
Thanjavur Taluk	T	2·59	1·28	1·31	5·18	1·94	1·00	0·94	5·83
	R	2·57	1·28	1·29	5·13	2·14	1·17	0·97	6·42
	U	2·61	1·29	1·32	5·22	1·84	0·92	0·92	5·52
Thanjavur (M)	U	2·63	1·30	1·33	5·25	1·83	0·92	0·91	5·48
Orathanad Taluk	T	2·74	1·40	1·34	5·49	1·89	0·94	0·95	5·68
	R	2·73	1·39	1·34	5·46	1·87	0·95	0·92	5·62
	U	3·04	1·69	1·35	6·08	2·07	0·89	1·18	6·20
Mannargudi Taluk	T	2·62	1·29	1·33	5·24	1·87	0·89	0·98	5·60
	R	2·64	1·31	1·33	5·28	1·78	0·87	0·91	5·34
	U	2·57	1·22	1·35	5·14	2·01	0·94	1·07	6·02
Nagapattinam Taluk	T	2·61	1·26	1·35	5·22	1·97	0·91	1·06	5·90
	R	2·59	1·26	1·33	5·18	1·87	0·87	1·00	5·61
	U	2·63	1·25	1·38	5·26	2·07	0·95	1·12	6·20
Nagapattinam (M)	U	2·64	1·25	1·39	5·28	2·05	0·93	1·12	6·14
Tiruthuraipundi Taluk	T	2·58	1·30	1·28	5·16	1·91	0·89	1·02	5·72
	R	2·64	1·34	1·30	5·27	1·84	0·90	0·94	5·53
	U	2·46	1·21	1·25	4·92	2·10	0·84	1·26	6·30
Pattukkottai Taluk	T	2·63	1·34	1·29	5·25	1·99	1·01	0·98	5·98
	R	2·61	1·34	1·27	5·22	1·99	1·01	0·98	5·96
	U	2·70	1·33	1·37	5·40	2·01	1·01	1·00	6·04
Arantangi Taluk	T	2·69	1·33	1·36	5·39	2·01	0·96	1·05	6·04
	R	2·67	1·31	1·36	5·33	2·00	0·96	1·04	5·99
	U	2·94	1·47	1·47	5·89	2·13	1·00	1·13	6·38

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Four rooms				Five rooms and above				Rooms not stated
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Kumbakonam (M)	U	1·87	0·86	1·01	7·49	1·21	0·61	0·60	7·92	3·32
Nannilam Taluk	T	1·53	0·70	0·83	6·13	1·08	0·54	0·54	5·89	4·01
	R	1·53	0·69	0·84	6·12	1·02	0·50	0·52	5·58	4·05
	U	1·57	0·80	0·77	6·27	2·56	1·62	0·94	13·67	1·00
Papanasam Taluk	T	1·63	0·83	0·80	6·51	1·29	0·61	0·68	7·70	3·98
	R	1·48	0·68	0·80	5·94	1·28	0·58	0·70	7·45	3·90
	U	2·15	1·36	0·79	8·62	1·30	0·67	0·63	8·21	4·50
Thanjavur Taluk	T	1·56	0·74	0·82	6·24	1·46	0 72	0·74	9·24	3·77
	R	1·44	0·67	0·77	5·76	1·07	0·56	0·51	6·11	3·80
	U	1·63	0·79	0·84	6·51	1·51	0·74	0·77	9·69	3·21
Thanjavur (M)	U	1·66	0·79	0·87	6·64	1·35	0·55	0·80	8·49	1·00
Orathanad Taluk	T	1·68	0·85	0·83	6·71	1·37	0·71	0·66	7·80	4·13
	R	1·67	0·85	0·82	6·70	1·43	0·74	0·69	8·20	3·93
	U	1·75	0·75	1·00	7·00	1·15	0·59	0·56	6·20	4·29
Mannargudi Taluk	T	1·59	0·75	0·84	6·36	0·84	0·42	0·42	7·11	4·53
	R	1·62	0·76	0·86	6·48	1·06	0·54	0·52	5·68	5·17
	U	1·56	0·73	0·83	6·23	0·76	0·37	0·39	8·20	3·00
Nagapattinam Taluk	T	1·71	0·83	0·88	6·83	1·23	0·65	0·58	7·34	3·58
	R	1·63	0·76	0·87	6·50	1·06	0·52	0·54	6·39	3·55
	U	1·79	0·90	0·89	7·15	1·37	0·75	0·62	8·10	3·62
Nagapattinam (M)	U	1·59	0·74	0·85	6·37	1·13	0·56	0·57	6·67	3·67
Tiruthuraipundi Taluk	T	1·48	0·80	0·68	5·92	1·41	0·60	0·81	7·96	3·54
	R	1·39	0·78	0·61	5·54	1·18	0·56	0·62	6·80	3·64
	U	1·81	0·85	0·96	7·23	1·87	0·69	1·18	10·11	3·43
Pattukkottai Taluk	T	1·68	0·88	0·80	6·70	1·53	0·96	0·57	9·07	3·27
	R	1·74	0·92	0·82	6·96	1·70	1·09	0·61	9·57	3·90
	U	1·52	0·76	0·76	6·09	1·35	0·82	0·53	8·49	2·75
Arantangi Taluk	T	2·30	1·10	1·20	9·21	1·60	0·78	0·82	10·04	3·57
	R	2·40	1·15	1·25	9·60	1·64	0·82	0·82	10·62	2·00
	U	1·45	0·70	0·75	5·80	1·33	C·57	0·76	7·00	3·83

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Total* No. of persons per room	Total* No. of persons per household	One room Persons	One room Males	One room Females	One room Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT	**T**	**3·11**	**4·56**	**4·26**	**2·08**	**2·18**	**4·26**
	R	**3·29**	**4·54**	**4·31**	**2·10**	**2·21**	**4·31**
	U	**2·68**	**4·62**	**4·07**	**1·99**	**2·08**	**4·07**
Tirupattur Taluk	T	2·85	4·49	4·12	1·99	2·13	4·12
	R	3·08	4·43	4·12	1·98	2·14	4·12
	U	2·47	4·60	4·11	1·99	2·12	4·11
Sivaganga Taluk	T	3·63	4·59	4·41	2·16	2·25	4·41
	R	3·81	4·58	4·43	2·17	2·26	4·43
	U	2·85	4·64	4·26	2·07	2·19	4·26
Tiruvadanai Taluk	T	3·35	4·80	4·48	2·18	2·30	4·48
	R	3·65	4·77	4·53	2·21	2·32	4·53
	U	2·41	4·93	4·15	1·97	2·18	4·15
Paramakudi Taluk	T	3·76	4·82	4·60	2·21	2·39	4·60
	R	4·06	4·87	4·71	2·27	2·44	4·71
	U	2·93	4·64	4·06	1·94	2·12	4·06
Ramanathapuram Taluk	T	3·39	4·83	4·54	2·19	2·35	4·54
	R	3·54	4·70	4·53	2·18	2·35	4·53
	U	3·07	5·15	4·60	2·24	2·36	4·60
Mudukulathur Taluk	T	3·41	4·78	4·49	2·22	2·27	4·49
	R	3·55	4·79	4·50	2·23	2·27	4·50
	U	2·37	4·73	4·24	1·92	2·32	4·24
Aruppukkottai Taluk	T	3·13	4·57	4·25	2·10	2·15	4·25
	R	3·15	4·46	4·25	2·10	2·15	4·25
	U	3·05	4·92	4·25	2·08	2·17	4·25
Aruppukkottai (M)	U	2·97	4·79	4·30	2·10	2·20	4·30
Sattur Taluk	T	2·75	4·43	3·96	1·95	2·01	3·96
	R	2·77	4·36	3·99	1·95	2·04	3·99
	U	2·69	4·62	3·90	1·94	1·96	3·90
Virudunagar (M)	U	2·94	4·61	4·04	2·01	2·03	4·04

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Two rooms				Three rooms			
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
RAMANATHAPURAM	**T**	**2·48**	**1·23**	**1·25**	**4·96**	**1·83**	**0·90**	**0·93**	**5·50**
DISTRICT	**R**	**2·46**	**1·21**	**1·25**	**4·91**	**1·86**	**0·91**	**0·95**	**5·58**
	U	**2·54**	**1·27**	**1·27**	**5·07**	**1·79**	**0·88**	**0·91**	**5·37**
Tirupattur Taluk	T	2·52	1·22	1·30	5·04	1·89	0·91	0·98	5·66
	R	2·51	1·19	1·32	5·02	1·90	0·91	0·99	5·71
	U	2·54	1·27	1·27	5·08	1·87	0·91	0·96	5·60
Sivaganga Taluk	T	2·60	1·30	1·30	5·19	1·91	0·94	0·97	5·74
	R	2·59	1·29	1·30	5·19	2·01	0·98	1·03	6·04
	U	2·61	1·31	1·30	5·21	1·74	0·87	0·87	5·22
Tiruvadanai Taluk	T	2·72	1·30	1·42	5·44	1·88	0·91	0·97	5·63
	R	2·68	1·31	1·37	5·37	1·97	0·98	0·99	5·92
	U	2·87	1·23	1·64	5·74	1·72	0·80	0·92	5·16
Paramakudi Taluk	T	2·70	1·31	1·39	5·40	2·11	0·98	1·13	6·34
	R	2·73	1·35	1·38	5·46	2·31	1·07	1·24	6·93
	U	2·65	1·24	1·41	5·30	1·87	0·87	1·00	5·61
Ramanathapuram Taluk	T	2·59	1·21	1·38	5·18	1·91	0·93	0·98	5·73
	R	2·51	1·17	1·34	5·01	1·91	0·91	1·00	5·72
	U	2·74	1·27	1·47	5·48	1·92	0·96	0·96	5·76
Mudukulathur Taluk	T	2·66	1·31	1·35	5·32	1·99	0·96	1·03	5·96
	R	2·71	1·34	1·37	5·42	2·06	1·02	1·04	6·18
	U	2·32	1·04	1·28	4·63	1·78	0·77	1·01	5·33
Aruppukkottai Taluk	T	2·40	1·20	1·20	4·81	1·73	0·84	0·89	5·19
	R	2·40	1·20	1·20	4·80	1·72	0·82	0·90	5·16
	U	2·42	1·20	1·22	4·84	1·75	0·88	0·87	5·25
Aruppukkottai (M)	U	2·50	1·25	1·25	5·00	1·76	0·88	0·88	5·29
Sattur Taluk	T	2·43	1·25	1·18	4·86	1·76	0·87	0·89	5·29
	R	2·33	1·16	1·17	4·65	1·76	0·86	0·90	5·28
	U	2·74	1·54	1·20	5·49	1·77	0·88	0·89	5·30
Virudunagar (M)	U	2·59	1·32	1·27	5·18	1·93	0·97	0·96	5·78

E-V-2. Number ons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rur Urban	Four rooms				Five rooms and above				Rooms not stated
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
RAMANATHAPURAM	**T**	**1·52**	**0·75**	**0·77**	**6·06**	**1·13**	**0·63**	**0·50**	**7·77**	**4·25**
DISTRICT	**R**	**1·54**	**0·76**	**0·78**	**6·17**	**1·11**	**0·60**	**0·51**	**7·48**	**4·25**
	U	**1·49**	**0·74**	**0·75**	**5·95**	**1·16**	**0·67**	**0·49**	**8·00**	**4·10**
Tirupattur Taluk	T	1·49	0·71	0·78	5·96	0·88	0·46	0·42	7·10	3·92
	R	1·56	0·75	0·81	6·24	0·97	0·53	0·44	7·74	3·93
	U	1·43	0·69	0·74	5·71	0·81	0·40	0·41	6·59	3·74
Sivaganga Taluk	T	1·55	0·75	0·80	6·22	1·05	0·57	0·48	7·13	4·39
	R	1·55	0·77	0·78	6·20	1·14	0·61	0·53	7·84	4·38
	U	1·56	0·73	0·83	6·24	0·93	0·52	0·41	6·17	5·00
Tiruvadanai Taluk	T	1·67	0·84	0·83	6·69	1·04	0·61	0·43	8·03	4·57
	R	1·95	0·97	0·98	7·79	0·99	0·48	0·51	6·71	4·55
	U	1·26	0·64	0·62	5·06	1·05	0·65	0·40	8·51	4·92
Paramakudi Taluk	T	1·62	0·75	0·87	6·49	1·40	0·65	0·75	8·21	4·21
	R	1·52	0·72	0·80	6·08	1·55	0·71	0·84	9·70	4·00
	U	1·70	0·78	0·92	6·79	1·32	0·62	0·70	7·42	4·25
Ramanathapuram Taluk	T	1·73	0·84	0·89	6·92	1·36	0·77	0·59	8·45	5·25
	R	1·70	0·85	0·85	6·79	1·18	0·59	0·59	6·80	3·00
	U	1·76	0·83	0·93	7·04	1·46	0·87	0·59	9·41	6·27
Mudukulathur Taluk	T	1·68	0·73	0·95	6·73	0·95	0·44	0·51	6·93	4·77
	R	1·82	0·79	1·03	7·28	0·76	0·36	0·40	6·80	4·78
	U	1·39	0·60	0·79	5·54	1·25	0·56	0·69	7·06	3·50
Aruppukkottai Taluk	T	1·46	0·75	0·71	5·84	2·53	1·94	0·59	14·07	4·06
	R	1·44	0·73	0·71	5·76	1·25	0·65	0·60	6·73	4·07
	U	1·50	7·79	0·71	6·00	4·85	4·28	0·57	28·53	3·59
Aruppukkottai (M)	U	1·52	0·81	0·71	6·07	2·50	1·91	0·59	14·68	3·54
Sattur Taluk	T	1·48	0·75	0·73	5·92	1·16	0·62	0·54	7·09	4·12
	R	1·41	0·71	0·70	5·66	1·21	0·62	0·59	6·83	4·16
	U	1·57	0·81	0·76	6·29	1·13	0·63	0·50	7·30	3·66
Virudunagar (M)	U	1·67	0·84	0·83	6·70	1·42	0·83	0·59	9·44	3·70

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Total* No. of persons per room	Total* No. of persons per household	One room Persons	One room Males	One room Females	One room Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Srivilliputtur Taluk	T	2·68	4·22	3·83	1·88	1·95	3·83
	R	2·76	4·17	3·83	1·87	1·96	3·83
	U	2·56	4·28	3·83	1·89	1·94	3·83
Rajapalayam (M)	U	2·47	4·35	3·86	1·90	1·96	3·86
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT	**T**	**2·42**	**4·33**	**3·93**	**1·92**	**2·01**	**3·93**
	R	**2·55**	**4·31**	**3·95**	**1·93**	**2·02**	**3·95**
	U	**2·17**	**4·37**	**3·90**	**1·90**	**2·00**	**3·90**
Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	T	2·69	4·39	3·96	1·92	2·04	3·96
	R	2·70	4·37	3·91	1·89	2·02	3·91
	U	2·66	4·47	4·12	2·02	2·10	4·12
Kovilpatti Taluk	T	2·80	4·37	4·01	1·99	2·02	4·01
	R	2·84	4·39	4·01	1·99	2·02	4·01
	U	2·62	4·29	4·00	1·99	2·01	4·00
Srivaikuntam Taluk	T	2·46	4·29	3·86	1·88	1·98	3 86
	R	2·52	4·16	3·80	1·83	1·97	3·80
	U	2·39	4·45	3·93	1·94	1·99	3·93
Tuticorin (M)	U	2·52	4·51	3·99	1·98	2·01	3·99
Tirunelveli Taluk	T	2·44	4·38	3·94	1·92	2·02	3·94
	R	2·64	4·22	3·96	1·93	2·03	3·96
	U	2·31	4·52	3·92	1·91	2·01	3·92
Tirunelveli (M)	U	2·02	4·31	3·55	1·74	1·81	3·55
Palayamcottai (M)	U	2·21	4·63	3·96	1·90	2·06	3·96
Tenkasi Taluk	T	2·60	4·49	4·13	2·06	2·07	4·13
	R	2·79	4·51	4·16	2·09	2·07	4·16
	U	2·07	4·43	4·01	1·93	2·08	4·01
Shencottah Taluk	T	1·91	4·33	3·82	1·88	1·94	3·82
	R	2·16	4·34	3·92	1·93	1·99	3·92
	U	1·51	4·32	3·51	1·73	1·78	3·51

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Two rooms Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Three rooms Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Srivilliputtur Taluk	T	2·26	1·13	1·13	4·52	1·75	0·88	0·87	5·25
	R	2·23	1·12	1·11	4·47	1·73	0·88	0·85	5·18
	U	2·30	1·14	1·16	4·60	1·77	0·88	0·89	5·31
Rajapalayam (M)	U	2·26	1·11	1·15	4·52	1·80	0·92	0·88	5·39
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT	**T**	**2·28**	**1·12**	**1·16**	**4·56**	**1·66**	**0·82**	**0·84**	**4·98**
	R	**2·30**	**1·15**	**1·15**	**4·60**	**1·66**	**0·81**	**0·85**	**4·98**
	U	**2·23**	**1·07**	**1·16**	**4·45**	**1·66**	**0·82**	**0·84**	**4·97**
Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	T	2·45	1·24	1·21	4·89	1·78	0·89	0·89	5·34
	R	2·46	1·25	1·21	4·93	1·80	0·89	0·91	5·41
	U	2·38	1·19	1·19	4·75	1·72	0·87	0·85	5·16
Kovilpatti Taluk	T	2·32	1·14	1·18	4·65	1·80	0·90	0·90	5·41
	R	2·34	1·15	1·19	4·68	1·85	0·92	0·93	5·55
	U	2·25	1·15	1·10	4·50	1·64	0·84	0·80	4·93
Srivaikuntam Taluk	T	2·25	1·10	1·15	4·51	1·68	0·82	0·86	5·03
	R	2·24	1·10	1·14	4·47	1·60	0·77	0·83	4·79
	U	2·28	1·11	1·17	4·56	1·75	0·87	0·88	5·25
Tuticorin (M)	U	2·33	1·14	1·19	4·66	1·84	0·93	0·91	5·51
Tirunelveli Taluk	T	2·32	1·14	1·18	4·65	1·72	0·84	0·88	5·17
	R	2·24	1·09	1·15	4·47	1·64	0·80	0·84	4·93
	U	2·41	1·19	1·22	4·81	1·77	0·86	0·91	5·30
Tirunelveli (M)	U	2·26	1·11	1·15	4·51	1·70	0·84	0·86	5·10
Palayamcottai (M)	U	2·42	1·19	1·23	4·84	1·78	0·87	0·91	5·34
Tenkasi Taluk	T	2·34	1·12	1·22	4·67	1·73	0·86	0·87	5·18
	R	2·48	1·26	1·22	4·95	1·70	0·85	0·85	5·09
	U	1·89	0·68	1·21	3·79	1·79	0·90	0·89	5·37
Shencottah Taluk	T	2·26	1·09	1·17	4·52	1·56	0·76	0·80	4·67
	R	2·29	1·12	1·17	4·59	1·60	0·77	0·83	4·80
	U	2·15	1·00	1·15	4·30	1·48	0·73	0·75	4·45

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Four rooms				Five rooms and above				Rooms not stated
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Srivilliputtur Taluk	T	1·38	0·70	0·68	5·51	1·16	0·59	0·57	7·07	3·60
	R	1·40	0·71	0·69	5·59	1·31	0·80	0·51	8·25	3·50
	U	1·36	0·70	0·66	5·45	1·06	0·46	0·60	6·34	3·71
Rajapalayam (M)	U	1·32	0·68	0·64	5·28	1·13	0·47	0·66	6·69	2·00
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT	**T**	**1·33**	**0·66**	**0·67**	**5·33**	**0·90**	**0·44**	**0·46**	**5·71**	**4·28**
	R	**1·33**	**0·66**	**0·67**	**5·34**	**0·90**	**0·43**	**0·47**	**5·77**	**4·29**
	U	**1·33**	**0·65**	**0·68**	**5·31**	**0·90**	**0·45**	**0·45**	**5·66**	**4·17**
Sankaranayinarkoil Taluk	T	1·53	0·84	0·69	6·10	0·55	0·24	0·31	5·94	4·38
	R	1·55	0·83	0·72	6·21	0·47	0·23	0·24	6·56	4·37
	U	1·48	0·86	0·62	5·90	0·86	0·31	0·55	4·99	6·00
Kovilpatti Taluk	T	1·51	0·78	0·73	6·02	1·11	0·59	0·52	6·58	4·19
	R	1·59	0·82	0·77	6·37	1·16	0·63	0·53	6·93	4·19
	U	1·26	0·64	0·62	5·03	0·99	0·50	0·49	5·80	0
Srivaikuntam Taluk	T	1·40	0·69	0·71	5·60	1·00	0·50	0·50	6·15	3·19
	R	1·31	0·64	0·67	5·25	0·94	0·44	0·50	5·66	3·73
	U	1·46	0·72	0·74	5·86	1·04	0·54	0·50	6·46	2·60
Tuticorin (M)	U	1·54	0·79	0·75	6·16	1·04	0·53	0·51	6·56	2·60
Tirunelveli Taluk	T	1·39	0·66	0·73	5·55	0·91	0·49	0·42	5·96	4·12
	R	1·26	0·58	0·68	5·05	0·83	0·42	0·41	5·23	4·56
	U	1·43	0·69	0·74	5·72	0·93	0·51	0·42	6·20	3·41
Tirunelveli (M)	U	1·38	0·64	0·74	5·50	0·92	0·52	0·40	5·84	3·42
Palayamcottai (M)	U	1·46	0·78	0·68	5·83	0·92	0·48	0·44	6·63	2·00
Tenkasi Taluk	T	1·42	0·69	0·73	5·69	0·96	0·46	0·50	6·00	4·38
	R	1·37	0·69	0·68	5·47	0·98	0·46	0·52	6·14	4·38
	U	1·51	0·71	0·80	6·04	0·94	0·47	0·47	5·81	0
Shencottah Taluk	T	1·21	0·59	0·62	4·83	0·86	0·41	0·45	5·34	7·00
	R	1·20	0·59	0·61	4·80	0·87	0·42	0·45	5·30	7·00
	U	1·21	0·59	0·62	4·85	0·85	0·41	0·44	5·38	0

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Total*		One room			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ambasamudram Taluk	T	1·80	4·00	3·57	1·72	1·85	3·57
	R	1·98	4·05	3·71	1·80	1·91	3·71
	U	1·58	3·91	3·27	1·57	1·70	3·27
Nanguneri Taluk	T	2·29	4·37	3·91	1·88	2·03	3·91
	R	2·30	4·35	3·90	1·87	2·03	3·90
	U	2·26	4·50	3·99	1·92	2·07	3·99
Tiruchendur Taluk	T	2·57	4·34	3·98	1·89	2·09	3·98
	R	2·85	4·27	3·96	1·89	2·07	3·96
	U	2·23	4·46	4·01	1·89	2·12	4·01
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT	**T**	**2·18**	**5·13**	**4·33**	**2·16**	**2·17**	**4·33**
	R	**2·20**	**5·13**	**4·33**	**2·15**	**2·18**	**4·33**
	U	**2·07**	**5·15**	**4·31**	**2·22**	**2·09**	**4·31**
Vilavancode Taluk	T	2·35	5·60	4·79	2·40	2·39	4·79
	R	2·39	5·59	4·78	2·39	2·39	4·78
	U	1·81	5·64	4·89	2·52	2·37	4·89
Kalkulam Taluk	T	2·37	5·14	4·29	2·12	2·17	4·29
	R	2·38	5·13	4·25	2·10	2·15	4·25
	U	2·36	5·29	4·69	2·34	2·35	4·69
Thovala Taluk	T	1·70	4·42	3·80	1·90	1·90	3·80
	R	1·70	4·42	3·80	1·90	1·90	3·80
Agasteeswaram Taluk	T	1·94	4·84	4·06	2·04	2·02	4·06
	R	1·88	4·72	4·02	1·97	2·05	4·02
	U	2·04	5·05	4·12	2·15	1·97	4·12
Nagercoil (M)	U	2·04	5·05	4·12	2·15	1·97	4·12

* Excludes persons with 'no room' and 'not stated'.

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (contd.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Two rooms: Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Three rooms: Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ambasamudram Taluk	T	1·96	1·02	0·94	3·92	1·46	0·72	0·74	4·37
	R	1·97	1·08	0·89	3·94	1·49	0·74	0·75	4·48
	U	1·94	0·94	1·00	3·88	1·42	0·70	0·72	4·25
Nanguneri Taluk	T	2·28	1·10	1·18	4·56	1·64	0·78	0·86	4·92
	R	2·28	1·10	1·18	4·56	1·63	0·78	0·85	4·89
	U	2·27	1·09	1·18	4·54	1·70	0·85	0·85	5·09
Tiruchendur Taluk	T	2·32	1·12	1·20	4·64	1·68	0·81	0·87	5·03
	R	2·32	1·12	1·20	4·65	1·68	0·82	0·86	5·03
	U	2·32	1·13	1·19	4·64	1·68	0·81	0·87	5·03
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT	**T**	**2·59**	**1·31**	**1·28**	**5·19**	**1·86**	**0·95**	**0·91**	**5·58**
	R	**2·60**	**1·31**	**1·29**	**5·20**	**1·86**	**0·96**	**0·90**	**5·59**
	U	**2·57**	**1·29**	**1·28**	**5·14**	**1·84**	**0·92**	**0·92**	**5·53**
Vilavancode Taluk	T	2·82	1·39	1·43	5·64	1·99	1·03	0·96	5·96
	R	2·82	1·39	1·43	5·64	1·99	1·03	0·96	5·98
	U	2·82	1·40	1·42	5·64	1·81	0·88	0·93	5·43
Kalkulam Taluk	T	2·63	1·35	1·28	5·25	1·96	1·03	0·93	5·89
	R	2·63	1·36	1·27	5·26	1·96	1·03	0·93	5·88
	U	2·59	1·28	1·31	5·18	2·00	1·03	0·97	5·99
Thovala Taluk	T	2·17	1·08	1·09	4·34	1·51	0·75	0·76	4·52
	R	2·17	1·08	1·09	4·34	1·51	0·75	0.76	4·52
Agasteeswaram Taluk	T	2·39	1·21	1·18	4·77	1·72	0·86	0·86	5·15
	R	2·34	1·17	1·17	4·67	1·67	0·84	0·83	5·01
	U	2·54	1·29	1·25	5·08	1·81	0·90	0·91	5·44
Nagercoil (M)	U	2·54	1·29	1·25	5·08	1·81	0·90	0·91	5·44

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (concld.)

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluk/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Total Rural Urban	Four rooms				Five rooms and above				Rooms not stated
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ambasamudram Taluk	T	1·16	0·56	0·60	4·66	0·86	0·40	0·46	5·08	13·71
	R	1·19	0·59	0·60	4·78	0·94	0·45	0·49	5·30	5·50
	U	1·14	0·55	0·59	4·54	0·78	0·36	0·42	4·85	24·67
Nanguneri Taluk	T	1·28	0·62	0·66	5·13	0·99	0·47	0·52	5·84	3·42
	R	1·27	0·62	0·65	5·10	0·98	0·47	0·51	5·73	3·42
	U	1·32	0·65	0·67	5·30	1·08	0·50	0·58	6·54	0
Tiruchendur Taluk	T	1·37	0·68	0·69	5·49	0·92	0·44	0·48	5·73	4·26
	R	1·49	0·73	0·76	5·97	1·01	0·47	0·54	6·48	4·29
	U	1·29	0·65	0·64	5·18	0·88	0·43	0·45	5·44	4·09
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT	**T**	**1·46**	**0·74**	**0·72**	**5·85**	**1·07**	**0·53**	**0·54**	**6·54**	**4·58**
	R	**1·46**	**0·74**	**0·72**	**5·85**	**1·08**	**0·54**	**0·54**	**6·52**	**4·64**
	U	**1·47**	**0·75**	**0·72**	**5·89**	**1·03**	**0·52**	**0·51**	**6·64**	**3·69**
Vilavancode Taluk	T	1·60	0·82	0·78	6·40	1·13	0·57	0·56	6·86	4·53
	R	1·61	0·83	0·78	6·43	1·15	0·58	0·57	6·89	4·53
	U	1·49	0·76	0·73	5·97	0·98	0·51	0·47	6·58	0
Kalkulam Taluk	T	1·52	0·79	0·73	6·09	1·12	0·54	0·58	6·98	4·65
	R	1·51	0·79	0·72	6·06	1·14	0·55	0·59	7·06	4·71
	U	1·60	0·80	0·80	6·41	0·98	0·50	0·48	6·32	4·00
Thovala Taluk	T	1·25	0·61	0·64	5·00	0·91	0·45	0·46	5·51	0
	R	1·25	0·61	0·64	5·00	0·91	0·45	0·46	5·51	0
Agasteeswaram Taluk	T	1·35	0·68	0·67	5·41	1·03	0·52	0·51	6·30	4·56
	R	1·31	0·64	0·67	5·24	1·02	0·52	0·50	6·07	4·72
	U	1·43	0·74	0·69	5·74	1·05	0·53	0·52	6·72	3·33
Nagercoil (M)	U	1·43	0·74	0·69	5·74	1·05	0·53	0·52	6·72	3·33

CHAPTER VIII

HOUSING IN DIFFERENT NATURAL DIVISIONS

The natural divisions— Previous practice

8 - 1. It has been the practice from 1911 Census to divide the States into natural divisions for purposes of Census tabulation with a view to facilitate the review of the data. Two conditions should be satisfied. Each division must be fairly homogeneous and there must be substantial uniformity in the areas comprising the division in natural conditions which have a bearing on population. There must be significant difference in this respect from one division to another. Till 1951 the divisions so far as they relate to the present Madras State were as follows: East coast central division consisting of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot. East Coast South division-Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. West coast division consisting of the Nilgiri now in Madras State, but grouped with Malabar and South Canara districts. With some modification, 5 divisions were formed in 1951.

Present divisions

8 - 2 Subsequent to 1951 Census, States reorganisation has taken place. Many areas in the former Madras State have been transferred to Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala. Some new areas have also come into the Madras State. Though Tamil is the regional language in all the places in the present Madras State, culture, social customs and habits, literacy, agricultural practice, inclination for hard work and seasonal condions vary from area to area. As a result of these, population trends, sex ratios, responsibility for developmental activities, economic conditions, general standard of living are affected. It will be, therefore, interesting to consolidate the Census data on the basis of natural divisions. For this purpose, the State can be divided into the following divisions. 1. Metropolitan Division consisting of Madras City and Saidapet Taluk. It is the most urbanised having 89.84% of urban population. Actually it forms a distinct part of the Greater Madras City. 2. Palar South Pennar Division consisting of Chingleput District except Saidapet Taluk, North Arcot District, South Arcot District except Chidambarm Taluk, northern taluks of Krishnagiri, Hosur, Dharmapuri and Harur of Salem District, Perambalur and Udaiyarpalayam of Tiruchirapalli District. This area is predominantly occupied by Vanniyas. This area has remnants of Pallava culture. 3. Cauvery Basin Division consisting of Chidambaram Taluk of South Arcot District, Thanjavur District and deltaic taluks of Tiruchirapalli, Lalgudi, Musiri and Kulittalai. It has a predominance of Chola culture. 4. Kongunad Division consisting of the southern taluks of Omalur, Salem, Yercaud, Attur, Rasipuram, Namakkal, Tiruchengode and Sankari of Salem District, Coimbatore District, Karur Taluk of Tiruchirapalli District and Palni Taluk of Madurai District. This area is predominantly occupied by Vellala Goundars. 5. Southern Division consisting of southern taluks of Alangudi, Kulathur, Tirumayam of Tiruchirapalli District, Madurai District except Palni Taluk, Ramanathapuram District and Tirunelveli District. It is predominantly occupied by Mukkulathars and the culture is Pandyan. 6. Kanyakumari Division consisting of the whole of Kanyakumari district. It has become part of Madras State as a result of States Reorganisation. Its climatic conditions are totally different from the rest of the Madras State. It is influenced both by Chera and Pandya cultures.

7. Nilgiri Division-whole of Nilgiri—It is a mountainous tract and used to be considered as part of the Western division along with Malabar. It is now treated as a separate unit in Madras State.

8 - 3. A statement indicating the area, population and density of natural divisions is given below.

Statement VIII-1

Area, density and population by natural divisions

State/Natural Division	Density	Area in sq. miles	Population
1	2	3	4
State	672	50,154·7	33,686,953
Metropolitan Division	7689	276·1	2,123,027
Palar-South Pennar Division	581	16,567·6	9,619,510
Cauvery Basin Division	827	6,384·4	5,277,971
Kongunad Division	629	10,593·5	6,663,299
Southern Division	585	14,705·9	8,596,923
Kanyakumari Division	1543	645·5	996,915
Nilgiri Division	417	981·7	409,308

8 - 4. It will be interesting to study the housing conditions of these areas and see whether any appreciable variations can be found from one area to another. We have prepared a series of Tables (Statements VIII-4 to 12) giving figures for the rural sectors of these areas. We also attach a statement showing the proportion of urban areas in these divisions and their population. As the general characteristics found in these divisions as far as urban areas are concerned are similar and have been discussed in detail, we propose to confine our further discussion to the rural areas only. It is interesting to note that Palar South Pennar division has only an urban population of 14.11% and Kanyakumari division has 15.05%. Nilgiri has recorded a high proportion of 43.94%. Among the three natural divisions, Cauvery Basin, Kongunad and Southern, maximum urban population is found in Southern with 28.92%.

Comparative study of rural housing in various divisions

Statement VIII—2

Total population, urban population and percentage of urban population to total population in natural divisions

Division	Total population	Urban population	Percentage of urban population to total population
1	2	3	4
Metropolitan	2,123,027	1,907,308	89·84
Palar-South Pennar	9,619,510	1,357,633	14·11
Cauvery	5,277,971	1,214,018	23·00
Kongunad	6,663,299	1,695,551	25·45
Southern	8,596,923	2,486,072	28·92
Kanyakumari	996,915	150,079	15·05
Nilgiri	409,308	179,867	43·94

8 - 5. The maximum vacancy is seen in Nilgiri Division. Kongunad has the next higher vacancy. In the Metropolitan Division, the rural area has been influenced by the impact of the urban sector with the result that the lowest vacancy of 52 is recorded. Maximum number of dwellings are found in Palar South Pennar Basin. Kongunad has recorded the maximum of shop-*cum*-dwellings and workshop-*cum*-dwellings. Actually the number of shop-*cum*-dwellings in Palar South Pennar Basin and Metropolitan Division is the same as Kongunad Division, but in workshop-*cum*-dwelling, Kongunad is far ahead of all other regions. Kanyakumari has recorded the lowest number of shop-*cum*-dwellings and Nilgiri the lowest number of workshop-*cum*-dwellings. In shops etc., Kanyakumari Division has a proportion of 32 while Metropolitan, Cauvery Basin and Southern divisions record 14 each. Kongunad records the lowest among the divisions. Nilgiri Division occupies the first place in houses used as business houses and offices with a proportion of 4, followed by Kanyakumari Division with a proportion of 3. Amoung houses used as factories etc., Kanyakumari stands first with a proportion of 9 followed by Nilgiri with 7. Metropolitan, Cauvery Basin and Kongunad divisions share the third place with a proportion of 6 each. Facilities regarding public health and medical institutions are found to be negligible in the four major divisions of the State, Palar South Pennar, Cauvery, Kongunad and Southern. Similarly, the places of entertainment in community are negligible in Kongunad Division. All these areas are well provided with schools and other educational institutions. Nilgiri is leading.

8 - 6. When we scrutinise the Table under Tenure Status, we find Kanyakumari has the maximum number of dwellings which are owned. Palar South Pennar Basin is close to Kanyakumari in the number of owned dwellings. Metropolitan, Cauvery, Kongunad and Southern have a high proportion of owned dwellings while Nilgiri has recorded the lowest. Nilgiri Division reflects the impact of provision of low rent housing or rent free accomodation made available to plantation labourers which industry is a predominant one in this division as also the tendency on the part of outside persons who come and live in this district not to own houses. The same pattern is more or less maintained in shop-*cum*-dwelling and workshop-cum-dwelling.

Industrial housing

8 - 7. As has been indicated earlier, 235—handloom weaving, is the most predominant industry in the State. This predominance is maintained in the rural sectors of all the natural divisions, except in Metropolitan and Nilgiri divisions. The only variation we find is that Kongunad has 657 units out of 1,000 under handloom and Palar South Pennar Basin has 545. The second industry is 200—Production of rice, atta etc., in Palar South Pennar Basin and Cauvery Basin. This is not a prominent industry in Kongunad while in Southern and Kanyakumari, it takes the sixth rank and in Nilgiri fourth. 273—Manufacture of textile garments is the predominant industry in Nilgiri Division while in Kanyakumari it is the second major one. In Palar South Pennar and Metropolitan divisions this industry occupies the third position. This industry ranks fifth in Kongunad and Southern divisions and holds the sixth place in Cauvery Basin Division. 369—Manufacture of sundry hardwares is another industry which is found in all divisions. Except for small variations from division to division, the general trend of industries seems to be preserved in all the divisions except that there is a concentration of handloom in Kongunad and Palar South Pennar.

Distribution on basis of fuel used

8 - 8. We will now examine the distribution of work shops and factories by the kind of fuel used. As is to be expected, Metropolitan Division is ahead of other areas in the use of power closely followed by Nilgiri. This is to a certain extent explained by the absence of handloom establishments in Nilgiri for which no power is generally used. In all the industries put together 183 units are covered by electricity in Metropolitan area. Liquid fuel is not of much significance while 162 units are accounted for by coal etc. In the Palar South Pennar Division which is industrially most backward, the maximum number of units

without power are seen, 935. While electricity is comparatively more prominent as will be seen from the figures of electricity and liquid fuel which are 38 and 18, a large number of units in this division are covered by handloom and it is not unreasonable to expect smaller use of power in this division. The same position is repeated in Cauvery Basin, the use of electricity being a little more than in the previous divisions. Cauvery Basin has fewer handloom units, but it represents an agricultural sector and as such the use of power is limited. In the Kongunad, non-fuel units are higher, 961. This is due to the fact that the maximum number of handloom units are found in this area. Electricity is the dominant power used. It may, however, be added that in this is included some of the highly industrialised centres of the State like Coimbatore and this table does not adequately reflect the importance of heavy and medium scale industries found in different parts of the State. In the Southern Division, electricity is more prominent than liquid fuel and coal. Non-power using units are more in Southern Division. Generally this area is full of cottage industries units for which no power is normally used. Kanyakumari repeats the pattern of Southern Division in this matter. Nilgiri has got a separate pattern even in the rural sector—258 units are run by electricity. Liquid fuel has 53 units. This is largely due to the existence of a number of tea factories in the rural sector of this district as well as the availability of electricity as it is near the electricity producing centres. It will be thus seen that the use of power reflects the pattern of the natural divisions, more electricity being consumed in centres which are more urbanised. The fact that a large number of units in the Madras State are either cottage industries or small scale industries is reflected in the presence of a large number of units using no power.

Variation in materials used for construction

8 - 9. We will now discuss the wall material and roof material on the basis of Tables prepared by us. In Metropolitan Division, out of every 1,000 houses 176 are built of burnt bricks and 745 of mud. There are 68 houses built of stone and 1 of cement concrete. Most of the mud houses are found in the villages far away from Madras. Houses which have walls built of burnt bricks are found near Madras and this is due to the proximity of the brick kilns and chambers in and around Madras City. Maximum number of mud walls are found in the Palar South Pennar Division, there being 810 houses using mud as wall material closely followed by Cauvery Basin with 779 houses out of 1,000 and the Southern Division with 739 per 1,000. The Palar South Pennar Basin consists for a major part arid and dry tracts conducive to the growth of millet and does not possess the rich alluvial soil of the Cauvery River Basin. They have, therefore, to live frugally. That is why mud wall is preferred in these regions. Burnt bricks follow next in importance, there being 158, 143 and 144 in the three divisions mentioned above. However, one significant difference can be observed in the use of unburnt bricks. In the Palar South Pennar Division, burnt bricks are preferred more than the unburnt bricks, there being 6 houses per 1,000 using unburnt bricks as against 158 houses using burnt bricks. In the Cauvery Basin, 27 houses have unburnt bricks compared with 143 under burntbricks and in the Southern Division 25 houses are of unburnt bricks and 144 of burnt bricks. A change in preference is, however, seen in Kongunad Division which is predominantly occupied by Vellalas. Even though mud is preferred as wall material there being 704 houses using mud; burnt bricks do not seem to be preferred as much as in the other three divisions, there being 78 houses using them as wall material. Unburnt bricks are also rarely preferred, only 5 out of 1,000 showing this as the wall material. On the contrary, stone houses seem to be preferred next to mud, 184 houses having stone walls. This has also been noticed in the rural areas of Saidapet taluk, there being a number of stone quarries near Kanchipuram and Saidapet from which stones could be brought cheaply and used as building material. The proximity of stone quarries and the availability of cheap granite stones have led

to increased use of stones as building material. In the Southern Division also which includes Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts, stones are to a certain extent used for construction of walls as there are 64 houses out of 1,000 under this category. The maximum use of stones as wall material is in the Nilgiri Division, where 230 houses out of 1,000 use stones for house construction. The climate of the place with a low temperature and the biting cold in the winter necessarily precludes mud as wall material and therefore we find only 90 houses out of 1,000 built of mud, perhaps by poorer sections who cannot afford to construct houses out of bricks. A large number of tribals living in that area has also influenced the housing pattern and the material used in the construction of walls. The houses are constructed out of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboos by most of the Todas, Kotas, Kurumbas and Irulars, who live in huts built of bamboos and grass. Concentration of a large number of tribals like Kanis and others in Kanyakumari have also led to 46 out of 1,000 being constructed of same material. The availability of timber which is a distinct feature of the entire Kerala region facilitates timber being used in Kanykumari. In fact, compared to other divisions where the proportion is less than 7, in Kanyakumari 20 out of 1,000 houses have timber for their walls. In Nilgiri because of the physical climate, 487 houses are built of burnt bricks and 90 houses have corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets for their walls, and except for Kongunad Division where 21 houses have corrugated iron sheets as their material, in all other divisions, the usage of this material is restricted to certain pockets. In Kanyakumari Division we find that no item is dominant as wall material. In fact people living in Kanyakumari prefer mud, unburnt bricks as well as burnt, in fairly equal proportions, the range being between 256 and 345 houses per thousand; the least preferred is unburnt bricks and the most preferred being burnt bricks.

8 - 10. Taking the State as a whole, the most preferred raw material for roof seems to be grass, leaves, reed, thatch or bamboo. But regional variations and preferences are apparent when we take divisions individually. The foregoing fact is applicable to rural sector and does not take into account urban conditions. In all the divisions except Nilgiri, the most common roof material is thatch. However, in Nilgiri Division, tiles, slates or shingles are preferred; whereas there are only 127 houses using thatch or bamboo as roof material, 650 houses have tiles and slate. Corrugated iron sheet, zinc and other metal sheets are used as roof material in 179 houses. These are followed by asbestos sheet in the case of 24 houses. The only explanation for this special preference can be found in the climatic conditions of this place. Extreme cold necessarily forces people to use some material which would preserve warmth and not allow the cold winds enter the interior. At the same time the heavy rains during the summer months and the strong winds prevalent in these areas would easily blow away light roof material and therefore zinc sheets and tiles are the only things which can withstand the physical and climatic conditions. Among other divisions, Metropolitan rural has 741 houses with thatch or reeds as roof material followed by tiles of which there are 215 houses and next in importance is concreate and stone slabs of which there are 29 houses. In the case of Palar South Pennar Division, same pattern is evident. But there are more brick and lime roofs compared to the Metropolitan Division and lesser concrete roofed houses. The same pattern is repeated in the case of Cauvery River Basin. But there are about 7 houses having corrugated iron sheets for roof compared to the other two divisions which have very negligible proportions. In the case of Kongunad Division, people prefer thatch roofs and tiled roofs almost equally to the exclusion of other types of roofs. Only the relatively well-to-do seem to construct houses with brick and lime, there being 520 of the first followed by 464 of the second with only 7 of the third. Negligible proportions are found in other varieties. Strangely enough the pattern is entirely different in the Southern Division. Though grass and thatch are still preferred for roofing, people have other major preferences which are not found elsewhere in the other divisions.

599 use grass as roof meterial, 240 tiles, 32 corrugated zinc sheets, 61 brick and lime and 51 concrete. Like Kongunad, people living in Kanyakumari have only two preferences. To the exclusion of others, either they have houses with grass or thatch for the roof or use tiles and slates as roof material, the former being preferred to the latter. This is due to two major causes. Most of the tribals living in the arca use only thatch for their roofs, and as in Malabar, tile as roof material is much preferred and since Kanyakumari has been long associated with Kerala region, the use of roof material has to a large extent been influenced by preferences in Kerala.

8 - 11. We will now discuss the distribution of 1,000 Census households, according to the number of rooms occupied in various divisions. The maximum number of no regular room is found in Palar South Pennar Basin followed by Southern, Metropolitan, Cauvery and Kongunad. The number of no regular rooms is inappreciably low in Kanyakumari and none is found in Nilgiri. The highest number of one roomed households is found in Cauvery Basin followed by Kongunad and then by Palar South Pennar Division. In two roomed houses the lowest number is found in Cauvery Division. Actually the conditions regarding the number of rooms seem to be the worst in Cauvery Basin as only 51 houses out of 1,000 can be said to have adequate accommodation. The conditions in Palar Basin are equally bad though the number of houses with adequate accommodation is 73. But the houses with no regular room is as high as 70. Palar Basin is economically backward and it may account for the low figure noticed in that area. As against this, Cauvery Basin consists of fertile lands with an old civilization and the possibility of increasing the area available for housing is limited. Regarding accommodation, the conditions are better in Kanyakumari and Nilgiri districts. Southern Division seems to be better than Kongunad as far as accommodation is concerned. This is to a certain extent due to the conditions obtaining in Tirunelveli whose habits of living are more or less identical with those of Kanyakumari District. If we analyse Subsidiary Table E-V-2, we find that the maximum congestion is found in Cauvery Basin followed by Palar South Pennar Basin. It is significant because the number of persons living in each household is the lowest in Cauvery Basin with 4.36. The conditions in Nilgiri are quite happy. Kongunad has also recorded a high figure of 3·23 per room though the size of household is only 4.49. Regarding the number of persons per household in rural areas of various natural divisions, the lowest is recorded in Cauvery Basin followed by Southern Division.

Statement VIII—3

Persons per household in the rural areas of the various natural divisions

State/Division	Persons per household
1	2
State	4·57
Metropolitan Division	4·80
Palar South Pennar Division	4·77
Cauvery Basin Division	4·36
Kongunad Division	4·49
Southern Division	4·47
Kanyakumari Division	5·13
Nilgiri Division	4·63

Statement VIII—4

E-I-1. Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses in rural areas of natural divisions

Name of division	Vacant census houses	Occupied census houses													
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, tourists homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat-shops & catering places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and Medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors, clinics, dispensaries etc.,	Others
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I Metropolitan	52	948	899	891	7	1	2	14	1	6	3	4	1	1	17
II Palar South Pennar Basin	61	939	900	883	7	10	1	7	2	4	4	2	1	N	18
III Cauvery Basin	62	938	875	862	6	7	2	14	2	6	4	6	1	N	28
IV Kongunad	86	914	875	848	7	20	1	5	2	6	3	1	N	N	21
V Southern	77	923	869	858	6	5	3	14	2	4	4	3	1	N	23
VI Kanyakumari	64	936	839	831	4	4	1	32	3	9	3	9	2	1	37
VII Nilgiri	128	872	819	811	6	2	1	9	4	7	6	3	2	2	19

N denotes negligible figures.

Statement VIII—5

E-II-1. Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of census houses in rural areas of natural divisions

(Based on 20% Sample)

Sl. No.	Name of division	Households in census houses used as			
		Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-Dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-Dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	Metropolitan	990	6	1	3
II	Palar South Pennar Basin	982	6	10	2
III	Cauvery Basin	983	6	7	4
IV	Kongunad	968	7	21	4
V	Southern	988	5	5	2
VI	Kanyakumari	989	4	4	3
VII	Nilgiri	983	8	2	7

Statement VIII—6

E-II-2. Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used as dwellings by types of census houses and tenure status in rural areas of natural divisions

(Based on 20% Sample)

Sl. No.	Name of division	Dwellings			Shop-*cum*-dwellings			Workshop-*cum*-dwellings			Dwellings with other uses		
		Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	Metropolitan	875	109	6	4	2	0	1	N	0	2	1	0
II	Palar South Pennar Basin	914	65	3	5	1	N	9	1	N	1	1	N
III	Cauvery Basin	870	111	2	4	2	N	6	1	0	2	2	N
IV	Kongunad	864	100	4	5	2	N	18	3	N	2	2	N
V	Southern	898	85	5	4	1	N	4	1	N	1	1	N
VI	Kanyakumari	920	64	5	3	1	N	4	N	0	2	1	N
VII	Nilgiri	433	496	54	2	6	0	N	2	0	1	6	N

N denotes negligible figures,

Statement VIII—7

E-III-1. Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories in rural areas of natural divisions

Division	All Division (Division 2 & 3)	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 205	Minor Group 207	Major Group 21	Minor Group 214	Minor Group 218
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I Metropolitan	1,000	240	209	20	9	40	40	0
II Palar South Pennar Basin	1,000	72	61	2	6	12	12	N
III Cauvery Basin	1,000	120	109	5	3	16	15	1
IV Kongunad	1,000	42	20	2	6	5	4	1
V Southern	1,000	73	64	2	3	16	8	7
VI Kanyakumari	1,000	157	59	2	5	5	2	1
VII Nilgiri	1,000	211	67	136	0	366	6	132

Division	Major Group 22	Minor Group 220	Minor Group 224	Minor Group 225	Major Group 23	Minor Group 233	Minor Group 235	Minor Group 236
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I Metropolitan	12	12	0	0	119	0	113	0
II Palar South Pennar Basin	12	11	N	N	549	2	545	N
III Cauvery Basin	8	5	N	N	218	N	216	N
IV Kongunad	6	2	0	2	689	3	659	17
V Southern	35	34	1	N	333	3	321	1
VI Kanyakumari	5	4	0	N	222	0	215	1
VII Nilgiri	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0

Division	Major Group 24	Major Group 25	Minor Group 255	Major Group 26	Minor Group 264	Major Group 27	Minor Group 270	Minor Group 273
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
I Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0	125	0	116
II Palar South Pennar Basin	N	2	2	28	28	64	N	56
III Cauvery Basin	N	0	0	57	57	86	N	77
IV Kongunad	0	3	3	29	29	49	19	24
V Southern	N	N	N	1	1	73	N	69
VI Kanyakumari	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	150
VII Nilgiri	0	0	0	2	0	248	2	246

Statement VIII—7 (contd.)

E-III-1. Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisons, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories in rural areas of natural divisions (contd.)

Division	Minor Group 274	Major Group 28	Minor Group 281	Minor Group 282	Minor Group 287	Minor Group 288	Major Group 29	Minor Group 292
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
I Metropolitan	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0
II Palar South Pennar Basin	7	61	10	15	0	31	N	0
III Cauvery Basin	8	113	17	36	0	58	N	N
IV Kongunad	4	27	5	11	0	8	N	0
V Southern	2	87	12	35	1	39	N	0
VI Kanyakumari	33	28	8	10	0	7	3	0
VII Nilgiri	0	10	4	0	0	6	0	0

Division	Major Group 30	Minor Group 301	Minor Group 302	Major Group 31	Minor Group 310	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 313	Major Group 32
1	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
I Metropolitan	3	0	3	29	17	12	0	0
II Palar South Pennar Basin	N	N	N	12	4	6	1	N
III Cauvery Basin	2	1	1	5	2	2	0	N
IV Kongunad	1	N	N	6	2	4	N	N
V Southern	2	N	1	9	2	5	1	N
VI Kanyakumari	6	4	0	4	N	3	N	12
VII Nilgiri	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	6

Division	Minor Group 320	Minor Group 323	Major Group 33	Minor Group 333	Minor Group 334	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336
1	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
I Metropolitan	0	0	26	0	0	9	3
II Palar South Pennar Basin	N	0	1	N	N	N	N
III Cauvery Basin	N	0	5	2	N	N	1
IV Kongunad	N	N	1	N	N	N	N
V Southern	0	N	16	2	10	N	N
VI Kanyakumari	N	1	13	1	N	4	4
VII Nilgiri	0	4	25	0	0	23	0

Statement VIII—7 (concld.)

E-III-1. Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories in rural areas of natural divisions (concld.)

Division	Major Group 34 & 35	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 341	Minor Group 343	Minor Group 350	Minor Group 357	Major Group 36
1	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
I Metropolitan	156	145	0	0	6	0	81
II Palar South Pennar Basin	41	2	N	1	37	0	54
III Cauvery Basin	49	1	1	1	44	0	108
IV Kongunad	19	N	1	N	17	N	53
V Southern	60	3	1	1	53	0	113
VI Kanyakumari	41	14	N	0	23	0	94
VII Nilgiri	8	0	0	0	0	0	35

Division	Minor Group 365	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 378	Minor Group 379	Major Group 38
1	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
I Metropolitan	0	6	55	9	0	9	125
II Palar South Pennar Basin	4	1	45	1	N	N	45
III Cauvery Basin	8	2	97	N	N	N	103
IV Kongunad	4	N	47	1	0	N	45
V Southern	10	2	92	N	N	N	76
VI Kanyakumari	4	0	88	4	2	0	87
VII Nilgiri	2	8	24	0	0	0	8

Division	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 399
1	63	64	65	66	67	68
I Metropolitan	23	90	12	26	14	3
II Palar South Pennar Basin	1	42	2	46	43	3
III Cauvery Basin	N	97	6	110	105	3
IV Kongunad	1	33	11	26	23	2
V Southern	1	71	4	106	102	4
VI Kanyakumari	1	75	9	128	123	2
VII Nilgiri	6	0	2	65	24	35

Statement VIII—8

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in rural areas of natural divisions

Division	Power or fuel used	All Division (Division 2 & 3)	Major Group 20	Minor Group 200	Minor Group 205	Minor Group 207	Major Group 21	Minor Group 214
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I Metropolitan	E	183	458	514	0	0	214	214
	L	38	133	153	0	0	0	0
	C	162	36	14	286	0	143	143
	O	6	0	0	0	0	143	143
	N. P.	611	373	319	714	1,000	500	500
II Palar South Pennar Basin	E	38	449	496	0	318	38	18
	L	18	248	287	0	30	4	3
	C	7	12	10	23	0	17	18
	O	2	0	0	0	0	69	71
	N.. P.	935	291	207	977	652	872	890
III Cauvery Basin	E	56	425	457	30	290	65	21
	L	39	324	358	0	0	0	0
	C	14	3	0	75	0	0	0
	O	1	6	6	0	26	40	42
	N. P.	890	242	179	895	684	895	937
IV Kongunad	E	28	416	651	0	358	199	25
	L	5	103	181	0	0	35	17
	C	6	13	9	93	0	35	51
	O	N	4	5	0	0	41	59
	N. P.	961	464	154	907	642	690	848
V Southern	E	48	501	557	0	305	176	44
	L	18	216	246	0	28	27	9
	C	18	6	4	74	0	40	79
	O	1	2	2	0	0	36	61
	N. P.	915	275	191	926	667	721	807
VI Kanyakumari	E	61	322	852	0	83	91	0
	L	6	0	0	0	0	455	0
	C	20	5	7	200	0	0	0
	O	N	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	913	673	141	800	917	454	1,000
VII Nilgiri	E	258	173	545	0	0	572	0
	L	53	19	61	0	0	133	0
	C	20	29	0	45	0	17	0
	O	6	0	0	0	0	6	0
	N. P.	663	779	394	955	0	272	1,000

Statement VIII—8 (contd.)

E.III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in rural areas of natural divisions (contd.)

Minor Group 218	Major Group 22	Minor Group 220	Minor Group 224	Minor Group 225	Major Group 23	Minor Group 233	Minor Group 235	Minor Group 236	Major Group 24	Major Group 25	Minor Group 255	Major Group 26
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1,000	1,000	0	0	951	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
750	91	93	0	1,000	1	156	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	N	22	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	909	907	1,000	0	999	822	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	997
889	20	0	500	500	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	980	1,000	500	500	999	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	999
512	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	19
93	0	0	0	0	N	18	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	N	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
395	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	991	946	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	979
213	0	0	0	0	9	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	N	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
753	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	990	958	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	985	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
108	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
646	500	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statement VIII—8 (contd.)

E.III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in rural areas of natural divisions (contd.)

Division	Power or fuel used	Minor Group 264	Major Group 27	Minor Group 270	Minor Group 273	Minor Group 274	Major Group 28	Minor Group 281
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
I Metropolitan	E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
II Palar South Pennar Basin	E	0	1	0	1	0	3	12
	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	1,000	999	1,000	999	1,000	997	988
III Cauvery Basin	E	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	997	991
IV Kongunad	E	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	987	994
V Southern	E	0	2	0	0	0	7	19
	L	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	7	38
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	1,000	998	1,000	1,000	1,000	985	943
VI Kanyakumari	E	0	0	0	0	0	30	53
	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	970	947
VII Nilgiri	E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000

Statement VIII—8 (contd.)

E-III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and *selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in rural areas of natural divisions* (contd.)

Minor Group 282	Minor Group 287	Minor Group 288	Major Group 29	Minor Group 292	Major Group 30	Minor Group 301	Minor Group 302	Major Group 31	Minor Group 310	Minor Group 311	Minor Group 313	Major Group 32
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	333	250	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	700	667	750	0	0
0	0	0	667	0	375	0	500	10	33	0	0	500
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	0	1,000	333	0	625	1,000	500	990	967	1,000	1,000	500
2	0	0	0	0	211	286	91	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
996	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	789	714	909	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
6	0	0	667	0	111	111	125	14	33	8	0	333
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	56	111	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	33	0	0	0
977	0	1,000	333	0	833	778	875	976	934	992	1,000	667
4	0	0	500	0	190	667	118	9	0	14	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
992	1,000	1,000	500	0	810	333	882	991	1,000	986	1,000	0
42	0	0	0	0	200	273	0	0	0	0	0	33
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
958	0	1,000	1,000	0	800	727	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	834
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000

Statement VIII—8 (contd.)

E.III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in rural areas of natural divisions (contd.)

Division	Power or fuel used	Minor Group 320	Minor Group 323	Major Group 33	Minor Group 333	Minor Group 334	Minor Group 335	Minor Group 336
1	2	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
I Metropolitan	E	0	0	889	0	0	1,000	1,000
	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	0	0	111	0	0	0	0
II Palar South Pennar Basin	E	500	0	143	0	200	0	0
	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	500	0	857	1,000	800	1,000	1,000
III Cauvery Basin	E	0	0	62	0	0	250	0
	L	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
	C	1,000	0	16	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	0	0	891	1,000	1,000	750	1,000
IV Kongunad	E	0	1,000	238	0	143	667	0
	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	1,000	0	762	1,000	857	333	1,000
V Southern	E	0	0	76	0	7	0	0
	L	0	0	103	0	15	0	0
	C	0	1,000	5	0	7	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	0	0	816	1,000	971	1,000	1,000
VI Kanyakumari	E	0	0	31	0	0	111	0
	L	0	0	94	0	0	0	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	1,000	1,000	875	1,000	1,000	889	1,000
VII Nilgiri	E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	167	0	0	182	0
	N. P.	0	1,000	833	0	0	818	0

Statement VIII—8 (contd.)

E.III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Mnior Groups by kind of fuel or power used in rural areas of natural divisions (contd.)

Major Group 34 & 35	Minor Group 340	Minor Group 341	Minor Group 343	Minor Group 350	Minor Group 357	Major Group 36	Minor Group 365	Minor Group 368	Minor Group 369	Major Group 37	Minor Group 378	Minor Group 379
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
0	0	0	0	0	0	107	0	0	105	333	0	333
0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	105	0	0	0
759	820	0	0	0	0	322	0	0	263	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
241	180	0	0	1,000	0	500	0	0	527	667	0	667
19	122	400	0	9	0	18	10	156	13	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	8	21	0	4	143	0	167
7	24	0	0	3	0	80	42	63	75	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	22	281	0	0	0	0	0
973	854	600	1,000	988	0	872	646	781	908	857	1,000	833
0	0	0	0	0	0	15	130	42	4	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	333	0	0
3	0	0	0	2	0	77	100	0	77	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
997	1,000	1,000	1,000	998	0	905	770	958	916	667	1,000	1,000
10	0	87	500	0	667	22	22	125	21	478	0	750
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	218	0	0
11	500	43	0	0	0	61	109	62	56	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
979	500	870	500	1,000	333	915	869	813	921	304	0	250
7	45	187	0	0	0	16	8	120	8	286	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
32	455	0	0	4	0	84	130	120	81	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
961	500	813	1,000	996	0	898	862	760	908	714	1,000	1,000
10	30	0	0	0	0	13	111	0	9	300	600	0
20	30	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
51	152	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	113	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
919	788	1,000	0	1,000	0	877	889	0	873	700	400	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	250	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	235	0	0	333	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	0	0	0	0	0	706	1,000	750	667	0	0	0

Statement VIII—8 (concld.)

E.III-3. Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in rural areas of natural divisions (concld.)

Division	Power or fuel used	Major Group 38	Minor Group 384	Minor Group 388	Minor Group 389	Major Group 39	Minor Group 393	Minor Group 399
1	2	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
I Metropolitan	E	70	375	0	0	222	0	1,000
	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	0	0	0	0	111	200	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	930	625	1,000	1,000	667	800	0
II Palar South Pennar Basin	E	8	263	3	0	7	1	103
	L	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	C	5	53	0	83	29	28	44
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	987	684	997	917	963	970	853
III Cauvery Basin	E	3	200	2	14	4	2	81
	L	1	200	0	0	1	1	0
	C	5	0	0	100	34	35	27
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	991	600	998	886	961	962	892
IV Kongunad	E	11	550	0	3	16	3	120
	L	2	150	0	0	20	22	13
	C	8	0	1	26	39	43	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	979	300	999	971	925	932	867
V Southern	E	6	364	2	0	1	0	38
	L	2	0	0	39	1	1	0
	C	7	0	1	115	44	46	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	985	636	997	846	954	953	962
VI Kanyakumari	E	0	0	0	0	7	3	167
	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	28	0	5	227	35	37	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	972	1,000	995	773	958	960	833
VII Nilgiri	E	0	0	0	0	94	0	59
	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N. P.	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	906	1,000	941

Statement VIII—9

E-IV-1. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall in rural areas of natural divisions

(Based on 20% Sample)

Sl. No.	Name of division	Grass, Leaves, Reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt Bricks	C. I. Sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other material	Wall material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	Metropolitan	1	0	745	N	176	0	68	1	N	9
II	Palar South Pennar basin	1	3	810	6	158	N	19	1	N	2
III	Cauvery Basin	11	1	779	27	143	N	26	N	N	13
IV	Kongunad	5	N	704	5	78	21	184	N	N	3
V	Southern	14	N	739	25	144	N	64	3	8	3
VI	Kanyakumari	46	20	283	256	345	N	46	1	2	1
VII	Nilgiri	61	6	90	24	487	90	230	4	5	3

Statement VIII—10

E-IV-2. Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof in rural areas of natural divisions

(Based on 20% Sample)

Sl. No.	Name of division	Grass, leaves reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick & Lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material	Roof material not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	Metropolitan	741	215	N	2	N	29	0	13
II	Palar South Pennar Basin	770	207	1	N	10	9	1	2
III	Cauvery Basin	774	193	7	N	11	13	N	2
IV	Kongunad	520	464	1	N	7	3	2	3
V	Southern	599	240	32	2	61	51	12	3
VI	Kanyakumari	576	419	1	N	2	1	0	1
VII	Nilgiri	127	650	179	24	N	2	16	2

Statement VIII—11

E-V-1. Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied in rural areas of natural divisions

(Based on 20% Sample)

Sl. No.	Name of division	No. regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms & more	Rooms not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	Metropolitan	42	636	198	46	27	20	31
II	Palar South Pennar Basin	70	666	172	41	19	13	19
III	Cauvery Basin	31	795	112	32	12	7	11
IV	Kongunad	23	717	176	43	16	11	14
V	Southern	53	624	208	56	21	15	23
VI	Kanyakumari	5	343	303	178	83	82	6
VII	Nilgiri	0	428	251	149	105	61	6

N denotes negligible figures.

Statement VIII—12

E-V-2. Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household in rural areas of natural divisions

(Based on 20% Sample)

Sl. No.	Name of division	Total* No. of persons per room	Total* No. of persons per house-hold	One room Persons	One room Males	One room Females	One room Average No. of persons per house-hold	Two rooms Persons	Two rooms Males	Two rooms Females	Two rooms Average No. of persons per house-hold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	Metropolitan	3·23	4·83	4·30	2·18	2·12	4·30	2·66	1·36	1·30	5·31
II	Palar South Pennar Basin	3·39	4·77	4·38	2·21	2·17	4·38	2·74	1·39	1·35	5·48
III	Cauvery Basin	3·43	4·36	4·15	2·07	2·08	4·15	2·56	1·26	1·30	5·12
IV	Kongunad	3·23	4·49	4·18	2·09	2·09	4·18	2·56	1·30	1·26	5·12
V	Southern	2·97	4·47	4·15	2·04	2·11	4·15	2·44	1·22	1·22	4·89
VI	Kanyakumari	2·20	5·13	4·33	2·15	2·18	4 33	2·60	1·31	1·29	5·20
VII	Nilgiri	2·07	4·63	3·89	2·05	1·84	3·89	2·29	1·17	1·12	4·59

Sl. No.	Name of division	Three rooms Persons	Three rooms Males	Three rooms Females	Three rooms Average No. of persons per house-hold	Four rooms Persons	Four rooms Males	Four rooms Females	Four rooms Average No. of persons per house-hold
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I	Metropolitan	2·10	1·06	1·04	6·29	1·76	0·90	0·86	7·03
II	Palar South Pennar Basin	2·06	1·05	1·01	6·19	1·76	0·89	0·87	7·03
III	Cauvery Basin	1·86	0·91	0·95	5·58	1·56	0·75	0·81	6·24
IV	Kongunad	1·91	0·97	0·94	5·74	1·54	0·80	0·74	6·17
V	Southern	1·79	0·89	0·90	5·38	1·46	0·73	0·73	5·84
VI	Kanyakumrai	1·86	0·96	0·90	5·59	1·46	0·74	0·72	5·85
VII	Nilgiri	1·74	0·88	0·86	5·22	1·51	0·76	0·75	6·03

Sl. No.	Name of division	Five rooms and above Persons	Five rooms and above Males	Five rooms and above Females	Five rooms and above Average No. of persons per house-hold
1	2	21	22	23	24
I	Metropolitan	1·84	1·05	0·79	9·18
II	Palar South Pennar Basin	1·37	0·69	0·68	8·07
III	Cauvery Basin	0·88	0·45	0·43	7·00
IV	Kongunad	1·04	0·53	0·51	6·96
V	Southern	1·03	0·52	0·51	6·56
VI	Kanyakumari	1·08	0·54	0·54	6·52
VII	Nilgiri	0·87	0·46	0·41	6·08

* Excludes persons with no room and room not stated.

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING—PAST AND PRESENT

General factors governing housing pattern

9 - 1. A housing unit represents a varied pattern. It will differ not only from the poor to the rich, but also from caste to caste. This is true of even of well developed village or township, where the pattern of the house varies from caste to caste. As the people are orthodox, age-old customs do not die and as the construction of houses is bound by considerations which are not relevant to proper living, very little change has been introduced in housing. Further the amount spent on housing is probably much less than in other countries and even in other parts of the country. The climate is congenial. It has an even temperature throughout the year though inclined to be hot. The major part of the State has only an annual rainfall of 40". Generally the people build houses with whatever material that is locally available with minimum cost. They prefer to sleep in open in summer and use the house for storage of articles they possess. That is why in the majority of the houses in Madras State materials such as thatch and mud are used for the construction of houses. In certain parts of Madras State like Ramanathapuram, more attention is devoted to the construction of a cattle pen than the house. This is because cattle constitute an important element of their property. Though variations can be found from the general pattern from district to district, the basic principle is the same, viz. that there must be a shelter to which people can go and where they can store their articles.

In two decades

9 - 2. The conditions of housing were the worst in Madras State during 1941-51 because of the war conditions. No new houses were built and owing to the prevalence of statutory rationing and the famine conditions in the rural parts of the State, there was a tendency on the part of the people to migrate to towns and the increase in urban population recorded as high a figure as 41%. The conditions have been reversed in 1951-61. The people find the living conditions in rural areas happier and with the availability of more work in the rural sector and more urban facilities, the tendency to migrate to the urban areas has to a large extent been checked. This has no doubt improved the housing conditions in the towns. Generally more thought is given to the housing problem in urban areas, probably due to the fact that congestion and its attendant evils in urban areas attract the attention of Sociologists and Town Fathers immediately. But in recent years with the ever increasing population, amelioration of housing conditions in rural parts has assumed equal importance. Contrary to the general impression, congestion and overcrowding in villages is greater than in some towns, especially in the deltaic tracts of Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli districts. But the unfortunate aspect is not the overcrowding nor the number of persons residing in one household, but the quality of the housing and the area of habitable space availabe to the inmates.

The influence of natural factors on housing pattern

9 - 3. Housing in rural areas is governed by different factors like climatic conditions, nature of the terrain, economic conditions of the household and to a lesser extent the community at large, the type of family living in the house and occupation of the particular household. The type of house depends to a large extent on the physical setting and the climate of the place. In places where extremes of climate are felt like in Nilgiri housing will have to be conditioned according to the weather. As such, a thatched house cannot be built in the Nilgiri District where the monsoon is fierce during the summer months. The

roof and wall materials should be so designed as to keep out the cold and the rain. Again the design of the house should be such as to allow the maximum of sunlight to penetrate and to keep out the cold wind. In places subjected to fierce heat, houses should be so designed as to make the interior ventilated and airy. Further the roof should be so constructed as to allow the maximum circulation of cool air and hence bamboo or palmyrah thatched roofs and mud walls are preferred among the poor and high ceilings are more common among the well-to-do.

The influence of available raw materials

9 - 4. Housing is also dependent on the nature of the soil and the availability of raw material. For example, where granite is available in plenty, it is futile to expect the people to have brick kilns and prepare their own bricks and construct tiled houses with bricks for walls. Instead, stone houses will be more common. Nor is it possible to transport bricks from a distant place for the construction of the houses. Similarly where timber is available in plenty, as in Kanyakumari District, or in areas adjacent to thick forests, people prefer to use timber for their houses. Where there is plenty of red soil or clay which facilitates the making of bricks, brick kilns crop up in the surrounding areas and the houses are built of bricks. In villages which have lakes, tanks or rivers in the vicinity, the foreshores and banks of which abound in grass, people use thatch for roofs. The roofs are all thatched with grass and the walls are made of mud. The growth of palmyrah trees facilitates the fixing of rafters made of palmyrah.

Type of family vis-a-vis nature of house

9 - 5. The type of family also conditions the nature and size of the house. Before the introduction of Pax Brittanica and the consequent legislation for division of property, the Hindu undivided family was a useful institution. Property was not sub-divided or fragmented and was commonly enjoyed by all members of the household. It was quite natural for grown-up sons to be married, have children and yet live in the same house enjoying the produce from land and property jointly and acknowledging the eldest male member as the head of the household. However, gradual awareness of legal rights led to the disintegration of this united family life and the institution of joint family is slowly disappearing from the Indian scene. The tendency is now for more and more families to be separated and to live in another house as soon as they get married.

Occupation of household—effect on housing

9 - 6. The size of the house and design also vary with the type of occupation of the household. The problem is simple in the case of agricultural classes except for the fact that he needs a place where he can store the grains and his agricultural implements. He does not need any special room to pursue his specialised avocation. In the case of agriculturists, the house will consist of a single room with palmyrah thatch on the top, one corner of the room being partitioned for sleeping and another corner partitioned for cooking. In many cases there may not be even an opening in the room to let out acrid smoke which will pervade the entire place. Otherwise among well-to-do agriculturists there may be one room to be used as kitchen and another room for sleeping at night with possibly a central hall. Among those owning cattle, the latter is often tethered in the courtyard at nights or lodged under a sloping roof just opposite the house. No proper system of drainage exists. But in the case of those who pursue specialised occupation like handloom weaving or carpet weaving, rooms will have to be set apart and specially designed for the fixing up of the looms. The rooms will also have to be ventilated to let in the maximum light. Thus in certain cases or in villages which have a concentration of communities specialising in such avocations, the houses conform to a distinct pattern.

9 - 7. Lastly, housing depends to a certain extent on the economic condition of the person constructing the house. A poor man is satisfied with a small hut and he spends the minimum on the construction of the house. But the influential and wealthy man attempts to build a house which is bigger than the other houses. So the size and the materials which go into the construction of a house depend to a large extent on the comparative affluence of the house owner. These general remarks will have to be borne in mind while appreciating the housing conditions in rural areas of the State. Houses in rural areas fall into two broad classes, viz., those of agricultural labourers and cultivators. The former includes in addition to agricultural labourers a majority of the poorer section of the community, viz., the Harijans living in the 'Cheris' as well as general labourers. The latter not only include well-to-do agriculturists, but also others pursuing different occupations and who are in receipt of steady income above the marginal level. The former type is usually built of mud and has a roof with either palmyrah or (Nanal) thatch. In a few cases, at the front there is a verandah or a pial, also of mud, and the interior consists of a single room. The dwelling of the average agriculturist is built of mud, but the roof is thatched with bamboo and straw or sometimes even tiled. The pial is raised above the ground and the interior consists of 2–3 rooms with a central courtyard. One room is used as kitchen, one as store room for the grains and the remaining as a sleeping apartment. The cattle are sometimes tethered in this courtyard during nights. The house of rich villagers almost conform to the same pattern, but the rooms may be slightly larger and there may be even one or more extra dining halls and there might be a well within the house which provides drinking water. Houses of more than one storey are not common in villages. Generally the houses are ill-ventilated and window openings are not normally seen. Though Census figures would indicate there is not much overcrowding in rural areas, there being only 5-6 persons on an average in every house, yet if sanitary facilities, living space, ventilation, and other factors are taken into consideration, most of these houses should be treated as of sub-standard level.

Economic factors affecting housing

9 - 8. Houses have also been built with an eye on the minimum requirements by tribals also. Their constructions are governed by several factors like utility, ability to build houses, availability of materials and climate. They are generally poor and cannot invest large sums in the construction of houses. Further their homes are in interior forests and they cannot get the services of skilled workers. They also have difficulties in getting housing materials like bricks and tiles. Many tribes have, therefore, acquired a certain amount of skill to build their houses in their typical way, making use of whatever materials that are available indigenously. In fact, some of them have specialised in building intricate types of houses which cannot be built by the ordinary house making masons or carpenters of the plains. The conventional Toda hut can be built only by Todas. It is so constructed that it is most comfortable in the cool climate of Nilgiri hills. The cathedral type conical roofed huts of the Peria Malayalis is another example. The house of the Irula is so constructed that it forms a natural pattern in the forest in which he is required to live and acts as a protection against wild beasts which cannot distinguish it from the forest. It is this local genius which distinguishes the pattern of each tribe. The designs are handed down from generation to generation and the skill also transmitted from father to son. In house construction, the most proficient of the tribes are Kotas who are good carpenters, brick layers and masons. Next to them rank the Todas and Malayalis. The Muduvars and Kanis are good in building huts out of Ithai leaves and Ithai twigs (Ithai is a kind of reed of bamboo variety which grows in abundance in the rain fed forests). The same material is used both for the walls and for the roofs. The

Tribal housing pattern

skill of other tribals has not been developed and the huts in which they live can only be called 'shelters'. In any planning for future, the standard pattern evolved by the Planning Commission are sometimes found to be unsuitable, for instance the standard house which has been built for the Todas by the Government under the Tribal Welfare Scheme is not as comfortable as the house the Toda has learnt to build based on his experience. Further the restrictions put by the Forest Department have prevented the tribals from constructing houses in their traditional type. No tribal in the State practises the joint family system. As such, he does not need large sized house. Single room huts are sufficient for his needs. The one room under the roof serves as kitchen, living room and bed room. The few tribes who indulge in building slightly big sized houses are the Kotas. Todas, Kanis and Kadars prefer to have 2 roomed houses with separate entrances because their women desire to have a certain amount of privacy from men and like to have separate exits. The tribes which observe strictly the pollution of women build a common pollution shed for the settlement. This dispenses with the need for any enclosed verandah in their houses. As the tribal settlements are in forest areas invested with wild beasts, they do not generally sleep in pials or front verandahs. In many places the cold climate does not permit them to sleep outside. The tribal huts do not have front verandahs or pials or windows. In their desire to keep the inside warm Todas have small entrances to their huts and Pulayans and Malayalis have low roofs.

9 - 9. For roofing, Malayalis use Kanangu grass which grows wild in the forest. They make a thick layer of it and the roofing lasts for 15 years. The tribes of the Anamalai hills and Kanis of Kanyakumari use Ithai leaves. The Kanis of Papanasam side use 'Tharuvu Pillu'. The other tribes use some wild grass or the stalks of millet crops harvested by them. The Kanis, Kadars, Muduvars and Malasars do not put up even mud walls. Instead they put up screens or thatched walls made of bamboo or Ithai. The other tribes who put up small mud walls plaster them with mud or cowdung. They never whitewash the walls for fear of attracting elephants and other wild animals.

Tendency to cluster houses

9 - 10. Another matter for study in the housing pattern of the tribals is the way they cluster together. In most cases tribes live in individual huts, but the Irulas and Sholagars prefer to live in rows adjoining each other. In the case of Muduvars and Malayalis, the houses form a shapeless cluster. In the case of Kadars and Kanis, they prefer living at a distance from each other. Todas prefer living in numbers not exceeding 10 households on the tops of munds. The other tribes pitch their huts close to streams but they seldom live in low-lying areas. In the last two Plan Periods, the Government have been providing houses to the tribals under the various schemes. The type designs of the houses provided are quite different from the houses traditionally built by them. The type designs are generally unsuitable to the needs and taste of the tribals. It also destroys their self-reliance and capacity to build their traditional type of houses.

Housing conditions of Scheduled Castes

9 - 11. Poverty and lack of living space have determined the housing conditions of the Scheduled Castes in the State. Their houses are either located in low-lying places away from the regular village site itself. The poverty of these people is reflected in their housing conditions which are of a low standard. The walls are generally made of mud and roof, of thatch. The materials used for thatching will vary from district to district. In Thanjavur it is coconut leaves and straw; in Salem and Coimbatore it is 'Çumbu' stalks or palmyrah leaves; in South Arcot it is of Vizhal grass; in Tirunelveli it is palmyrah leaf again. But wherever one may go, one will see that the houses are

constructed in a slip-shod manner. They do not have any natural taste like tribals in constructing their houses. Neither do they have resources to engage skilled labourers. The net result is that they live in some huts which are ill-shaped and badly constructed. Their houses are mostly one-roomed with a verandah in front. The inside of the house is used for keeping their belongings and the front verandah for living and sleeping.

The housing of nomads

9 - 12. The nomadic tribes of the State generally are Narikoravars. They do not have any housing problem because when they shift from one place to another, they carry their tents which are pitched on ground not higher than 3′. The tents are made of cloth and made to stand on wooden pegs. They generally creep inside the tents for sleeping.

No improvement in housing in Madras State

9 - 13. It is our view that the housing conditions in Madras State have not improved appreciably in the course of the last 60 years. In support of our view, we reproduce below extracts from District Gazetteers on different districts in which the existing housing conditions have been described by their authors. It will be seen that the conditions are more or less reproduced today and the remarks apply with equal force to most of the houses found in the State except for a small percentage of variation.

House 'a necessity' and not a "comfort"

9 - 14. We have shown in this report that the number of rooms available in the house does not depend on the number of members of the family. In Madras State generally a house is only a place where the belongings are stored and never is a house so designed as to make the living comfortable. Not much appreciable difference can be seen from community to community except that some castes like Scheduled Castes are poorer and cannot afford to build houses. Between the rich and the poor, some difference in housing is found, in that more money is spent on the house of the rich, but it cannot be said that this money has been spent wisely in order to provide sufficient living accommodation of a high standard for the inmates.

The role of Caste

9 - 15. The other factor which we observed is the variation found in the houses of a Brahmin and a Paraya. There is something distinct about the construction of their houses. Tradition has also forbidden the copying of the pattern of the house of a High Caste Hindu by a low caste Hindu. This is also reflected in the manner in which building materials are used. In certain parts of Kanyakumari District, teak cannot be used by some of the low caste people and the types of material to be used are restricted to a great extent. These traditional practices which have been handed from generation to generation have not undergone substantial changes so far.

Superstition vis-a-vis housing

9 - 16. Another factor which affects the development of housing in this State is superstitious beliefs and customs which matter much in the construction of the houses. Even today certain out-moded beliefs as to the direction of the house to be built, the month in which the construction work should commence are followed all over the State. Some of them are quite reasonable, but many of them are not. Therefore, any scientific development of housing suited to the need of the people has been ruled out by the desire of the community to follow what has been laid down by the orthodoxy in the past. The construction of the house has generally been the monopoly of a particular community called Kammalars who have done their best to preserve it as a secret of the community and have not encouraged any deviation from the past practices.

(I) SOUTH ARCOT

(Extract from the Madras District Gazetteers—South Arcot by W. Francis, I. C. S.—, 1906 Volume I—p. 90

"The houses in South Arcot do not differ from those in the other southern districts. They are of all sorts and sizes, from the movable bamboo kennel in which the wandering Kuravan resides and which he carries with him on his back when he changes his scene of operations, to the two storeyed residence of the big land-holder or sowcar in which all the arrangements are excellent except the inevitable corkscrew staircase. Earth which will make tiles is common and tiled dwellings are increasing in numbers. These roofs are often decorated with geometrical patterns executed in whitewash. In outward appearance a Mussalman's house does not differ from a Hindu's except that the former has usually a gunny curtain hung across the door to guard the privacy of the women. The Brahmans of the towns are no longer very particular about living in the Brahman street. Their dwellings differ from those of the average Sudra in containing a corner set apart for the household objects of worship (a lingam, Salagramam or an image of one of the gods) and in possessing arrangements for the complete segregation of the women at certain seasons.

The ordinary middle-class house has a tulasi plant on a little altar in the middle of its central court; the string of mango leaves over the doorway which was placed there on the last festive occasion; niches on each side of the doorway for the burning of lights (especially in the month of Kartigai when the great festival takes place at the Tiruvannamalai temple); traces at the foot of its outer door-posts of the kunkumam and saffron which are put there every Friday by the ladies of the household in honour of Lakshmi; and, before the threshold, the patterns done in rice-flour (kolam) the origin and meaning of which is so obscure and the absence of which is a sign of mourning. In the evil month of Margali (December-January) when harm is especially liable to happen, little balls of cow-dung each topped with a pumpkin blossom are dotted about in the early morning among the rice-flour patterns and removed as soon as the sun is well up. They ward off danger. The cowdung is kept and dried and is either burnt into ash for sect marks or used for boiling the rice at the ensuing thanksgiving of Pongal. To avert the evils of this month, offerings are also made at the temples at the first streak of dawn, some of the people go round the villages singing sacred songs and the Budubudukalas, the Tadans and the Dasaris go from house to house at day-break prophesying good to the inmates."

(II) TRICHINOPOLY

(Extract from the Madras District Gazetteers—Trichinopoly by F. R. Hemingway, I. C. S. 1907—Pages 81-82.)

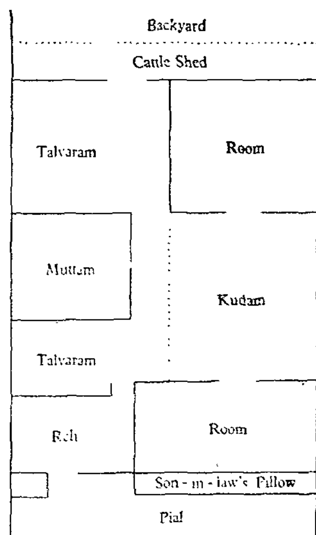
"The villages are generally open, without defensive walls and with comparatively broad streets. The houses are generally built in streets and not scattered. The Brahman, Sudra and Panchama quarters are separate and in the last of these, the Pallans, Paraiyans and Chakkiliyans live in separate streets. Many villages with a claim to antiquity have four or more boundary stones, the number varying with the size of the village. Kannanur in Musiri taluk has as many as 32. These are supposed to demarcate the jurisdiction of the village goddess and a god called Karuppan is supposed to reside in each. They are held in great veneration and are anointed and worshipped at the time of the village goddess, festival. They can be easily identified by their shortness and the oily incrustation on them. In many villages large upright slabs called NATTUKKALS are found. Some people declare these are merely intended for animals to rub themselves against; but others say that a sheep is sacrificed to them in times of drought in order to bring rain. Every village has the usual raised platform round a banyan or ICCHI tree, where the village gossips and assemblies meet,

The houses of the poor are thatched. Persons of even moderate wealth build themselves terraced or tiled houses. The former are rare in the Namakkal and Udaiyarpalayam taluks where tiles are generally used. Terraced houses, in many other districts, are usually owned only by the wealthy. Two storeyed houses are perhaps more common in this than in most other districts. Thatch is made of plaited coconut leaves covered with straw of various kinds. When a house is newly thatched a wisp of straw is stuck in the roof and is worshipped as representing Mottu Nachiyar who is supposed to protect the roof from the ravages of rats, etc. Occasionally a loft or mud terrace called KURANGU MACCHI is built under the roof. Houses are generally oblong in shape, but the Tottiyans prefer round ones, which they say give more room. In the interior arrangements of thatched houses no definite plan is observed. Generally they consist of a single room with a small walled courtyard behind with occasionally a small room at one end of the courtyard. They are called OTTAPATTI or IRUMOTTU HOUSES.

The interiors of tiled and terraced houses are built on a more or less stereotyped plan. Each is entered through a *nadai*, or hall, leading into a *talvaram*, or courtyard, surrounded by a deep verandah. Part of the latter is higher than the rest and is called the *Kudam*. The centre of the courtyard called the *Muttam* is sunk some feet below the level of the *Talvaram* and is open to the sky. Sometimes it is sheltered from the rain by a small detached roof raised on pillars a few feet above the rest of the roof. Out of the *talvaram* open the rooms and kitchen of the house and at the back of it is the cattle-shed. The houses in parts of Musiri and in Kulittalai, Karur, and Namakkal are often surmounted by a small pot. This is said to be the badge of king Salivahana, who gave his name to the well-known era. He was brought up in the house of a potter, and is supposed to have ordered that this practice should be observed throughout his realms. When it is first put up, the pot is worshipped with offerings of milk and jaggery is distributed to all present. At festival times, the houses are whitewashed an ornamented with red streaks."

(III) TANJORE

(Extract from the Madras District Gazetteers, Tanjore, by F. R. Hemingway, I. C. S. 1906 Pages 61—62)



"The houses are generally built of brick or mud, as stone is unobtainable in most parts. In the uplands of Tanjore laterite is not uncommonly used. The roofs are more frequently tiled than in other districts, because of the general wealthiness of the ryots. The rafters are generally made of bamboos. Straw or palm leaves is perhaps the most common thatch. There are more two-storeyed houses than in other districts. In front of the house, there is almost always a raised mud pial with a pillow of clay (called "the son-in-law's pillow") running along the wall.

It is possible to generalise with a fair degree of truth about the internal arrangement of the houses of Brahmans and Vellalans. The door (see the plan in the margin) is on one side of the street front and leads into an entrance hall (*Reli*), beyond which, against the side wall of the house, is a small courtyard *(Muttam)* open to the sky with a verandah *(Talvaram)* all round it. Facing the courtyard, and reaching across to the other side wall, is a roofed open hall *(Kudam)* the floor of which is rather higher than that of

the verandah. In front of and behind the *Kudam* and opening out of it, are two rooms occupying the front and back corners of the house, the former of which is generally a living room and the latter a kitchen. Behind the house, there is a cattle shed and then a back-yard. Great varieties are found in the houses of other castes, but the one-roomed circular huts found in some other districts are seldom built, and even the poorer class of residence contains a hall and one or two rooms. The houses of low castes in rural tracts are often covered with creepers. As in other districts there is a special science *(Manai Sastram)* connected with the proper time and situation in which a new house should be built. The Kammalans generally profess and are consulted on this science."

(IV) MADURAI

(Extract from the Madras District Gazetteers—Madurai—by W. Francis, I.C.S. 1906—Pages 81—82).

"Houses are much the same as elsewhere. Where the Kallans are most numerous, the fear of incendiarism induces people to try to afford a tiled or terraced roof instead of being content with thatch. But as a rule, the ryots seem to believe in the poetess Auvaiyar's saying "Build small and prosper greatly" and outside the towns the stranger is struck with the meanness of the average type of house. The cattle are always tied up in the houses at night. Fear of the Kallans prevents them from being left in the fields, and they may be seen coming into the villages every evening in scores, choking every one with the dust they kick up, and polluting the village site (instead of manuring the land) for twelve hours out of every twenty-four. Buffaloes are tied up outside the houses. Kallans do not care to steal them, as they are of little value, are very troublesome when a stranger tries to handle them, and cannot travel fast or far enough to be out of reach of detection by day break.

In the Palani Taluk there are fewer Kallans and the ryots are much keener farmers than elsewhere in the district and there the cattle are very usually penned in the fields at night. People who have a well generally have a house next it, in addition to their ordinary dwelling in the village site and thus they can stay out on their land at night to watch over the cattle penned on it."

(V) SALEM

(Extract from the Madras District Gazetteers—Salem—by Richards, I. C. S., Volume I Part—I, 1918 Pages 108—109)

"Most of the rural population lives in tiled or thatched houses, a terraced house being regarded as the mark of a wealthy man. Houses of more than one storey are rare. Thatched houses predominate in the Talaghat and on the hills and tiled houses elsewhere. The favourite thatching material is kambu straw; paddy straw; cholam stalks, palmyra leaves and cocoanut *kiths* are also used when available, and, in the vicinity of the hills, coarse jungle grasses. The poorest classes have to content themselves with an one-room hut, about 10′ square, but most people of the ryot class have at least two rooms; a sleeping-room opening into the street, and a cook-room opening into the sleeping-room and also a front verandah. In Hosur villages, the cattle are often accommodated in the sleeping apartment and in the cook-room are kept three or four huge earthenware jars of grain. An improvement on this arrangement is to have the cow-house opposite to and equal in length to, the dwelling house, with a narrow yard, fenced at either end, intervening. Town houses are more elaborate. A new house is usually "warmed" by giving a feast to friends and relatives before it is occupied and some

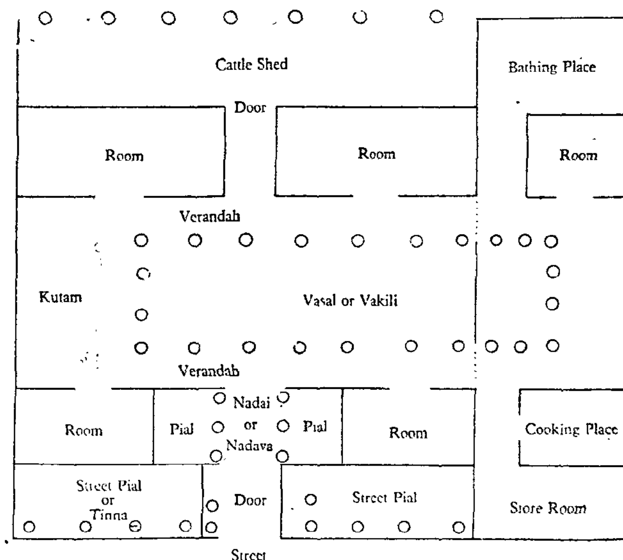
castes observe the sacrifice of a fowl or goat, or perform some other rite, or call in a Brahman Purohit to cleanse the building with the *Panyaha-vachanam* rite, before they venture to live in it.

The picturesque little "bee-hive" villages of the Malaiyalis that nestle on the plateaus and slopes of the Shevaroys, differ from anything found in the plains. The huts are circular the walls are made of split bamboo, daubed with clay and the conical roof is thickly thatched with grass. The eaves extend about 2½′ from the inner wall, which is encircled by a second wall of the same material, the intervening space being partitioned into two or three compartments to accommodate calves, kids, poultry etc. At the level of the inner walling is a loft, which answers the purpose of a store-room. The only entrance is a door, about 3½′ high and 2½′ wide and there are no windows. The hut of the Pachai-malais and Kolli-malais is of *similar material, but rectangular in plan, and with a raised pial in front,* beneath which is a small compartment closed with a door, where fowls are penned."

(VI) NORTH ARCOT

(Extract from Madras District Manuals, North Arcot Volume I—Compiled by Arthur F. Cox, M.C.S. and revised by Harold A. Stuart, *1895, Pages 194–195*).

"In the larger towns pucka built and even storeyed houses are not uncommon, but the larger proportion of native town houses are built of brick in mud pointed with mortar, but roofed with tiles. In villages the people mostly occupy thatched dwellings with walls of mud or brick in mud. Above the ghats many houses are terraced with a tenaceous clay, in which soda is combined, resting upon beams and reepers, open sky-lights or apertures being left in the roof to supply light and ventilation. On the plains such houses are also sometimes seen, particularly in Tirupati. The reason for this peculiar style of architecture is variously assigned to high winds, the dread of fire from thatch, and to monkeys. The houses are cosy though close and leaky; the roof cannot be damaged by boisterous winds and monkeys cannot play tricks with the terrace as they can with thatch or tiles. Terraced houses are, however much less roomy than the ordinary tiled dwelling of the plains of which the subjoined plan shows the arrangement :—



This represents a large and comfortable house having two kattus or compartments, tha to the left being for general use while that to the right is used by the women. The street pial or lounge is generally allowed to be occupied by any one. The inner or nadai pial is for friends, as is the kutam or covered hall where visitors are received and feasts given. The vasal (Tam) or Vakili (Tel) is open to the sky and lights the whole dwelling, the rooms of which have no windows or only very small ones. The vasal extends to thc second or women's compartment, but a wall divides it and the covered verandah which surrounds it has generally screens placed behind the open spaces at the ends of the wall to secure the privacy of the women. Many or most houses have no second compartment, and sometimes several brothers occupy various parts of a large building, cooking and messing separately. Each dwelling has a backyard in which cattle are tied, but not unfrequently these are admitted into the interior of the building. The floors are usually of beaten clay daily washed with a mixture of cowdung and water.

The furniture of a well-to-do town resident is of course superior to that of a villager. The former possesses one or more cots of wood or bamboo, a low three-legged table (mukkal pita) or two, several boxes, some chairs and occasionally a press for linen. The wealthy even indulge in sofas, easy-chairs, mirrors, chandeliers and wall-shades. In villages the requirements of the people are more simple. They sleep upon mats or wooden planks with low legs (vissa palaka) and beyond a few benches and boxes they have and need no other furniture. They generally use feeble oil lamps a wick burning in a brass saucer of oil upon a pedestal or in small earthenware saucers placed in a niche in the wall, but kerosene lamps are now becoming common in towns."

(VII) TINNEVELLY

(Extract from Madras District Gazetteers—Tinnevelly—Volume I by H. R. Pate, I.C.S. 1917 Pages 101-103).

"The villages of the district conform as a rule to a more or less uniform type, consisting of blocks of houses, each inhabited by different castes and divided from one another by streets and lanes, which usually run from east to west or north to south. If the village possess a tank or is situated near a river or channel, the houses cluster as far as possible, near the waterside, with every facility at hand for bathing and drinking and for washing clothes. The house of the Brahmans (if there are any) stand in one block, arranged as a rule in double rows facing one another across the street. Unlike the Vishnu temple which looks down the street the temple of Siva should be a little distance away and is usually found in the north-east corner of the village. The Sudra houses grouped two or three together in separate compounds, form a compact block. If any particular caste is found in large numbers, it has its own distinct quarter; otherwise, Vellalans, Idaiyans, Maravans and so on inhabit the same region. The "half-polluting" castes, such as Iluvans and Shanans, always have their separate habitations just outside the main villages; Pallans and Paraiyans live in a still remoter site or Cheri consisting in the river valley, of a mound of dry land surrounded by the wet fields in which they labour.

The Parava villages of the coast such as Manappad, Alantalai and Virapandyanpatnam stand in a class by themselves and resemble rather small European towns than Indian villages.

In the river valley tiled houses are almost the rule, only the houses of the poorer labourers being thatched. Even in *Paracheris* tiled roofs are occasionally to be seen; and the thatched roofs of the prverbially poor weavers are rapidly disappearing. In the Tenkasi Taluk and in all villages lying along the foot of the hills in this and other taluks, in many of the richer villages in central and south-east Nanguneri, thatch has for many years past gradually been giving place to tiles. And this means, of course, that walls and ceiling must be substantial.

All the better houses, most numerous in the rich villages of the river valley, are founded on a solid basement, the walls being made either of stone (especially when, as in the Ambasamudram Taluk, stone is plentiful and is quarried above the ground) or of bricks and mud. Kongu (Hopea parviflora), a timber which possesses a peculiar fascination for the people of this district is largely used, even in preference to teak, for rafters the latter wood serving for door-frames and windows. In the towns and in the smaller villages in which a good deal of wealth is concentrated (Brahmadesam is a good example) houses run often to two or three storeys and are finished with great elaborateness. In the black soil country, where incendiarism is too common a pastime, substantial houses with Mangalore tiles are constantly replacing the old mud walls and thatch of cumbu stalks. In the ordinary unpretentious houses of the less well-to-do palmyrahs provide the rafters, mud the walls and an upper storey is rarer; the roof may be either thatched or tiled. The labouring classes everywhere and most of the poorer agriculturists live in small houses of mud and thatch.

When it is remembered that to a great extent every domestic act of a Hindu, especially of a Brahman, forms part of a prescribed ritual, it is not surprising to find that the houses of the Brahmans, on the one hand and of the Sudras on the other, conform as a rule to a defined type. In a Brahman house, the pial or raised verandah faces the street. This is often fenced in from the roof to the ground with a lattice of wood or iron, a row of houses presenting often the appearance of a series of menageric cages. The front door opens from the street into a room (Ulluthinnai) along the one side of which there is often a raised platform (thinnai). Behind this comes a series of small rooms or compartments a door on one side of the Ulluthinnai leading into the first *reli*, or hall, to the other side of which are a couple of store rooms; from the first *reli*, a door opens into the second *reli* which occupies the whole width of the house, and behind this is the kitchen on one side and on the other side the *nalam vasal* or lobby, leading to a small courtyard (mittam) open to the sky. Beyond this is a room (pattasalai) which serves as the women's apartment and next behind them live the cattle, which come in by the compound at the back. The pial is surrounded by a slanting roof and over the Ulluthinnai and the first *reli* is usually an upper room; half of the second *reli* is often terraced, the other half supporting a small attic. The upstair-rooms are used as grain stores.

The feature which at once distinguishes a Sudra house is the absence of a regular verandah in front. A doorway wall leads into an open courtyard (mittam) which is common to a number of houses and within it, facing the house is a raised platform (kudam) with a pent-roof which serves as the general lounge. The internal arrangements differ but only slightly from those of the houses of Brahmans.

The houses of the labouring and poorer classes are little more than square huts with one or two rooms. The front door of almost every house, whatever caste may inhabit it, is daubed with numerous impressions of the open hand-palm, fingers and thumb. This decoration, which is laid on with flour paste, is said to commemorate Mahabali Raja, "The Giat King". The God Vishnu, according to the familiar story, once appeared before Mahabali as a dwarf and craved three feet of the earth's space. The request was granted and Vishnu once more a God, proceeded to measure out his allotment. Two feet measured the whole length of the earth and as the God sought to measure out the third, he thrust Mahabali down to the underworld, Pathalam. Once a year, however, by the favour of Vishnu, this king is allowed to re-appear on earth, and in the month of Kartigai, when his visit is expected, Hindus renew the impressions on their front-doors and light up their houses and streets. The impression of the hand, this seems to be the story—is sure evidence that the Raja has pushed open the door and entered."

9 - 17. Having given a general idea of the housing conditions in Madras State, I will now examine the house types generally found in the City of Madras. To a large extent, Madras is indicative of other developed urban sectors of Madras State. This will be followed by a discussion of the housing conditions in a number of villages, selected at random and studied as part of our Socio-Economic Surveys. This will, in my view, give a complete picture of the present conditions and enable the reader to compare them with the conditions described by the authors of the various district gazetteers.

Types of houses in Madras City

9 - 18. In Madras City, various types of houses ranging from large bungalows with 20 or 30 rooms to small one-roomed huts can be seen constructed in different architectural styles. The spacious bungalows with vast gardens lying on the banks of the rivers Cooum and Adyar built by the Nawabs stand in sharp contrast to the modern bungalows built on smaller sites. One can see the dull and drab apartment houses built more than 100 years ago by the side of modern houses. The traditional type of houses characteristic of South India with a central square courtyard open to the Sun, terraced as well as tiled, built 50 to 200 years ago, are found in large numbers in different parts of the city especially in the old areas. As a contrast to this can be seen the newly built residential area with individual and detached houses on small and big plots like Thyagarayanagar, Gandhinagar, Shenoynagar, Mandavelipakkam and Trustpuram and so forth. Equally significant are the thatched huts found in the slum areas. The various types of dwellings mentioned above can be classified as follows:—

i. Bungalows situated on sites varying from 1½ grounds to 10 grounds (0·2 to 0·6 acre);

ii. Storeyed or apartment houses without back-yards and spaces;

iii. Traditional houses of old type, well built with a paved central courtyard and tiled low roofing;

iv. Hutments or flimsy structures with thin walls and roofs made of cheap tiles, asbestos or galvanised iron sheets or terraced tenements with usually one or two rooms;

v. Thatched huts generally having one room with mud walls and cocoanut or palmyrah leaves for the roofing.

The percentage distribution of types of building is given below:—

Bungalows	1·6
Apartment houses	15·7
Traditional houses	56·2
With central courtyard huts	9·0
Thatched huts	17·5

It is also estimated that nearly one-third of all the dwellings in Madras City need replacement or renovation.

Housing conditions in slums

9 - 19. As one-fourth of the population of the City live in slums, it will be proper to examine in detail the conditions of housing in slums. A separate survey has been conducted by the Census Organisation of the slums and the data collected can, with advantage, be discussed here. Of the 548 slums, 33 are tenements. Except in one place where the roof is thatched, in the remaining tenements the roof is pucca. The average size of a tenement house is 25′×10′. It consists of a single room with a small verandah in front. The kitchen will be in the corner of the room. No separate latrine is provided. Water tap is common. Some of the tenements are double-storeyed. The total number of tenement houses is 4% of the slum houses.

Slums classified by nature of construction

9 - 20. The statement below shows the slums classified by the nature of construction. 141 slums consist of kutcha huts. 271 slums consist of more than 75% of the thatched huts. In 65 slums more than 50% are thatched huts. Thus more than half the dwellings are thatched shacks in 477 slums which represents 87% of the total number of slums in the city. In 11 slums tile-roofed huts predominate while the rest are moderately tiled. Tin-roofed huts are found only in 7 slums. In 19 cases pucca houses exceed 50% of the total number of houses and they represent mostly tenements built by the Corporation. The statement below gives the break-up for slum dwellings classified by the type of roof. Thatched roof is found only in 79% of the total number of houses. Next in rank comes the tile-roof with 13.3%. The share of tin-roof and terrace is insignificant. The statement that follows gives the break-up for slum dwellings classified by the type of wall. 68% are of mud walls which in actual practice means piled-up earth. The huts differ in sizes, comfort and cleanliness. The cheapest of the huts is built of poles with kerosene tins and canisters beaten out flat and nailed across. (See Photograph) Such a hut is unbearable in the sweltering heat of summer. A somewhat better type of hut has a thatched roof. The thatched roof made of palm leaves at times with a layer of paddy straw spread over is easily combustible and the mud walls frequently crumble and collapse in the monsoon rains. People who are slightly better off have put up huts with tile-roofs resting on mud walls. Some well-to-do people who live in slums have built pucca houses. The most typical type, however, is one of mud walls with a thatched roof. The design of the huts is simple. Most of them are incredibly low and squalid inside. Their height from floor to roof ranges from 4′ to 10′. The huts generally consist of one room which serves all purposes. They do not have verandahs, windows or chimneys. Walls inside the hut are generally plastered with mud. In rare cases, white-washing is done with lime. Some huts do not have even mud walls; the walls are also made of thatch with poles supporting them. The huts are generally built in close proximity to one another and in surroundings that are generally un-hygienic. They lie scattered without any order. There is no light or air for the roof is low and no window is provided. There is no cleanliness as there is no drainage; no safety for the construction is flimsy; no privacy, as there is no permanence as the site is not owned by the slum-dweller. They are practically unfit for human habitation. The Census Report of the City of Madras, 1931 contains the following remarks:

> "A sidelight on the nature of many Madras dwellings is given by the fact that 14,000 metal number plates were issued during the enumeration. In other words, a number of dwellings existed offering no surface on which a number could be painted, not even a substantial door post or indeed a door

at all. They consist generally of a low mud wall plus a palm thatch and can be found in rows in the heart of the city and on its margins, generally associated with the depressed classes and often bearing rents of surprising dimensions".

The practice of supplying number plates still continues. Only the number of slums has increased.

9-21. The Madras Sanitary Welfare League which made a general survey of the conditions of the slums in the City in 1933 has alluded to the ill-planned and ill-kept slum houses in the following words:

> "The "cheries" are characterised by certain very definite feature. The first of these is the hopeless state of the dwelling. The huts, which are generally made of mud and thatch or of old kerosene tins, are low hovels, without any aperture for light or air except a doorway so small that one has to stoop to enter. The average size is 8 ft. by 9 ft. though many are smaller. In some "cheries" the huts are built back to back, or are separated only by the narrowest alleys, with the result that there is overcrowding of the very worst kind. In most cases, the houses are so flimsy that they afford no effective shelter either in the monsoon or in the hot weather".

Statement IX—1

Slums classified by the nature of house construction

Nature of contruction	No. of slums
1	2
1. Thatched huts cent percent	141
2. Thatched huts above 75%	271
3. (a) Thatched huts above 50% & tile roofed huts above 25%	46
(b) Thatched huts above 50% & tin-roofed huts above 25 %	5
(c) Other cases-thatched huts above 50%	14
4. Tiled huts above 75%	11
5. (a) Tiled huts above 50% & thatched huts above 25%	19
(b) Tiled huts above 50% & tin-roofed huts above 25%	1
(c) Other cases-tiled huts above 50%	4
6. Tin roofed huts above 75%	3
7. (a) Tin roofed huts above 50% & thatched huts above 25%	3
(b) Tin roofed huts above 50% & tile-roofed huts above 25%	...
(c) Other cases-tin-roofed huts above 50%	1
8. Huts with thatched, tiled and tin roofs above 50%	10
9. Pucca houses cent percent	11
10. Pucca houses above 75%	5
11. Pucca houses above 50%	3

Statement IX—2

Type of roof in slums

Type of roof	Number of houses	Percentage
1	2	3
Total number of houses	59,573	100·0
Houses with thatched roof	46,934	78·8
Houses with tiled roof	7,940	13·3
Houses with tin roof	1,294	2·2
Houses with other roof	3,405	5·7

Statement IX—3

Type of wall in slums

Type of wall	Number of houses	Percentage
1	2	3
Total No. of houses	59,573	100·00
Mud	40,505	67·99
Unburat brick	1,261	2·12
Burnt brick	14,144	23·74
Others	3,663	6·15

Some typical houses

9 - 22. The illustrative photographs which follow will give the reader a visual insight into the type of dwellings found in the City bringing out shods of contrast. I now describe a few typical houses of the Madras City which will be of interest to the reader. Their photographs are also enclosed. They represent the various types of houses which can be found in different parts of Madras City. These houses can also be found in the other urban areas of Madras State.

GEORGE TOWN AREA

(A) Storeyed house (Lingichetty street)

Division No. 20—Katchaleeswarar

Street No: 9—Lingichetty

Door No: 72

The owner of the house is Ranganathan Chettiar (a Berichetty).

It is a pucca three-storeyed house. The ceilings of the two lower floors are Madras-terraced. The top-most floor has asbestos roof. The walls are built with burnt brick in lime mortar. The floor is made of cement.

The ground floor consists of 7 rooms of which 5 rooms are in the occupation of the owner household (7 members) and the remaining two in the occupation of a tenant whose family consists of two members. The size of the tenant family being small, there is no overcrowding. There are two open courtyards in the ground floor but for which it would have been difficult for light to penetrate into the rooms. In one of the courtyards there is a Corporation water tap. There is also an open well fitted with an electric pump-set. There are two flush out latrines in the ground floor.

The first floor has five rooms each of which has been hired out by persons who are employed in banks and other commercial institutions. They each pay a rent of Rs. 20/- p. m. All of them are single member households who take their food in hotels. There are no latrine facilities in the first floor and the tenants have to make use of the latrines in the ground floor.

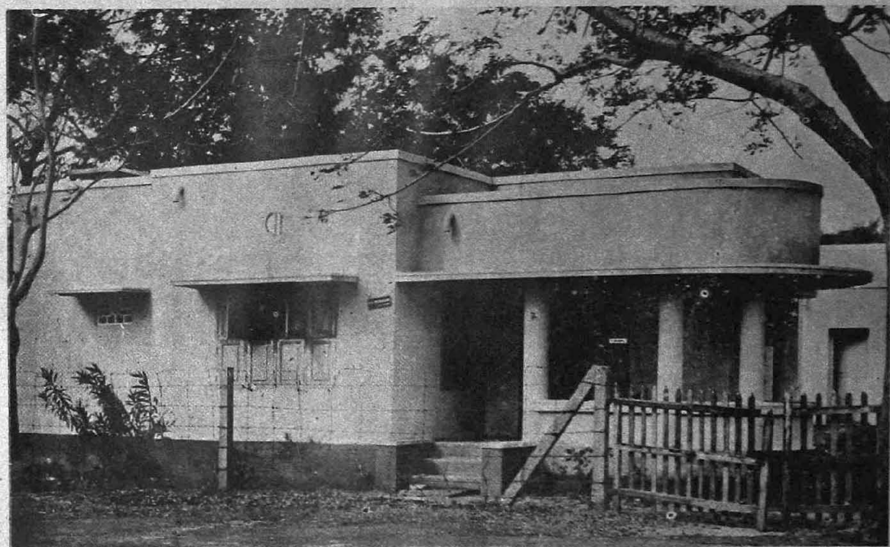
In the second floor there are three rooms. They are also occupied by single member households who are employed in George Town. They have also to make use of the latrines in the ground floor.

The age of the building is about 65 years and no material change has been effected since its construction. The composition of the households living in the building is given below.

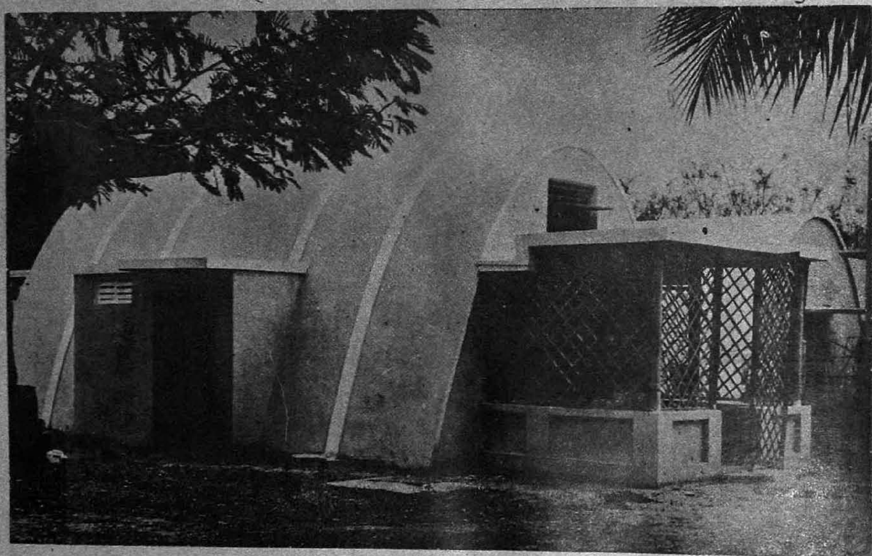
Household No.	Number of members		
	Persons	Males	Females
1.	7	2	5
2.	2	1	1
Ist floor:			
Room I	1	1	...
Room II	1	1	...
Room III	1	1	...
Room IV	1	1	...
Room V	1	1	...
IInd floor:			
Room I	1	1	...
Room II	1	1	...
Room III	1	1	...



Dwelling—a recently developed extension in the sub-urban town of Tambaram.



Dwelling—a modern house of a middle class family in an urban area.



Dwelling—a special type of modern house of a low - income group family in an urban area, which adds variety to the housing pattern.



Dwellings—Tenements built by the Madras Corporation to rehabilitate slum dwellers. These are the better type of tenements with brick walls and tiled roofs. They are single storeyed.

Home for the Homeless run by the Madras Corporation. Another scene to depict the condition in which slum dwellers exist.



Slum dwellings in Madras City in insanitary surroundings, where cattle share the houses with human beings. These are most common in Madras. These surroundings prompted the Sanitary Welfare League to comment adversely on slums in Madras.

(B) A tin roofed house

Division No. 14 —Harbour

Street No. 14 —Mosque Lane

Door No. 4

This is a tin-roofed house. The site belongs to a Mosque and the owner of the house one Silar Bai put up the superstructure about 30 years ago. The wall is made of mud and the roof made of canisters beaten flat.

The house contains four apartments in one of which the owner lives. The remaining apartments have been rented out to three different households. The owner's household has five members and the remaining three households have 4, 5 and 4 members respectively. Each apartment has got a doorway made of canisters. There is no window. The walls are about 5′ high. Two of the apartments measure 10′ × 9′ each and the third 9′ × 8′ and the last 9′ × 6′. There are no separate kitchens. The smoke seeps through the roof or escapes through the doorway. There are no amenities like bath and lavatory.

Changes have not been made in the house since is construction about 30 years ago. The number of persons, males and females comprising the households is given below:

Household No :	Number of members		
	Persons	Males	Females
1.	5	3	2
2.	4	3	1
3.	5	4	1
4.	4	2	2

(C) An old hut

Division No. 12—Ammankoil (North)

Street No. 10—Bunder Ramanaicken Garden (E. Block) (Hutting area)

Door No. 81

This is a thatched hut belonging to Muniammal (an Adi-Dravida). The site belongs to the Corporation and the superstructure was put up 30 years ago. The owner pays no rent to any one.

The walls are made of mud mixed with brickbats. The roof is made of cocoanut keeths. The over-all measurements of the hut are 29′ × 20′. It has been partitioned into three portions each having a doorway. The partition walls are low, over which bamboo mats stand. The walls are about 3′ high and the crest of the roof is about 18′ from the ground. Two apartments are of equal size each measuring 24′ × 8′. The third apartment is of the same length but 10′ broad. The owner lives in a small apartment, the other two having been hired out to two other households.

The owner's family consists of three members and the other two tenant families consist of four and three members respectively. There are no *windows for apertures except the doorways.* The apartments are very dark. The inmates make use of the public convenience and water tap.

There has not been any substantial alteration in the house ever since the hut was constructed. *The composition* of *the households* living in the hut is detailed below.

Household No.	Number of members		
	Persons	Males	Females
1.	2	1	1
2.	4	2	2
3.	3	2	1

(D) A Country tiled house

(Shop-*cum*-dwelling: A private charcoal depot attached)

Division No. 15—Mannadi

Street No. 13—Krishnankoil Street

Door No. 17

This is a west-facing country tiled house in the eastern row of the street, built 60 years ago. It has entrance only in the front. No material alteration or modification has been made subsequently except the partial removal of the front wall on the northern side to convert one of the five rooms in the house to serve as a charcoal depot. The house belonged to the late husband (a Mudaliar) of Lakshmikanthammal and after his death is in her possession.

The walls are made of burnt brick with lime mortar. The floor is made of cement. The roof is of country tiles resting on country wood rafters and reepers.

There are five rooms with an open courtyard in the centre and a verandah in the front. The southern portion consisting of three rooms is in the occupation of the owner who lives there with her minor son and mother. She has the kitchen in a corner of the courtyard. There is no chimney, and smoke escapes over the dwarf wall serving as a partition for the kitchen from the courtyard. The *store room is ill-lighted.* The number of members in the household being three, there is no overcrowding.

One room measuring 18′ × 8′ in the north-eastern corner has been rented out to a Malayali for Rs. 15/- p.m. This room serves as a multi-purpose one including cooking. There is no chimney and smoke escapes through the doorway and window. The room is ill-lighted. The number of members *in the household being 8, there is much* overcrowding.

A room measuring 26′ × 8′ in the front has been converted into a charcoal depot and rented out to a third person by the owner.

Thus the house is a mixed dwelling. There is one common latrine for the two households. It is a flush-out latrine connected with the underground drainage system. There is a Corporation water tap in the open courtyard. The Corporation water supply being inadequate a bore pump has been erected in the courtyard.

The composition of the households occupying this house is given below.

Household No:	Number of members		
	Persons	Males	Females
1.	3	1	2
2.	8	1	7

(E) An old hut at B. R. garden

Division No. 12—Ammankoil (North)

Street No. 10—Bunder Ramanaicken Garden (E. Block)

Door No. 110

It is a small thatched hut in a slum.

The site belongs to the Corporation and one Shivaraj (an Adi—Dravida) put up the superstructure about 20 years ago. He is not paying any rent.

The house has only one entrance in the front. The walls are made of wattle covered by bamboo mats. The door is also made of similiar materials. The roof is made of cocoanut keeths. The floor is made of mud. The wall is 42″ high and the crest of the roof is 7′ 6″ from the ground.

The hut consists of only one room and measures 18′ × 8′. Except the door way there is no window or aperture to admit of air and light. Normally the hut will be dark but for the holes in the bamboo mats serving as wall. The number of members in the household is 6 and there is much overcrowding. The family of the household ercorsists of 4 males and 2 females.

There are no amenities like lavatory and bath. Smoke escapes through the doorway or through the leaky roof.

No material alteration in the house has been done since the hut was put up about 20 years ago.

(F) A country tiled house

Division No. 17—Seven Wells (South)

Street No. 16—Subramania Mudali Street

Door No. 44

This is a country tiled house built about 50 years ago. It is a street house facing west. The owner of the house is one Bakthavatchala Chettiar who lives in Purasawalkam.

The house is a typical tiled-house of South Indian style in which rooms are placed round a central courtyard. From this courtyard a small corridor leads to the front door. There are 11 rooms excluding kitchens and lumber rooms. This is a substantial building being built with burnt brick in lime mortar. The roof is of country tiles resting on country wood rafters and reapers. A country tile roof, if in good repair will give complete protection from the sun and rain, and in addition to being more solid and heavy than the Mangalore tile-roofing it will be much more handsome.

Eight households occupy the 11 rooms. The care-taker, a single member household lives n a small room. The particulars for the remaining households are given below:

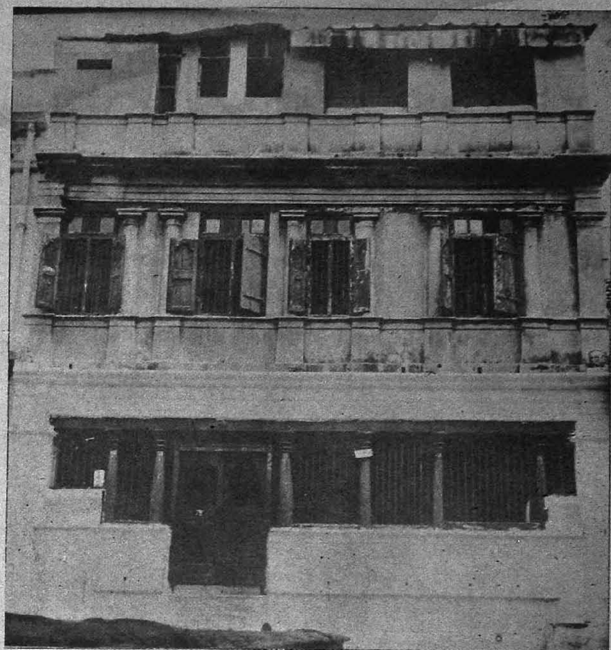
Household	No. of persons	No. of rooms
1.	3	2
2.	2	
3.	6	2
4.	5	1+(Kitchen)
5.	4	1
6.	4	1+(Kitchen)
7.	5	2+(Kitchen)

It is apparent that the house which was originally designed to accommodate one household is now being occupied by 8 households. Almost all the households suffer from overcrowding. Three households have got two rooms each at their disposal. Two households have got one room and a small kitchen each. The remaining two households have got only one room at their disposal. The households in occupation of only one room suffer from overcrowding. There are no chimneys for the outlet of smoke from the ovens. Smoke escapes through windows or door ways.

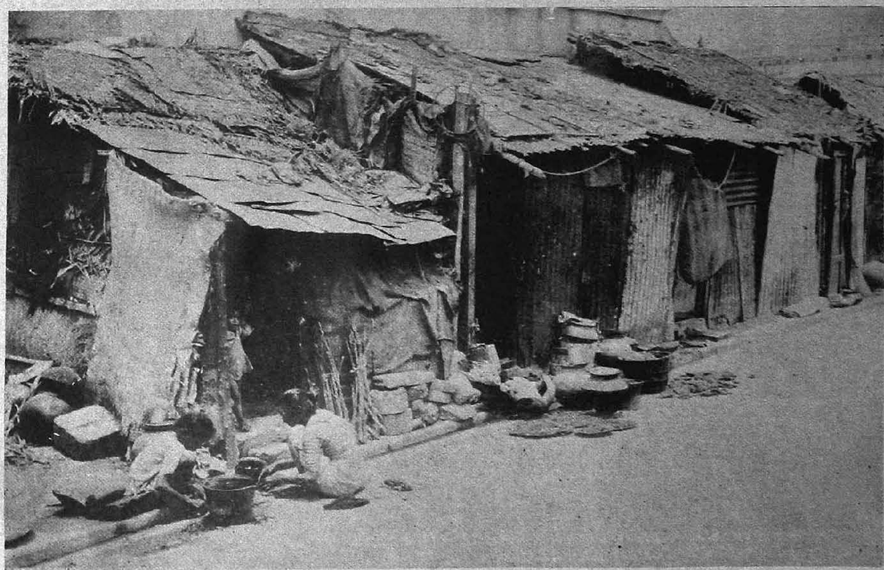
There is no Corporation tap in the house. But there is a Corporation street tap close to the house. There is an open well in the courtyard. There are two flush ont latrine seats which are to serve all the households. The house has entrance only in the front. The flush ont latrine has been constructed in the front in order to facilitate its cleaning by the scavenger.

The only change effected in the building was the construction of three pillars in front of the house about 10 years back.

The sex break-up of the members of each household living in the house is shown below;



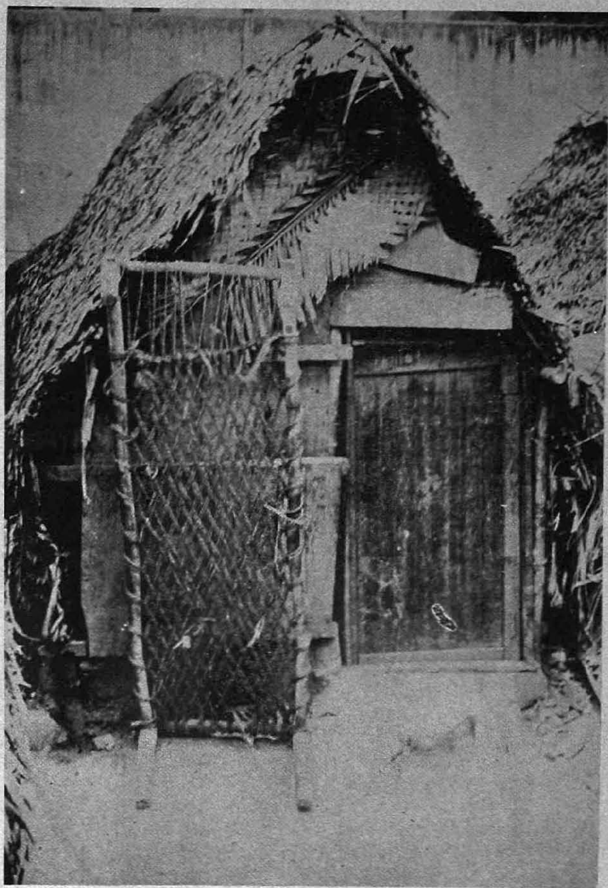
Dwelling—an old type three-storeyed street house in Lingi Chetti Street, George Town - Madras City.



Dwelling—a tiny hovel with miscellaneous kutcha wall and roof materials in George Town, Madras City.

Dwelling—a thatched house in a slum in George Town, Madras City (Roof material—Cocoanut keeths).

Dwelling—a typical South Indian country - tile roofed house in George Town, Madras City accommodating eight households.



Dwelling—A thatched hut in a slum in George Town, Madras City (Door material - Bamboo mat). Shortage of space drives the inmates to take their bed in the open during nights making use of rickety country cots.

Household No.	Number of members		
	Persons	Males	Females
1.	3	1	2
2.	2	1	1
3.	6	3	3
4.	5	3	2
5.	4	3	1
6.	4	2	2
7.	5	3	2
8.	1	1	...

(G) A Modern house in Kilpauk

Division No. 52—Kilpauk
Street No. 39—Gajapathy Road
Door No. 4-A

The twentieth century man caught in the midst of a complex society and tremendous technological advancement expects the house to serve much more than a mere protection against the elements. The house should reconcile and resolve all of his diverse requirements—economic, social and psychological. He, therefore, bestows considerable thought on evolving a proper design before building a new house. He wants to make a departure from the traditional design and to achieve this end he turns to architects for professional advice.

To be of good design a house should be so planned and built that it will accommodate in the best manner possible all of the various and sundry activities that go on in it. This is what is meant by functional design. Beyond that, the house should give the appearance not only to its occupants but also to others, of being simple, comfortable, and interesting rather than ornate or disruptive.

The modern house which we have chosen is a bungalow type house and it combines comforts with aesthetics. It is not traditional in design. Built in a four ground* plot in aeroplane shape in the year 1961 it aims at satisfying all the requirements of the family including provision for accommodating domestic servants and guests. It is aesthetically pleasing in appearance both inside and outside.

The building is two storeyed. In the ground floor there are four rooms and a kitchen. The rooms are airy and well lighted. The modern trend is to have a bath attached to every bed room. This principle has been observed. Considerable thought has been bestowed on the construction of the kitchen in which women spend much of their time. The kitchen has been so located in a corner to avoid any nuisance arising from the oven felt in other parts of the house. There is also a garage.

* A ground measures 60′ × 40′.

In the first floor there are five rooms. Here also the bed room has an attached bath.

The house has enough space in the backyard to raise a kitchen garden In fact there is a kitchen garden well maintained. In the front there is a small lawn.

The owner himself lives in the house. His family consists of five members and a domestic servant. "A man's house is his castle" is more than true in this case.

9 - 23. I will now take up for discussion the actual housing conditions in certain villages of Madras State. As far as possible, the villages selected are typical of the taluk in which they are located. Certain villages have been specifically selected as they represent peculiarities in regard to location. For instance, they are situated on the banks of a river or in the midst of a forest or on a hilly terrain and have a concentration of certain select tribes or castes. The discussion on these lines will, it is hoped, give a panoramic view of the housing conditions in rural Madras.

Housing in Ayyangarkulam village

9 - 24. We may first take the case of Ayyangarkulam village in Chingleput District. This village is situated 50 miles south-west of the City of Madras in Kanchipuram Taluk of Chingleput District about a mile away from the banks of the Palar river. The village is set amidst a level plain with wet fields around it. The lands are mostly tank-fed. This village is one of the strongholds of Senguntha Mudaliars, a prominent silk and cotton weaving community. Other communities living in this village consist of the Nattars and the Valluva Pandarams, a Scheduled Caste. There are two distinct types of dwellings in the village. One is the hut of the Valluva Pandaram constructed with mud walls and mud flooring and having a roof of palmyrah thatch or straw. In front of this hut is a tiny verandah which is usually an oblong mound of earth flattened to provide seating space. The interior of the hut consists of a single room. At one corner, we find a hearth which acts as a make-shift kitchen. The other portion is used for sleeping-*cum*-sitting. The lighting and ventilation inside the hut are poor and the flooring being made of mud is usually damp. The roofing is also low and always leaky during the rainy season. The cost of each hut ranges from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800.

9 - 25. The other type of dwelling is the house built with kiln-burnt bricks and flooring made either of cement or mud. The roofing consists of country tiles which are placed over the country wood rafters and walls are plastered with cement mortar. The value of the site is usually anything between Rs. 400 and Rs. 600 and the cost of construction of each house is in the range of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000. Materials for building are, however, very easily available locally. The bamboo thatch and bricks and tiles are manufactured in the village itself, the latter being made in country brick kilns. Cement can be had only from Kanchipuram town.

Houses of Senguntha Mudaliars

9 - 26. The house of Senguntha Mudaliars in this village is architecturally conditioned by his occupation of weaving and so the room in the front portion has to be set apart for fixing a loom. A pucca cement plastered verandah is invariably found in the houses of these Mudaliars. Next to this verandah, there is another room which is used for the purpose of fixing a loom and for storing implements needed for silk weaving. This room has two apertures to let in light and air. The courtyard on the side with a hall and another room is used as a kitchen completing the ground plan of the house. The hall is used as a sleeping apartment. Thus, the contention held earlier in this report that the size of the house and its plan depend also on the type of occupation practised by the household is borne out by the example of the house of the Senguntha Mudaliar. The village is clearly segmented into well-defined units indicative of the relative prosperity of the various communities as also within each community. Thus, in the village, we come across segments in which Senguntha Mudaliars live in three streets, Kil theru, Nadu theru

and Mel theru. Mudaliars living in Nadu theru have terraced houses with walls constructed of bricks and flooring of cement. Mudaliars living in Kil theru have houses built of mud with palmyrah thatch though we find occasionally a house or two tiled, with walls built of brick. Mudaliars living in Mel theru, though prosperous, have not attained the standard of living compared to those located in Nadu theru but still possess houses tiled and built of bricks. In the streets occupied by the Nattar community almost all the houses are constructed of mud with mud flooring. In the Valluva Pandaram colony, for instance, all live in huts constructed of mud with palmyrah thatch. Thus, it is apparent that the housing conditions depend to a large extent on the relative prosperity of the occupant and his own personal inclinations.

Paravakkal village of North Arcot District

9 - 27. Coming next to North Arcot District, we have Paravakkal village in Gudiyatham Taluk. Paravakkal means literally a place strewn with stones. Situated on a plain it is surrounded by numerous hillocks varying in height from 100 to 600 feet. These hillocks have little or no vegetation. Boulders of various sizes and shapes lie scattered all around the village. The flora of the village is also not varied and is monotonous. Neem, tamarind, palmyrah and cocoanut trees sparsely dot the landscape. With a scanty rain fall of 33 inches annually, the village has very little to boast by way of vegetation. A forest stream runs through the village and virtually bisects the area into two distinct segments. On the southern side of the stream, the high caste Kammas who are the most economically forward of the communities extant in this place live. On the other side of it live the communities like the Madaris, Oddars and Parayans. Kammas live in well-built brick houses and in the main village there is no other caste except a member belonging to the Pillai community. The majority of the other people belonging to the various communities live in houses built of mud, stone, bamboo, leaves or grass. All the building materials except mud and grass are obtained from the nearby Gudiyatham town, 5 miles away from the village. At times, during the non-rainy season, the soil is utilised to manufacture country bricks and tiles which are required for construction of pucca houses. However, all the locals are unskilled workmen and the services of masons have to be obtained from outside. Only in the case of pucca houses, plans are drawn and foundations laid with brick or blue metal mixed with lime. The buildings have two, four or six rooms surrounding a single or double open courtyard. A long verandah runs around the courtyard connecting the various rooms in the house. The other kutcha houses have no plans and are having single rooms. The pucca houses are built of bricks and are cement or lime plastered. Floors are of cement and the roofs are terraced or tiled. Kutcha houses have walls of mud with bamboo covered with either grass, hay or palmyrah leaves. The mud flooring of these houses is smeared with cow-dung once a week to make it smooth and hard. In constructing these huts, household members take active part and often neighbours lend a helping hand. Of the 218 houses in Paravakkal, only 6 are rented, but others are owned. There are 36 brick houses with tiled roofs and of the remaining kutcha houses, 103 have palmyrah thatch, 41 cocoanut thatch and 27 grass thatch. All the kutcha houses have mud walls and mud floors. This is almost the normal pattern obtaining in North Arcot District.

9-28. Coming to South Arcot District, we have Lakkinayakkanpatti of Kallakurichi Taluk. This village is primarily agricultural. Situated at the foot of the Kalrayan group of hills, it is one of the most underdeveloped villages in Kallakurichi Taluk. On the east and south, the Rangappanur Reserve Forest forms the natural boundary. Kalrayan hills look down upon this village in its northern extremity and to the west, Mukunda Nadhi meanders its way past the village. This is a remote village away from any means of transport and communication. Primarily rocky, the soil is not fertile and rainfall rarely exceeds 30 inches at any time.

Only dry cultivation is possible, as the Mukunda Nadhi remains dry for the greater part of the year, i.e., cholam, ragi and cumbu are cultivated. Sandal wood, tamarind, neem, bamboo and a number of forest trees grow abundantly in Kalrayan hills to the north of the village. Therefore, bamboo, country wood, grass and mud form the chief raw materials that go to make the hut in this village. For the vertical supports and beams, country wood is used. Bamboo is bought from the Kalrayan hills after paying a nominal toll of 25 nP. per head load. Country wood beams are illicitly procured from the reserve forest. Mud is dug from the local tank. Cement, bricks, tiles and lime mortar are rarely used. In Lakkinayakkanpatti, except for six brick houses, all others are huts. The huts are arranged on either side of the broad streets. The walls are mud-built. In some cases, straw is mixed with mud to reinforce the structural material and to prevent cracks in country wood beams, bamboo rafters are laid at intervals of 1½ inches. The bamboo roof work is covered with a local variety of grass known as "VIZHAL". Cocoanut and palmyrah trees are scarce and thatched roofs are uncommon. Depending upon the type of construction, the houses in Lakkinayakkanpatti may be classified into three broad groups. First are those huts which house only one household each; second, those huts which house many households and third those huts which house only one household each and have an additional provision for a cattle shed either at the front or in the back yard. The first type of houses are 15 to 25 feet long and 15 feet broad. Again these can be sub-divided into two categories, one which has a pial or verandah in front and the other which does not have this. The second type of huts are those used by the poorer sections of the population who cannot afford individual houses. Here three or four families are huddled together and they unitedly construct a long hall shaped hut. Later, this hall is partitioned and separate entrances are provided in front. Houses of this type easily exceed 50 feet in length and 12 to 13 feet broad. The ceiling is constructed at a height of 12 to 13 feet. The third type of houses are owned by the people of well-to-do sections of the population. They have a verandah, kitchen with a cattle shed at the back or in front. Small lanes on either side of the house facilitates the movement of cattle to and fro. No plans are drawn before construction and yet houses are similar in type. Cement is not used and white washing is rare. The foundation consists only of rubble stones. The roofing is re-done once in five years. The majority of the houses have no doors nor a window and have small circular vents which acts as substitutes to regular windows. It costs about Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 to construct a medium sized hut. Big huts cost as much as Rs. 300. The mud from the local tank, the straw from the recent harvest, the bamboo and other country wood from the adjoining reserve forests are heavily indented upon which keeps down the cost to the minimum. Even the use of iron nails is rare. Regarding congestion, it is found that the pattern is the same obtaining everywhere. Of the 391 households in Lakkinayakkanpatti, 93 per cent or 364 live in single rooms forming 91 per cent of the total population. 21 households live in two rooms and 4 in three rooms. They form only 7 per cent and 1.3 per cent of the total population respectively. On an average, each household has 1.1 room for the entire village and in each room 4.5 persons live.

Lakkinayakkanpatti of South Arcot District

9-29. Moving towards Thanjavur District, we have Vilangulam a coastal village situated in Pattukkottai Taluk. It is located at a distance of 59 miles from Thanjavur, the district headquarters, and 29 miles from Pattukkottai, the taluk headquarters. Vilangulam is an interior village not connected either by bus or by rail. This Village is situated 1½ miles from the Bay of Bengal. The soil here is arenaceous and, therefore, is worthy of special study as far as housing conditions go. The village is blessed with an equable climate with an annual average rainfall of 40 inches and temperature ranging from 76°F to 90°F. The following communities live in this village:

Vilangulam in Thanjavur District

A tiled house of a Senguntha Mudaliar in Ayyangarkulam village.



A hut in Lakkinayakkanpatti. This hut belongs to the first categeory as described in page 680 of this report housing only one household. The walls are mud built and the bamboo roof work is covered with 'vizhal' grass. There is a small pial in front of the house which can be seen just beyond the bamboo curtains.

The hut of a Hindu Pallan in Vilangulam village. The walls are of mud and the roof is thatched. Two households live in this hut and so two separate entrances have been provided. It is a poor man's hut.

A tiled house in Thenbaranadu, the abode of a Pachai Malayali. Normally they do not live in tiled houses, but possibly greater affluence has something to do with it. Locally available raw materials have not been utilised.



The hut of the plantation lobourer and the Chakkilians. These are single roomed and the walls are of bomboo poles and banana bark. Roof is of cocoanut leaves and grass.

A stone walled and Mangalore tiled house in Sirumalai. Stone walls are uncommon and Mangalore tiled roofs are the preserve of a few rich planters as tiles and stones have to be transported from the plains and quarries at great cost.



A Scheduled Caste hut in Thiruvalavayanallur village of Madurai District. Flooring is of mud and the walls are of mud too. Palmyrah thatch is used for the roof.

A hut of the Pachai Malayali of Pappanaickenpatti village, Salem District. The roofing is of Kanangu grass. Walls and flooring are of mud. Bamboo chicks partition the front portion into a verandah.

1. Thevars
2. Ambalakarans
3. Christian Pallans &
4. Hindu Pallans

Even though the soil for major part is arenaceous, the village has had the benefits of irrigation due to the advent of the Cauvery Mettur Project. The main source of irrigation is through the Vilangulam tank which receives its water supply from Ammanichatram drainage channel. Therefore, paddy is grown here on these wet lands. Houses in this village can broadly be divided into three categories—terraced, tiled and thatched. The following table illustrates the residential pattern in this village:

Communities	Roofs				Walls			Floors		
	Terraced	Tiled	Thatched	Others	Mud	Bricks	Others	Mud	Cement	Others
Hindu Pallans	...	...	70	...	70	...	...	70	...	...
Thevars	8	9	50	...	53	14	...	49	18	...
Ambalakarans	...	1	34	...	34	1	...	34	1	...
Christian Pallans	...	...	31	...	31	...	...	31	...	...
Others	..	12	93	...	97	7	1	92	13	...
Total	8	22	278	...	285	22	1	276	32	...

The type of house depends entirely in this village on the economic status and prosperity of the people and not so much on the type of soil. Whereas 91% of the population live in huts only 9% live in tiled and terraced houses. In Vilangulam, most of the lands are owned by 25 wealthy Thevar families whose houses are brick-built while others work under them as agricultural labourers. Therefore, only Thevar mirasdars are blessed with tiled and terraced houses. While these Thevar mirasdars enjoy the benefit of tiled and terraced: houses the remaining including the poorer Thevars have only thatched huts with walls and floors of mud. The brick-built buildings have two or three rooms with an open courtyard and a verandah connecting the rooms. There is also a cattle shed at the rear end of the house. An analysis of the number of rooms in relation to the size of the household indicates that 68% of the households have no regular rooms, 25% of the households have one room, 6% of the households have two rooms and 1% of the households have more than two rooms. The average number of persons per household, ranges from 4 to 5. It is not very significicant as the pattern is discernible elsewhere also. Regarding the availability of raw materials, mud, thatch, straw, cocoanut and palmyrah thatch are obtained within the village; cement, stones and bricks have to be obtained from outside the village and it is the privilege of the wealthy few.

Thenbaranadu in Tiruchirapalli District—A tribal village

9-30. In Tiruchirapalli, our aim will be to cite the examples of two villages—one a typical hill village in which there is a concentration of a Scheduled Tribe called Pachai Malayalis and the other is a village situated on a level plain. Thenbaranadu is a village located in Musiri Taluk of Tiruchirapalli District on the Pachai Malai hills which run along the north-west border of Tiruchirapalli and lies on the north-east corner of Musiri Taluk. The Pachai Malai hills are separated from the Kolli Malai hills of Salem District by the Tammampatti valley. The hills consist of a plateau situated at an elevation ranging from 1700 to 3000 ft. above mean sea level with heavily wooded and steep slopes. Pachai Malayalis, who are supposed to have migrated to these hills from the plains, are the inhabitants

of this village. The village is purely tribal in character and is not easily accessible by modern means of transportation. The flora of this village is mostly mountainous in variety and as the village is surrounded by thick forests, rare medicinal plants and herbs are available in plenty. The climate is not hot but rather warm is summer and very cool in the months of October to December. The Village is blessed with heavy rainfall mostly during the north-east monsoon between November and January. The soil is mostly red-clay and loamy. The houses in this village being entirely constructed by the Pachai Malayalis are based to large extent on the climatic conditions and economic status of the inhabitants. People in this village live in houses which may be mistaken at a distance for huts. On a closer scrutiny, it is found that they are neither a pucca house nor a hut as the term is meant to usually convey in villages elsewhere. Their houses are mid-way between the common hut and its richer cousin, the brick-built building. Generally, houses in Thenbaranadu do not possess a number of rooms. A kitchen is marked out by having a partition in the room. People sleep and live in the other portion. The door-way of the hut is very low and even those who are sub-normal in height have to bend their bodies almost double in order to enter the huts. Outside these huts, on both sides of the doorway, there are raised platforms in each house which are used for sitting. In all these huts, there are lofts constructed of bamboo poles placed lengthwise on the beams and tied with twigs so that it could be used as a strore-house. Each house has a bamboo ladder to climb to this loft. There are very small apertures in the window; a large window is an impediment to preserve warmth in the interior. Regarding building materials which go into the construction of the house, the basement and walls are constructed with rubble stones which are not properly dressed and clay bricks are not used at all. Generally, lime is not used as a cementing material and neither is cement used. However, there are a few instances, depending on the economic status, where cement or lime mortar is used for flooring of the house. After the walls are initially constructed, they are plastered with mud and painted with clay plaster. Sometimes, the red soil available is mixed with water and used for the purpose. The windows and doors are made of country wood and occasionally of teak which is available in the forest nearby. The remarkable feature about the houses in Thenbaranadu is, apart from a few iron nails, screws, bolts and nuts on the doors and windows, no other iron and steel articles are used in any form during construction. The windows and doors are made of wood; windows and doors are seldom painted. A few wealthy Pachai Malayalis raise platforms outside, which are cemented, the majority of the houses having only mud platforms. The doors and windows are also made of country wood. The roof is constructed by tying bamboo and country wood rafters together with a kind of a twig locally available. Afterwards a kind of grass called "SEEVU" is cut from the adjoining places and spread on the frame work and once again tied with this. This superstructure acts as a kind of air-conditioning to keep the interior of the room warm during the rainy and cold seasons. Thus, it is found that the building materials are available to the villagers locally and are acquired without greater effort or incurring much expenditure. Bamboo, country wood, mud, rubble, twigs, and wild grass—all these materials are gathered from the adjoining forests and patta lands. Only such of those who can afford to do so, buy cement, lime mortar and costly timber to make windows and doors. The stone and tiled houses are not preferred due to the superstitious belief that Gods would get angry; out of 382 houses only 14 are tiled, the rest are thatched. Thatched houses are preferred to tiled houses in this village mainly because of the cold and the belief that the thatched houses preserve more warmth than tiled ones. Regarding living conditions in this village, 397 households live in 405 rooms; this works out to an average of one room per household. But it is not indicative of congestion as people manage to live as comfortably as possible within the room. The richer the household, the more comfortable they live.

Thus, 12 households with a total of 72 persons have 2 rooms each, 2 households with a total of 10 people have three rooms each. But the general economic status being one of low incomes, people live only in one-roomed houses. Since the climate is not too severe, there is not much of rainfall. The roof and wall materials of the houses are not the same as we are likely to come across in Nilgiri District or in Kodaikanal Taluk of Madurai District and Yercaud Taluk of Salem District. But, since the village is situated at an elevation of 3,000 feet, with climatic conditions differing considerably from the plains, the types of houses differ to a certain extent from those in the plains but only to a slight extent.

Ariyur in Tiruchirapalli District

9-31. Coming next to a village in Tiruchirappalli District situated on the plains, we may take the case of Ariyur. It is situated 12½ miles south-west of Karur, the taluk head-quarters. The village extends over a total area of 3,492 acres of which 2,787 acres are rain-fed and about 500 acres are irrigable with well water. There are no rivers or canals to irrigate the land. The village is situated on plains without any hills or forests nearby. The village is blessed with a dry climate and the annual rainfall is about 15 inches. The village consists of red soil of differing qualities. There are trees like the neem, tamarind, palmyrah and cocoanut in this village. Agriculture is the predominant occupation of the majority of the people in this village. Since the soil consists of red loam, paddy, tobacco, chillies and millets are grown.

9-32. All the materials used in the construction of houses are not locally available to the villagers. The materials used for walls are mud, granite stones, bricks, lime, sand and cement. Materials used for roofing are Mangalore tiles, bricks and lime and thatch. The flooring is usually a thick layer of mud plastered with cowdung; occasionally, cement is also used for flooring. The timber used for roofing is taken from the surrounding trees like the neem, tamarind and palmyrah and bamboo. Granite stones are occasionally used. But these have to be procured from outside though the mud used both in the wall and roof is locally available. Bricks are, however, locally available by using the soil for the manufacture of this item in country brick-kilns. Tiles have, however, to be procured either in Karur or from Kangayam which is about 30 to 40 miles away from the village. Cement is also procurable from Karur. The construction of houses follow the same pattern as found elsewhere in the State and there are no peculiar variations. There are about 40 houses with tiled roofs, and houses with brick walls and tiled roofs are mostly found among the cultivating class. But the majority of the houses are thatched with mud walls. Of the houses of Scheduled Caste population, they have thatched roofs with mud walls; but the houses of Vannia Gounders, the land owning class in this village, are of the mixed type, the poorer among the Vannia Gounders possessing houses like the Scheduled Castes where as the richer people, about 40 of them, owning brick houses. It is found that of 404 households in the village, 308 households are single roomed, 79 households have two rooms and 9 households have about three rooms and 5 households occupy four and more rooms.

Sirumalai village of Madurai District

9-33. From Tiruchirapalli District we proceed southwards to study housing conditions in Madurai District by taking a sample of two representative villages, one located in hilly terrain and the other on a level plain. We shall first take the example of the village nestling on a hilly terrain. The Sirumalai hills known for the richness and variety of its plantains lie 16 miles north of Madurai City, in Dindigul Taluk of Madurai District. On a plateau in these hills, the village of Sirumalai nestles at an altitude of nearly 4,000′ above sea level. The terrain being hilly, the village enjoys a

moist, cool climate. Red sand and red loam mostly are the soil varieties found here. The soil is fertile and ideally suited for the growth of plantation crops like the banana, coffee and citrus fruits like lemons and oranges. The houses here are found in clusters but are scattered over different slopes of the hills except in one hamlet called Chakkilipatti which is populated, as is evident by the name, by the Scheduled Caste of Chakkiliars where the houses are clustered close together. The following table indicates the types of dwellings in Sirumalai.

Wall		Roof	
Material	No. of houses	Material	No. of houses
Mud	328	Thatch	293
Stone	43	Tin sheet	86
Plantain bark	34	Tile	39
Bricks	13		
Total	**418**	**Total**	**418**

9 - 34. It is obvious from the figures quoted above that the majority of the houses are constructed of mud walls with thatched roofs. Stone walls account for 43 or 10.3%. It was found that only well-to-do planters own these stone houses. Stones are quarried only from the adjoining hills and the lack of proper communication facilities leads to the high cost of transportation and, therefore, even though people prefer to have stone walls, the prohibitive cost precludes the majority from constructing this type of houses and they have to be content with mud houses. Since the main plantation crop in this village is banana, poor people like plantation coolies use plantain barks as roof material, since they are obtained locally, and free of cost. There are only 13 houses or 3% with brick walls as bricks are manufactured only in the plains below and have to be brought up at high cost. In regard to roofing materials, thatch predominates to a considerable extent. Thatch includes banana barks, cocoanut leaves, grass etc. Tin sheet is also used as roofing material in 20.6% of the houses. This type of roofing is ideally suited to protect the interior from the howling winds and the heavy and continuous downpour of rains during the monsoon season. Wood obtained locally from forest is used for the construction of rafters.

9-35. Nearly three fourth of the houses are single roomed ones. Houses with 2 or 3 rooms are found in the hamlets attached to the main village. In the hamlet of Chakkilipatti occupied by the Chakkiliars, a Scheduled Caste, all the houses are mud huts having only one room. The houses are generally medium sized and only a few estate owners possess big stone houses. The plinth area of a house in this village is correlated to the average size of the household.

Plinth area of the house (in Sq. ft.)	No. of houses with Percentage	Average No. of members per household
Up to 50	5 (1%)	1·8
51 - 100	35 (8%)	3·2
101 - 200	160 (38%)	4·2
201 - 300	77 (18%)	5·0
301 - 500	59 (14%)	4·9
501 - 1000	57 (14%)	5·2
1001 - 2000	19 (5%)	6·5
Above 2000	6 (2%)	6·9

From this Table we see that 40 houses or 9% of the total are having a floor area of 100 sq. ft or less and the plinth area of as many as 160 houses ranges from 101-200 sq. ft. Only 25 houses have a plinth area exceeding 1,000 sq. ft. It is noted with interest that the average size of the household increases generally with the plinth area and therefore in this village at least it is evident that overcrowding is not common.

9 - 36. We next take the case of another village situated on the plains. 13 miles from Madurai City lies the village of Thiruvalavayanallur, close to the Madurai-Dindigul trunk road.

Thiruvalavayanallur—Madurai District

The village is situated on a plain which lies in the driest taluk of the district, viz., Nilakkottai. The average rainfall here is 30" and the rainfall occurs during the north-east monsoon period. The soil is red with a slight admixture of lime which prevents the effective growth of paddy. The houses in Thiruvalavayanallur can be divided into three main categories—huts, cottages and brick built houses. The brick built houses are the sole monopoly of the Muslims and the Vellala Pillais. The cottages are owned by the Rowthar Muslims as distinct from the Pathani Muslims and also by the poorer section of the Vellala Pillais, while the huts are entirely owned by the other poorer Hindus and the Scheduled Castes. Given below is a Table indicating the type of houses in the village.

Community	Roof			Wall		Floor		
	Terraced	Tiled	Thatched	Mud	Brick	Mud	Cement	Others
Pillais	7	5	21	26	7	23	3	7
Muslims	10	6	15	18	13	22	1	8
Others	2	4	22	25	3	25	...	3
Scheduled Castes	...	1	37	37	1	37	...	1
Total	**19**	**16**	**95**	**106**	**24**	**107**	**4**	**19**

9 - 37. From this Table we find that 14.6% of the houses are terraced while a further 12.3% have tiled roofs. Most of these are Mangalore tiled. 90% of these tiled houses belong to the Pillais and the Muslims. Among the thatched roofs, there are two categories. The cottages of the Rowthars and Pillais are sturdy and are well built, but the huts of the Scheduled Castes as well as the other poor caste Hindus are not sturdy and are flimsy. 18.5% of the houses are built with brick of which nearly 82% of these belong to the Pillais and the Muslims and the rest are built with mud. In the case of cottages, sun-burnt mud slabs are used for the construction of walls and adds necessary firmness to these cottages. In the case of Scheduled Castes' huts, the flooring is generally of mud and only mud pack with an inner coat of rubble stones are used. The village has to import all housing materials except in the case of mud houses. Bricks, tiles and cement are brought from Madurai City or Nilakkottai. Even the wood necessary for windows and doors have to be brought from the surrounding villages. Commonly, mango or tamarind wood is used for this purpose. Only mud and palmyrah or cocoanut thatch is available locally. Regarding the size of household and the number of rooms, it is found that the average number of rooms per household in this village works out to 2.13. 44% of the households live in single roomed quarters. These are generally huts and about 4% on an average live in huts. The affluent communities who live in comfort seem to be the .Pillais and the Muslims, for about 25 households among Pillais and 10 households among the Muslims live in houses with two or three rooms whereas 9 households among Pillais and 16 households among Muslims live in

houses with 4 or more rooms. Therefore, the size of the house is conditioned by the economic status of the people in the village and as the Pillais and Muslims are the economically dominant communities, they are able to own bigger and better types of houses.

Golwarpatti in Ramanathapuram District

9 - 38. Let us take the case of a village in Ramanathapuram District. Golwarpatti in Sattur Taluk is a fairly typical Harijan village situated in the west Ramanathapuram region predominantly occupied by the Scheduled Caste of Pallars. This village lies on the bank of Arjuna river, 8 miles north-east of Sattur, the taluk headquarters, and 17 miles south of Virudunagar. The terrain surrounding this village is a monotonous plain presenting very little by way of natural scenery except perhaps the Arjuna river and the huge Golwarpatti tank. The land is innocent of lush vegetation except for clusters of palmyrah trees and occasionally, thorny acacia bushes. The climate is essentially hot, the hottest part of the year being between the months of April and June. The rainfall is adequate and is brought in by the north-east monsoon from October to January. However, thanks to the Arjuna river and the Golwarpatti tank, the village is blessed with irrigation facilities and the soil is fertile. The area abounding in black cotton soil is ideally suited for the growth of cotton. The black soil has substratum of clay underneath it and is largely used for the construction of mud walls of the dwellings of the villagers in Golwarpatti. Paddy, millets and cotton are the main crops grown in this area and the straw of paddy and millets are used as roofing material. A vast majority of the Pallan dwellings are nothing but tiny huts with low mud walls raised to the height of 3–5′ plus a thatch for roof. The houses of caste Hindus are generally of stone or brick with tiled or thatched roofs. Only country bricks are used in the construction. Storeyed houses are rare in this village. Out of a a total of 499 houses, 435 houses are mud houses, the percentage working to 87. Only 62 houses have stone walls and brick walls are found in 2 houses. Stones and bricks are not locally available and are brought from outside. As regards the roof, 87% of the houses have thatched roofs, the leaves of palmyrah, straw of paddy and millets being utilised for this purpose. Tiled houses number 28 while zinc sheet is used as roof material in 25 houses. As a rule, almost all the houses in Golwarpatti are single roomed. As many as 461 houses out of 499 have only one room with no separate kitchen, and 37 houses have 2 rooms; only one house has 3 rooms. Almost all the Pallans in the village stay in one roomed huts. Only the caste Hindus live in houses with 2 rooms. The plinth area of the houses are between 101 to 500 sq.ft. there being 427 houses in this category and there are 61 houses with a plinth area or 51-100 sq.ft. Only 10 houses, all of them belonging to caste Hindus have a plinth area of over 500 sq.ft. Thus, the village predominantly occupied by poor Pallans presents one more instance of how housing conditions are influenced by economic status and availability of raw materials.

Alwarkarkulam in Tirunelveli District

9 - 39. In Tirunelveli District we have taken as an example a village called Alwarkarkulam situated in Srivaikuntam Taluk of Tirunelveli District. This village is situated about 14 miles to the east of Tirunelveli and about one mile to the main road connecting Tirunelveli and Tiruchendur. The village is about 1½ miles south of the Vallanattu Paruchi hills. The village site is situated on rocky soil. The dwellings are thus not built on even ground, but undulates up and down. Alwarkarkulam village is situated amidst green paddy fields. Out of a total area of 1,017 acres, wet lands consist of 495 acres or nearly 49% of the total. The soil is very good, i.e., black loam, suitable for the cultivation of paddy. Garden lands are cultivated with millets. The other types of soil found here are red sand and red gravel. There is a reserve forest to the north of this village from which timber is procured. Of the 386 houses in this village, 281 are thatched, 66 are tiled and 39 are terraced. 291 of these houses have mud

walls, 94 are brick walled and only 1 has leaves for its wall. The hard red soil with its admixture of gravel and clay is ideally suited for the making of country bricks. A number of palmyrah trees supply palmyrah thatch and a nearby forest supplies the villagers with timber and leaves for their rafters and for the roofing material. Since burnt bricks are not used, tiles, lime and mortar and cement for floring have to be procured from outside. Red sand and clay with an admixture of gravel are used for mud walls. Houses with single rooms are more common in this village. The Pallans and some of the Maravars and Konars live in houses with mud floor and thatched roof having only a single room. But a small portion of the population, mostly Brahmins, Pillais, Illaththu Pillais live more conveniently in houses brick-built and tiled having more than 2 rooms. Especially in the Pallacheri, overcrowding is very pronounced. Here again is an example of the nature of terrain, the economic status of the communities and the availability of raw materials influencing the design and construction of houses.

Thalakulam of Kanyakumari District

9 - 40. We now come to the interesting study of housing conditions in Kanyakumari District. For this study, we have selected Thalakulam village in Kalkulam Taluk, situated 3 miles south of Eraniel a famous handloom centre of Kanyakumari District. The village lies 8 miles north-east of Thakkalai, the taluk headquarters and 11 miles away from Nagercoil, the District headquarters. In its physical setting, Thalakulam is located amidst green fields of paddy, bordered on all sides by the graceful cocoanuts, adding beauty and enchantment to the environment. The whole appearance of the village is that of an emerald, sent into earth. The soil fabric consists of clay loam mixed with alluvium soil suited for the cultivation of paddy, and cocoanut. The mixture of black and white soil available in the Thalakulam tank facilitates the manufacture of pottery and hence the predominance of the pottery industry in this village. The climate of this village is salubrious with heavy rainfall during the monsoon. The rainfall is poor in the months of January and February, but heavy during the months of April to June and October to December. In addition to its cocoanut trees, the flora includes trees like the Indian Portia, Neem, Pipal and Jack fruit.

9 - 41. Housing materials whether, for the humble hut or the pucca house are easily available within the village limits or just on the outskirts. The clay used as wall material is dug out of Thalakulam tank on the eastern side of the village. The trunk of cocoanut tree is used for the manufacture of rafters for roof material. Ready made rafters are also available in the nearby Monday market. For pucca houses granite stones are obtained from a quarry, a mile away to the east of this village. Timber, logs and planks for doors and windows as well as tiles for roofing are available at Eraniel. Lime for mortar is also locally available from a Parava household, a traditional lime baker, in the village. Of the 394 houses, 173 have thatched roofs, 176 are tiled and 45 of the houses have brick walls or stone walls. Most of the big buildings are owned by the Chettis. They are spacious and cemented, double storeyed and are roofed with Mangalore tiles. The houses of the Panikkars and the Kulalars, potters of the village are also tiled with long halls, but are not as palatial and big as the Chettis. The huts of the Sambavars, the Scheduled Caste of the village are like any other hut elsewhere in the State, being constructed with mud and cocoanut thatch for the roof. Following are the measurements of some of the typical houses of various communities in the village.

Rich Chettis	100′ × 40′ × 30′
Middle income Chettis	30′ × 15′ × 20′
Kulalars or potters	20′ × 15′ × 15′
Sambavars	18′ × 15′ × 12′

A detailed survey reveals the fact that 267 households live in 477 rooms. Single roomed houses are more common than other larger houses and are mostly occupied by the Sambavars and the potter community. Large houses with more than 2 rooms are the privilege of the rich Chettis. Overcrowding is as much a problem here as elsewhere in the country. The village is a typical example of villages in Kanyakumari District, the preference being for tiled houses as compared to thatched houses whereas a different trend is noticeable in other districts of the State.

The Western districts—Kumbalam of Salem District

9 - 42. Having conducted our survey, taking typical villages for a detailed survey of housing conditions with special reference to economic status of communities, availability of local material, climatic conditions, type of soil etc., we now proceed in a westward direction from Madras City and attempt to study the housing conditions in the western districts of Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgiri. Kumbalam, a village lying in the north-eastern corner of Hosur Taluk of Salem District is situated almost on the Mysore-Madras border. It lies at an elevation of about 3000′ above mean sea level and enjoys a pleasant climate and good rainfall throughout the year. The vegetation is not lush, but abounds in a number of thorny bushes. The hills are craggy without much vegetation ranging between 1,000 to 5,000′ in height. The soil is red loam with an admixture of sand. The area is a dry belt and the principal agricultural produce are millets like ragi, cumbu, and cholam. The village is populated by people belonging to various communities like Naidus, Kurubas, Lingayats and Parayas. The village with its plethora of tiled houses presents an entirely different picture from the rest of the district where we are able to find mostly thatched huts. It is stated that due to the cool climate prevailing in this region, villagers have to live in tiled houses and this is a future of the surrounding villages also. The houses in Kumbalam belong to different types from a single roomed hut to multi-roomed houses. The roofs are tiled in brick houses and for mud houses they are of straw or grass. Country tiles or Mangalore tiles are available at Berigai, 8 miles from this village or at Hosur. The flooring and walls are mostly of mud and in the case of mud walls, rubble stones are used to reimpose the structure. Out of a total of 185 houses, 65 are tiled while the rest are thatched. In the case of other houses, the main living portions have thatched roofs. 170 of the houses have mud walls and the rest are brick-built. Mud is the main material used for flooring. The economic condition of the people along with the climate of the place are the deciding factors in the type of houses constructed by the various communities. Thus among the Lingayats, 7 houses are tiled and only one thatched whereas 3 have brick-built walls and 5 mud walls. Among the Naidus, 22 houses are tiled and 37 thatched and among Kurubars, 24 are tiled and 24 thatched. Thus the economic condition of the Lingayats, Naidus and Kurubars being better than that of Parayas and other communities, tiles and bricks are more common than mud or grass. The houses are, however, in the majority single roomed ones with a small verandah in front. The houses are low roofed and do not possess any windows. In this village, the size of the house does not depend upon the size of the family, but only on the economic condition of the family and even where the number of family members is rather large, they have to huddle together in a single hut. 121 households with 57% of the population live in single roomed huts and 46 households with 30% of the population live in 2 rooms. Only 19 households with 13% of the population live in houses with 3 rooms and more. Here again the economically superior communities like Lingayats, Kurubars and Naidus live in fairly big houses while the rest live in simple and single roomed houses. 62·5% of the Lingayat houses have 3 rooms and more. The other backward communities like the Parayas live only in one roomed houses. The average number of persons per room is only 2 in the case of Lingayats, 4 in the case of Kurubars and Naidus and 5 in the case of Parayas. This

proves that the size of the family in no way determines the size of the dwelling. Overcrowding is common among the Parayas since they are economically poor. The materials used in the construction of houses are obtained locally as well as from outside. The tiles, country as well as Mangalore tiles, are purchased at Berigai or Hosur. The bricks are made locally. The grass or roof materials, mostly cholam or cumbu straw and country grass are obtained from the nearby areas. The specification of a typical hut in this village is as follows :

Foundation	: Random Rubble masonry in clay width, 1′-0″ depth 1′-0″
Basement	: Mud wall alround width 1′-0″ height 1′-0″
Superstructure	: Mud wall thickness 1′-0″ height 4′-0″
Roofing	: Roofing with cocoanut leaves over bamboo rafters

Pappanaickenpatti of Salem District

9 - 43. Pappanaickenpatti, another village in Salem District lies in the northern part of Attur Taluk, flanked on the south, and north by the Kalrayan hills. The adjacent forest areas abound in bamboos, gallnuts and other trees. Gallnut, charcoal and firewood are the chief forest produce obtained from this forest. Due to its elevation, the village experiences a cool climate especially during the winter months of November to January. The chief crops produced here are ragi, cumbu, cholam and tenai. The predominant community of this village is the Hill Malayali. The dwellings of the Malayalis are small, simple and uniform in size. The houses are constructed in rows, one opposite the other with a clear space between two houses which acts as a passage. The normal dimensions of a Malayali hut are 15′×18′. The interior consists of a hall and a small verandah in the front. The materials used in the construction of a hut are locally available at cheap rates. All the huts are thatched, the favourite roofing material being the ‘Kanangu grass’ available in plenty in the nearby forest. The walls and flooring are invariably built of mud. The mud flooring is strengthened by frequent smearing with cowdung paste. Since the Malayalis believe that living in a tiled hut may invoke the wrath of their Gods, all their houses have thatched roofs except for one tribal who has violated tribal convention. The Malayalis start constructing their dwelling by erecting 6 pillars and raising a mud wall to the height of 6′. Then the ceiling is constructed with thatch over bamboo rafters. The interior is partitioned into a hall inside with a small verandah. The inside hall is used for cooking, dining and for all other purposes. Besides the Malayalis, Gollas, Muslims and Chettiars are found in this village. The houses of these communities vary in design, type and size according to the economic condition of the owner. Gollas live in tiled houses with brick walls and lime and mortar floors. Cement is also used for flooring. Some of the houses have also asbestos roof. These bricks and country tiles are manufactured locally whenever required. But asbestos sheets and Mangalore tiles have to be procured from Attur. The remaining materials are available within the village itself.

Nellithurai of Coimbatore District

9 - 44. At the foot of the famous Nilgiri hills lies the village of Nellithurai, in Avanashi Taluk of Coimbatore District, a few miles outside Mettupalayam. Bhavani river on the south, Coonoor river on the east, Manar river on the west and Bhakasura hills on the north form the natural boundaries of the village. The nature of the terrain is such that three fourth of the village area is situated over hills and valleys of heights ranging between 1000 to 3000′ above sea level. The forest area here is rich in vegetation abounding in teak, sandal wood and other trees yielding rich timber. The village experiences extremes of climate, cold in winter

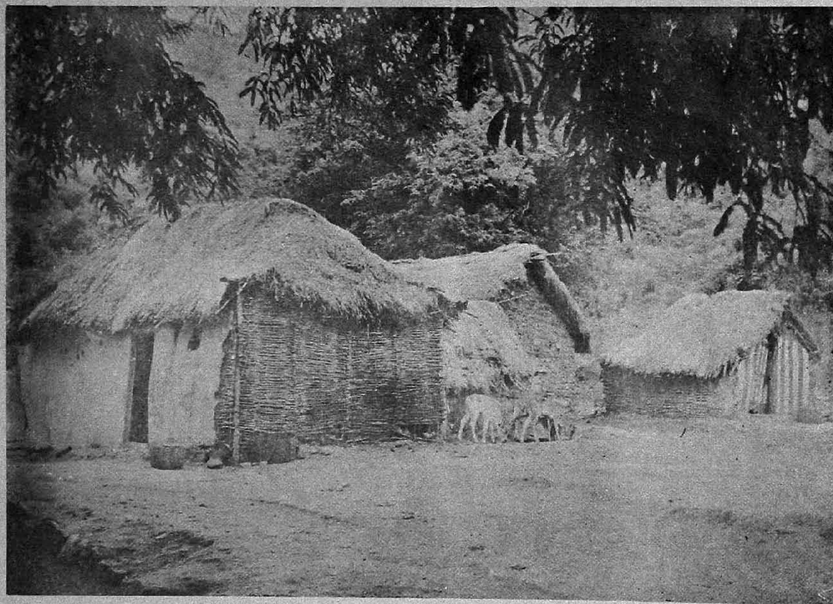
and very hot in summer due to the radiation from the surrounding hills. The village is populated by Irulas, Valayans and Chakkilians as well as Okkiliga Goundars. The dwellings of the Irulas who live in the arecanut groves surrounding this village differ slightly from their counterparts living in forest areas. The type and size of the dwellings are the same, but the materials used in construction vary to suit the local availability of raw materials. They use reepers made of the trunks of arecanut trees instead of the dry sticks and arecanut leaves instead of the country grass compared to their wilder cousins living in the forest. Flooring is invariably of mud. This type of hut is suited to the climate of the place, the grass thatch keeping the interior cool in summer and the low ceiling and the thick outer cover of thatch warding off the heavy rains and keeping the interior warm in winter. The houses of the Valayans and Chettiars are similar in design with a single room and a small verandah in front. But these are bigger than the Irula hut. The material used for wall and floor is mud and the roofing is of grass thatch. On the contrary, the dwellings of Okkiligas and higher caste Hindus are fairly big and more spacious. They live in houses tiled and walls are made of brick and plastered with cement or lime and mortar. The ceiling is constructed over bamboo rafters. The house possesses wooden doors and windows. The dwellings of Irulas who live in forest areas are small, simple and uniform in design. They live in settlements of 8-10 houses amidst inaccessible forests. The houses are constructed in rows with a common open space in front for the use of the residents of the settlement. The construction of a Irula dwelling is a simple affair, the hut having a low roof and a single room, almost circular in size, the size of the hut measuring 8′×12′. Walls are made of dry sticks interwoven and plastered with mud on the inside. The flooring is also of mud. The Irulas do not whitewash their dwellings. The roofing materiel is always country grass which is available in plenty in the forest. The rafters and the wood used for doors are taken from the trees growing in the forests. The doors are either of wood or bamboo sticks. The opening is small and does not allow a person to enter inside without bending his head. The following is a statement of the type of households found in Nellithurai village.

Community	Total No. of households	Households with no regular room		Households with one room		Households with 2 rooms		Households with 3 rooms		Households with 4 or more rooms	
		Households	Total No. of family members	Households	Total No. of family members	Households	Total No. of family members	Households	Total No. of family members	Households	Total No. of family members
Irulas	153	10	40	143	534	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakkiliars	7	...	...	7	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuravars	3	1	3	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okkiligas	63	1	4	36	135	12	50	9	44	5	36
Others	30	2	9	24	89	3	17	...	...	1	9
Total	256	14	56	212	793	15	67	9	44	6	45

9-45. The facts reveal that materials used in construction depend upon the local availability to a very great extent. Only the well-to-do like the Okkiligas can get the tiles and bricks manufactured locally or from Mettupalayam whenever required. The economic status has a lot to do with the size of the house and only Okkiligas, as the richer section of the population, can afford houses with 3 or 4 rooms compared to Irulas and other Scheduled Castes and Tribes.



An Irula hut of Nellithurai village, Coimbatore District. Note the low ceiling and grass roofing. The reepers are fashioned out from the trunks of arecanut trees. The walls are of bamboo thatties.



An Irula hut of Hallimoyar situated in Nilgiri District. This photograph depicts a large sized hut with two rooms where two households live in juxtaposition. Roof is of thatch and the walls are of mud.

9 - 46. Irulas form the dominant community of Hallimoyar, a tribal village situated on the eastern slopes of Nilgiri District amidst thick jungles. Nestling at an altitude of only 1500′ above mean sea level, this village does not enjoy the salubrious climate associated with the Nilgiri. Though located in Nilgiri District, this village is accessible only from the Coimbatore side. It is one of the main villages where Irulas have settled down as tillers of the soil, lying on the northern side of the Nilgiri mountains. The rainfall rarely exceeds 30″ annually. Watered by the Moyar river, paddy and cholam are raised as wet crops. Bamboos, sandal wood and cinchona trees grow in wild profusion in the forests surrounding this village.

Hallimoyar of Nilgiri District

9 - 47. Accustomed to a life spent amidst wild animals, Irulas have not paid much attention to their housing conditions even when settled down as agriculturists. Constructed commonly out of local materials, their huts remain cool in summer and warm in winter. Except for about 20 brick houses constructed by the Tribal Welfare Department at a cost of Rs. 20,000/- for the use of Irulas all the other houses in this village are completely thatched. The 20 brick houses built in two rows of 10 houses each on either side with a cemented pathway lend a touch of modernity to this tribal village. Irula huts are constructed facing each other in two distinct rows. Okkiligas, the other community, live in a separate cluster at the north-western corner of the village. Bamboos are largely used for posts and for the framework on which the thatch is laid. Over the bamboo rafters, a variety of grass and hay from the harvest are spread out thickly and tied in position with cocoanut fibre. Just before the north-east monsoon, a stout rope is passed over the roof at a number of places and the ends are weighted down with stones. The height of a hut is just adequate to permit the standing erect of an average sized person. Of the 44 houses in this village, only 20, constructed by the Tribal Welfare Department have Mangalore tiles and one has country tiles and the remaining 23 have thatched roofs. In the case of the huts, walls are constructed only after the roof work is completed. A mat like framework is then made out of bamboo twigs and arranged and plastered heavily with mud. The walls are constructed out of this framework and the gaps are further sealed with mud. This makes the walls heat proof. The bamboo, grass and mud which are good for the making of Irula huts are available locally. Since the Government have permitted the Irulas to make use of the reserved forests, the entire community joins in the construction of the hut. Each hut remains secure for two years when the roofing has to be redone and the walls plastered again with fresh mud. Whitewashing is abhored by the Irulas, There is not much congestion in this village. In the 65 rooms, 191 persons live working out to an average of 3 persons per room. This is much less than what is common in other areas of the State.

9 - 48. We have so far studied both in a general way and with reference to individual villages about variations in housing conditions according to the nature of terrain, type of soil, climatic conditions, economic status of the community and individual, availability of raw material locally and to a limited extent the type of occupation of a particular person, and also the nature of overcrowding and the size of the house in relation to the size of household. It still remains to be seen whether housing conditions in rural areas are affected to a considerable extent by the type of families living in houses.

9 - 49. Separate Tables have been prepared correlating the type of family whether simple, intermediate or joint and the number of rooms occupied by the households for all the villages which have been quoted in this report. It is evident from these tables that, the type of family bears no relation to the number of rooms occupied, in rural areas. In fact, single member households occupy houses with one room as much as joint families or intermediate families. Therefore, it is evident that the overcrowding or the size of house is not based even to a limited extent on the type of family occupying the house.

The effects of the type of family on housing

9 - 50. The minimum standards necessary for the construction of dwelling houses and the materials to be used in such a construction were considered by a Sub-Committee of the Public Health Department formed in connection with the post-war development of Madras State i. e. after 1945. The Sub-Committee made the following recommendations.

1. A house has an average of 5 inmates. At the rate of 70 sq. ft. for each member, the minimum floor space required for a dwelling house can be fixed at 340 sq. ft. which will include even verandahs.

2. The minimum floor area in any living room should not be less than 120'. The height of the room should not be less than 9'.

3. Adequate ventilation should be provided for every room and there should be as many windows as possible with ventilators.

4. A small compound attached to the house is necessary with an independent open bath and a latrine, preferably of the flush-out type, should be provided at the corner of the compound.

5. Regarding design, to ensure comfort and reasonable healthy living conditions, there should be one main room of 100 sq. ft. and a separate kitchen of 60 sq. ft. fully walled. The remaining area may be used for living space adequately protected from the vagaries of the weather.

6. The materials suitable for the construction will be those available locally. Brick or stone should be available and would make suitable material for the wall.

7. Plastering is essential and should be in lime cement combination.

8. Roofing may be of Mangalore tiles over wooden or palmyrah rafters

9 - 51. These recommendations of the Sub-Committee were not implemented in any case. But it gives an insight into what are considered as minimum requirements in housing conditions in rural areas to ensure reasonable healthy living. From the foregoing discussions, in districts as well as in individual villages, it is apparent that only in very few cases are these minimum requirements satisfied and that too imperfectly. By this token, the majority of huts and houses in this State should be rased to the ground and new constructions erected. However, considering the lack of proper survey of housing conditions, the lack of space, poverty of the people, it will be a long, long time before the minimum requirements laid down by this Sub-Committee are satisfied to any appreciable extent.

CHAPTER X

HOUSING—PLANNING AND FUTURE

10 - 1. I have already indicated that construction activity in the era 1951-61 has been much more intense than in the previous decade. I will now examine what has been done by the Government in solving this housing problem.

The role of Government

10 - 2. The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1949 was passed with a view to regulate the letting of residential and non-residential buildings in the State of Madras to control rents for such buildings and to prevent unreasonable eviction of tenants therefrom. A new enactment was passed in 1960 replacing the earlier enactment, i.e., the Madras Buildings Lease and Rent Control Act, 1960. This Act applies to all municipalities and selected major panchayats of the State. One important aspect of the Act is the allotment of buildings which come within the purview of the Act to any Government official or institution. The period within which buildings should be taken over under Section 3 (3) of the Act is limited to 7 days. If there is no response from any Government official or institution, the buildings are released to the landlords as not required for Government purposes. The buildings are also released to the landlords for their own occupation or for private lease on specific requests made by landlords. Particulars of buildings disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Act during the year 1961-62 will be of interest.

Total number of houses notified	...	1,474
No. of houses allotted to Government servants	...	499
No. of houses released for private lease	...	38
No. of houses released for owner's occupation	...	139
No. of houses released for want of consent	...	798

10 - 3. The number of Government officials who got their names registered for allotment of houses during the year 1961 is 1,296. There has been a fall in the allotment of buildings to Government officials during the year. The main causes that contributed to such a decline in the allotment of buildings are as follows. The liberal provisions in the Act viz.

(i) Section 3 (10) (c) of the Act conferring benefit on the landlords in respect of residential buildings wherein landlords are occupying portions.

(ii) Section 30 (i) of the Act granting exemption to buildings the construction of which was completed after the commencement of the Act.

(iii) Section 30 (ii) and 30 (iii) of the Act exempting buildings the rental value of which exceeds Rs. 250/- per mensem for residential buildings and Rs. 400/- p. m. for non-residential buildings.

Rent Control in Madras City

10 - 4. It will also be of interest to see the rent control work in Madras City. The consolidated statistics of the activities of Rent Control Courts for the year 1961-62 are furnished below:

Receipt and disposal of cases

Eviction		Fair rent		Restoration of amenities		Interim applications		Total	
Receipt	Disposed	Receipt	Disposed	Receipt	Disposed	Receipt	Disposed	Receipt	Disposed
4,773	5,340	267	385	171	182	931	1,003	6,142	6,910

This Act has helped in keeping the rent within reasonable limits throughout the State. At the same time, it has acted as a hindrance to the construction of new houses as the landlords found any investment in new construction not paying. Two steps have been taken with a view to liberalise the provisions. One is to exempt the first tenancy in any new construction from the provisions of the Act. The other is to exempt all buildings constructed after 1-10-1960 from the provisions of the Act. The statistics reveal that the policy of the Government has been to see that the minimum number of buildings are kept within the control of the Accommodation Controller for release to Government servants and institutions.

Shortage of houses—Its acuteness

10 - 5. The problem of the shortage of houses has become more acute with the development of our economy. The migration of people from rural parts to the metropolitan cities in search of employment, growth of factories and population, lack of adequate supply of developed plots, existence of old and uneconomic buildings, and shortage of raw materials have aggravated the problem still further. It will be difficult for the middle and lower income groups to construct new houses or purchase even house sites without Government assistance. The Government of Madras realised the seriousness of the problem and advanced loans to private persons to construct houses mainly through co-operative societies; during the First Plan period, the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme were implemented in this State. In the Second Plan, Governmental assistance for housing schemes increased still further. The Government of India, the State Government, Co-operative Housing Societies, Life Insurance Corporation are some of the parties who have developed numerous housing schemes in this State. In Madras, the City Improvement Trust was established in 1945 which granted loans for constructing houses in the City. Even prior to the introduction of planning, the State budget set apart Rs. 20 to 30 lakhs per year for providing loans and grants to Co-operative Housing Societies which enabled them to construct houses in different parts of the State. These societies usually give loans to private parties for the construction of houses. The First Plan period provided Rs. 189·61 lakhs for housing schemes in the State. The total expenditure for different housing schemes at the end of the Plan amounted to Rs. 128·83 lakhs. Two important housing schemes implemented in the First Plan period were the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme is a centrally assisted scheme for workers in private industrial establishments. The Central Government gives under the scheme to all State Governments, State Housing Boards and Municipal Boards assistance to meet 50% of the cost as loan and 50% as subsidy. The Government of India also gives financial assistance to the extent of 75% and 90% of the total cost to industrial employers and co-operative societies of industrial workers respectively, the extent of subsidy in both the cases being 25%. For helping the industrial workers still further, the Government of India have already allowed the industrial workers to draw non-repayable loans from the Provident Fund account to meet the remaining 10% of the cost. Under this scheme, 936 houses were completed during the First Plan period in Madras State.

10 - 6. The Low Income Group Scheme implemented in 1954 is another type of centrally assisted housing scheme. In this Scheme, financial assistance in the form of loan is

granted upto 80% of the cost of dwelling subject to the maximum of Rs. 8,000 to a person whose income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 per annum. Under this scheme, Central Government also gives financial assistance to Local Bodies, Public Institutions run on no profit no loss basis, recognised health, charitable and educational institutions and co-operative societies. Under these schemes, about 850 houses were constructed during the First Plan period which includes some of the houses since completed during the Second Plan period. It was during the Second Plan that significant development took place in this sphere. A sum of Rs. 286·67 lakhs was provided during the Second Plan for housing schemes. Besides, Rs. 3·46 lakhs was provided for Plantation Labour Housing Scheme. At the end of the Plan period, the total expenditure on all schemes amounted to Rs. 401·41 lakhs of which Rs. 359·81 lakhs formed the capital expenditure. The detailed financial assistance of Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and Low Income Group Housing scheme are given in Statement X—1.

Low income group scheme

10 - 7. The actual expenditure during the Plan period of the two schemes exceeded the Plan provision by a little more than one crore; under the subsidised industrial housing schemes, 1,850 houses were constructed under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. Co-operative Societies, City Improvement Trust, Local Bodies and Madras Corporation engaged themselves in the construction of houses and a total of 3,173 houses were constructed. Besides 487 house sites were developed.

Expenditure on housing

10 - 8. There are two important housing schemes in the State which are assisted or sponsored by the Central and State Government—Plan schemes and Non-plan schemes. The following are the Plan schemes:

Plan Schemes

1. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.
3. Slum Clearance Scheme.
4. Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.
5. Village Housing Project Scheme.
6. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.
7. Housing Scheme for Handloom Weavers.

The following are the Non-plan schemes.

Non-plan schemes

1. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.
2. Rental Housing Scheme for Low Paid employees of the State Government.
3. Urban Housing Scheme.
4. Rural Housing Scheme.
5. State Housing Board.
6. The Co-operative House Mortgage Bank.

10 - 9. The financial provisions and expenditure on the seven plan schemes in the Second and Third Plan periods are given in Statement X—3. The Plantation Labour Act 1951 and the rules framed under that Act require theat every employer of plantation should provide facilities to his employees at the rate of 8% of the worker's cost every year. The Plantation Labour Housing Scheme was introduced in 1956 to help small employers to comply with the Act of 1951. According to this scheme, loans are given to the extent of 80% of the cost of the dwelling

excluding the cost of land and its development, but subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,920 per house. In South India, the planters have to meet the balance of 20% from their own resources. The State Government had constituted an Advisory Board for consultation on matters relating to the scheme and the loan of Rs. 1,920 was repayable within a period of 30 years at 4½% interest. As against the provision of Rs. 3·46 lakhs, Rs. 2·91 lakhs was spent during the Plan period and 157 houses constructed. Under the Slum Clearance Scheme grants were given with a view to develop suitable alternative plots and construct tenements for the benefit of slum dwellers. This scheme was confined to Madras City. During the Second Plan period, 890 tenements were constructed and 2,895 open plots were developed by the Corporation of Madras and City Improvement Trust jointly. The Village Housing Project Scheme was implemented in selected C. D. and N. E. S. blocks. Loans were given to them subject to the limit of Rs. 1,500 per house. The Slum Clearance Scheme, Village Housing Project Scheme and Land Acquisition and Development Scheme are centrally sponsored schemes. The two non-plan schemes—Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and the Rental Housing Scheme for low paid employees of the State Government are financed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The first scheme was intended for persons with monthly income of Rs. 501 to Rs. 1,250 and the other for the low paid employees of the State Government with an income not exceeding Rs. 500 p. m. The three non-plan schemes—Urban Housing, Rural Housing and State Housing Board schemes are financed entirely from State funds. The anticipated total allocation provided by the Government of India for the two Non-plan schemes-Middle Income and Rental Housing schemes, during the Third Plan period will be 7 crores as against the Second plan allocation of 1·45 crores. During the Third Plan period, more funds were allotted to housing schemes. A detailed financial statement is given in Statement X-3 which represents the Centre's share also. The details of State schemes and achievements for the first year 1961-62 are given in Statement X—4.

The formation of the Madras State Housing Board

10 - 10. On 22nd April 1961, the Madras State Housing Board was formed on a statutory basis. There are three housing units for the Board—at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. The implementation of housing and slum improvement schemes and the development of neighbourhoods in Madras City are the important works of the Housing Board. It also plans, coordinates and scrutinises all housing schemes providing expert technical advice on them. The centrally sponsored Land Acquisition and Development Scheme implemented during 1959-60 was under the control of the State Housing Board. Under this scheme, the Board had proposed to acquire 4,000 acres of land on the fringes of the Madras City in order to develop them into neighbourhoods as follows during the Third Plan period.

Kodambakkam	neighbourhood
South Madras	,,
West Madras	,,
North Madras	,,

Kodambakkam neighbourhood was given top priority. During the first year of the Third Plan, an extent of 290 acres was acquired out of the proposed 324 acres. The Housing Board also prepared a land development scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 90 lakhs. During 1962-63, a programme of constructing 583 houses for handloom weavers was undertaken and the houses are under various stages of construction. Under the Urban Housing Scheme, during 1962-63, 214 houses were constructed. The co-operative housing societies in urban areas helped in constructing the houses but they do not give any financial assistance to their maintenance, nor advance funds to such cases of persons. Urban credit institutions known as house mortgage banks have been

instituted in the State. A Central Housing Mortgage Bank was formed to render assistance to the Primary Mortgage Banks. There are at present 31 Primary House Mortgage Banks in the State. The State Government have invested Rs. 5 lakhs in the share capital of the Central Housing Mortgage Bank. With the completion of the scheme contemplated in the Third Plan, the problem of providing houses at low cost will be met to some extent. An important factor in the construction of houses is the rising cost and unless the cost of construction is reduced by adopting new methods, much headway cannot be made especially when the cost of building materials like bricks, cement, steel has shown an upward trend.

Some suggestions

10 - 9. The foregoing discussion will show that the State Government have taken adequate interest to stimulate housing activity in the State. The magnitude of achievement in the form of number of houses constructed may not have any specific and direct bearing on the housing conditions in the State. But they represent a very important gesture which will have in the long run a far-reaching effect on the housing conditions. One point has to be observed. The cost involved in providing houses for all the people in the State is enormous. No Government can undertake to finance this venture, nor has much attention been devoted to provide additional facilities to the existing houses. Therefore, a somewhat bolder approach to the problem, i.e., that the houses in the State can be improved and developed only on the basis of self-help must be made. There must be a concentrated effort to keep down the cost of housing as well as to raise the general economic standard of the house owner, so that he can by himself undertake the improvement of the house. What the State Government in any Plan can provide is the technical advice as well as necessary finance to undertake such improvement.

Consequent increase of cost of building and rent

10 - 10. We cannot close this chapter without observing that the activity of the State Government under the Plans has no doubt increased the cost of rent and cost of building. Something must be done to counteract it. Another aspect which we may point out is the tendency to introduce standard form of houses throughout the State, especially in the rural sector. We had occasion to point out in the course of this report that the bulk of the houses in the State are constructed with the raw materials available locally and with a view to withstand the climatic conditions and as such in any approach to solve the housing problem, in the State, a realistic approach has to be made by seeing that more raw materials locally available are utilised and that the houses are made as comfortable as possible. What we can achieve in the process will be to improve the quality of the houses constructed locally and to provide adequate finance for the poorer sections of the people to see that some houses are constructed by them. The third factor which is important is that for any housing scheme to be successful, the person must have the feeling that the house is his own. For this purpose, in all the subsidised schemes under the industrial sector, an effort should be made to make every person own his own house.

What the aim should be

10 - 11. It is the endeavour of the State and Union Governments to provide proper housing to every citizen. According to Sir John Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the United Kingdom, a sanitary house should be free from serious dampness. It should be satisfactorily lighted and ventilated. It should be properly drained and provide with adequate sanitary convenience. It should be in good repair and should have a satisfactory water supply, adequate washing accommodation, adequate facilities for preparing and cooking food and well ventilated store for food. If these standards are applied, we have to conceive that most of the houses found in the State cannot be classified as satisfactory. Even on a liberal estimate, the number of

houses which qualify to be called good residences will be limited and will not be more than 5% of the total. As such the problem that faces the country is stupendous. It means not only providing a house for each citizen, but also improving the house in which he lives. To tackle this problem, it is necessary to understand the difficulties involved in the improvement of housing and for this a detailed study should be made. We do hope to conduct a few sample surveys of housing in this State and provide sufficient material for the planner to plan for the future.

Statement X—1

Housing in the Second Plan

A. Financial targets and achievements

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Plan Target	Expenditure in					
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
A. Subsidised Industrial Housing							
Private Industrial housing	55·10	12·79	7·54	21·74	15·63	13·68	71·38
Co-operative Industrial housing	20·00	0·70	0·92	3·48	3·40	19·09	27·59
Total	**75·10**	**13·49**	**8·46**	**25 22**	**19·03**	**32·77**	**98·97**
B. Low Income Group Housing							
Co-operative Societies	82·31	18·20	20·55	21·99	24·78	29·66	115·18
City Improvement Trust	80·00	18·00	11·39	32·00	21·95	20·00	103·34
Local Bodies	30·80	7·22	6·94	7·00	10·00	6·11	37·27
Madras Corporation	15·00	15 13*	3·25	5·00	5·00	5·00	33·38
Total	**208·11**	**58·55***	**42·13**	**65·99**	**61·73**	**60·77**	**289·17**
Housing Total (A+B)	**283·21†**	**72·04***	**50·59**	**91·21**	**80·76**	**93·54**	**388·14**

* Includes Rs. 13·13 Lakhs spent in 1955-56 and Rs. 2 Lakhs spent in 1956-57 on Community Development and N.E.S. areas.

† Excludes Rs. 3·46 Lakhs for Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.

(Source: Second Plan Review, 1962)

Statement X—2

Housing in the Second Plan

B. Physical targets and achievements

	Plan Target	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total 1956-61
Private Industrial housing-houses constructed (No.)	1,700	...	...	512	386	§§240	1,138 §§
Co-operative Industrial housing tenements (No.)	674	...	...	4	60	§648	7,12§
Co-operative Societies houses (No.)	1,300	104	282	272	274	536 (752 houses under various stages of construction)	1,468
City Improvement Trust houses (No.)	731	225	...	73	278	67	643
House Sites (No.)	765	...	...	404	63	20	487
Local Bodies houses (No.)	1,421	395	236	211	126	94	1,062

§§ In addition, 131 houses were completed upto plinth level and 58 houses upto roof level.

§ In addition, 200 houses were under construction.

(Source: Second Plan Review, 1962)

Statement X—3

Plan schemes on housing

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of scheme	Total plan provision 1956-61	Actual expenditure 1956-61	Total plan provision 1961-66	Revised estimate 1961-62	Budget (Revised) 1962-63
1. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	75·00	98·97	200·00	25·83	46·00
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	208·11	289·17	320·00	56·25	60·00
3. Plantation Labour Housing Scheme	3·46	2·91	5·00	0·20	1·75
4. Slum Clearance Scheme	168·00	90·85	300·00	55·00	56·25
5. Village Housing Project Scheme	15·00	12·87	25·00	6·77	9·46
6. Housing Scheme for Weavers	74·29	66·08	100·00	23·11	25·00
7. Bulk requisition of lands for housing schemes	24·25	17·85	170·00	100·00	70·00
Total	568·11	578·70	1,120·00	267·16	268 46

Statement X—4

State schemes and achievements for the first year

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Centrally Assisted schemes	Provision in the Third plan	Actuals for 1961-62	Third plan Target	Achievement in 1961-62
I Subsidised Industrial Housing				
(a) Government Projects	125·00	12·31	4,239 houses	218 (170 incomplete)
(b) Co-operative Projects	50·00	13·00		405 (263 incomplete)
(c) Private Industrial Projects	25·00	1·85		54 (52 incomplete)
II Plantation Labour Housing	5·00	0·19	26 houses	20 (incomplete)
III Village Housing Project schemes	25·00	8·18	1,497 houses	555
IV Low Income Group housing schemes				
Madras Housing Unit	320·00	25·00		(28 incomplete) 525
Co-operative Societies		25·00		546 (incomplete)
Local Bodies		6·25		63
Centrally Sponsored schemes				
I Slum Clearance Scheme	75·00	8·70	9,000 plots	2,014
II Land Acquisition & Development Scheme	(Cost met under central plan)		4,000 (tenements)	
Total housing	**625·00**	**100·48**		

Source: Third five year plan, Madras State, Review of progress for 1961-62 and programme for 1962-63.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX—I

Copy of G. O. No. 2008, Public (Elections) Department, 19th August 1948.

Elections — New Constitution — Adult franchise — Draft preliminary electoral rolls—Preparation—Orders issued.

Order: No. 2008, Public (Elections) dated 19th August 1948.

The Government have decided that steps should be taken immediately to prepare draft preliminary electoral rolls on the basis of adult suffrage with reference to Articles 67 (6) and 149 (2) of the draft Constitution. These draft rolls will be prepared on the basis of the executive instructions contained in this order, and will be published in due course, as the preliminary rolls under the new Electoral Law that will be enacted after the new Constitution of India has come into force.

2. (1) The introduction of a permanent scheme of numbering of houses throughout the Province is considered very desirable for the preparation of the new electoral rolls as well as for census purposes. This numbering work should be taken up immediately and carried out in accordance with the instructions in Annexure I.

(2) The Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras, the commissioners of municipalities and the executive officers/presidents of panchayat boards will be responsible for the satisfactory and urgent completion of the work within their respective areas, while the Collectors in mufassal will be responsible for the work in the remaining portions of their districts, viz., villages not included in panchayats and municipalities.

(3) The expenditure incurred by the panchayat boards and municipalities and the Corporation of Madras in connection with the numbering of houses in their respective areas should be met from their own funds, while that incurred in the remaining areas in the Province will be borne by the Government.

3. (1) As soon as the numbering of houses in each village or town is completed, the work of enumeration of voters and the preparation of electoral rolls should be taken up and carried out in accordance with the instructions in Annexure II.

(2) The Collectors will be responsible for the efficient conduct and completion of this work within the time specified in Annexure II within their respective districts.

(3) All expenditure incurred by Collectors in connexion with the preparation of electoral rolls should be debited to "25. r. General Administration—Legislative Bodies—Elections for Legislature—A. Elections" under the appropriate sub-heads.

4. As it is anticipated that the printing of the electoral rolls in the district languages which will have to be arranged through private presses in the Province, will take some considerable time, it is essential that the numbering of houses throughout the Province should be completed without fail by the 15th September 1948 and the enumeration of voters completed within the time limit specified in Annexure II. The Government desire that all the officers concerned should take action accordingly, all correspondence relating to the items of work specified in the Annexures being dealt with as "Immediate" at all stages.

5. Under the general supervision of the Collectors and the Revenue Divisional Officers, the Tahsildars will be responsible for carrying out all the items of work within their respective areas in accordance with the instructions in Annexures I and II. In the existing sub-taluks and the six large Municipalities viz. Madura, Vijayavada, Tiruchirapalli, Salem, Coimbatore and Calicut, the Deputy Tahsildar or the Special Elections Deputy Tahsildar (vide paragraph 7 below), as the case may be, will be responsible for carrying out the instructions in Annexures I and II under the general supervision of the Taluk Tahsildar.

6. Annexure III gives the list of Scheduled Castes and Tribes recognized under the New Constitution, while Annexure IV contains certain instructions of a general nature which should be carefully noted by all the officers concerned.

7. The Collectors are authorised to employ special staff not exceeding the following scale:—

(1) For supervising and checking the work of village officers in regard to the numbering of houses and enumeration of voters—One Revenue Inspector and one Peon for every 25 villages. This scale should not be regarded as a rigid one or applied mechanically. The actual number of Revenue Inspectors required should be determined by the Collectors having due regard to the size and compactness of the group of villages which can be allotted to each Revenue Inspector and the size of the villages, the number of houses and thickness of the population and communications in the group. The number of villages to be assigned to each Special Revenue Inspector should be fixed accordingly. For instance, the scale cannot be the same in the deltas and uplands and in the sparsely populated areas in the Ceded Districts.

This staff may be appointed immediately and should be disbanded as soon as the necessity for it ceases, i.e., as soon as the enumeration work is completed and should not in any event be retained beyond 31st October 1948.

(2) In order to assist the Tahsildars to carry out their responsibilities under Annexures I and II, one Elections Deputy Tahsildar, one upper division clerk, one typist and two peons to be attached to each taluk office in the mufassal districts.

If there is a sub-taluk within a taluk, in charge of a Deputy Tahsildar, whether dependent or independent, one upper division clerk may be appointed to work under the Deputy Tahsildar.

The staff may be appointed immediately and retained till 31st March 1949 or till the necessity for the staff ceases, whichever is earlier.

3 (i) One Elections Deputy Tahsildar, one upper division clerk, one typist and two peons for each of the large municipalities of Vijayavada, Madura, Tiruchirapalli, Salem, Coimbatore and Calicut for the preparation of electoral rolls.

(ii) One Deputy Collector, two upper division clerks, one lower division clerk, one typist and three peons (one for the section, one for the Deputy Collector at his office and the other at his residence) for the preparation of electoral rolls in Madras City under the general supervision and direction of the Collector of Madras to whose office the staff will be attached.

The staff specified in items (i) and (ii) above may be apppointed from the 10th September 1948 and retained upto 31st March 1949 or till the necessity for the staff ceases, whichever is earlier.

(4) For writing up the manuscript electoral rolls and for checking the proofs received from the printing presses, the Collectors may employ temporary section writers whose daily out-turn may be fixed at 500 voters for writing up the rolls and 1,000 voters for comparing and proof checking work. These section writers should be paid daily wages calculated on the basis of this

outturn, the rate of daily wages being fixed by the Collector having regard to the remuneration which is paid to clerks locally for doing such simple scriptory work.

8. Sanction is accorded for the payment of remuneration on the following scale for village officers and menials for their work in connexion with the numbering of houses and enumeration of voters in villages and minor panchayats:—

Number of houses in the village or minor panchayat	Lumpsum remuneration to be shared by the village officers doing the work	Lumpsum remuneration to be shared by the village menials
	Rs.	Rs.
250 & below	5	3
Above 250	7	4

This remuneration should be paid in respect of each village on the satisfactory completion of the work of enumeration of voters in it.

9. Sanction is also accorded for the payment of an advance of Rs. 1,000 to each Collector in the mufassal for meeting the contingent expenditure on chunnam, tar, stencils, brush, etc., in connexion with the numbering of houses in villages. This advance should be accounted for with the necessary vouchers in due course.

10. The special Revenue Inspectors and the Elections Deputy Tahsildars attached to Taluk Offices will be entitled to travelling allowance on the same scale as Firka Revenue Inspectors and Deputy Tahsildars like Wells Deputy Tahsildars who have to tour throughout the taluk, respectively.

11. As soon as the Special Revenue Inspectors are appointed, the Taluk Tahsildar should hold a class for them at the Taluk Headquarters and they should be instructed fully as to their duties in connexion with the numbering of houses and the preparation of electoral rolls. Similarly, the Special Revenue Inspectors should, as soon as they reach the areas allotted to them, collect at convenient centres, the village officers in those areas and instruct them fully as to their duties under Annexures I and II.

These Special Revenue Inspectors should, after they have seen the completion of the numbering work check the enumeration work of the village officers. They should check a fair number of cases in each village in regard to numbering as well as enumeration. The enumeration forms will be available in the villages till 1st October 1948 and thereafter they can use the village copy of the list of persons enumerated prescribed in Annexure II.

12. The Inspector-General of Registration is requested to instruct the Registrars of Births to give all facilities to Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars to consult the Birth registers in connexion with the inquiries into the age of voters in doubtful cases reserved for their decision as set out in Annexure II.

13. The attention of the Superintendent, Government Press is invited to the Enumeration Form prescribed in Annexnre II and he is requested to arrange immediately for the printing of 33 million numbers of this form in all, in the main languages of the Province, viz., Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese, and for the direct supply of the same as quickly as possible to all Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in accordance with the indents and despatch instructions received from the Collectors. The indents prepared by the Collectors

in accordance with the instructions contained in Annexure II will specify the number of forms to be printed in each language for use in the district and also the distribution of the forms among the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars. The Collectors are requested to prepare and send these indents so as to reach the Superintendent, Government Press not later than the 1st September 1948 and to send copies of these indents to the Government for information.

14. The Superintendent of Stationery is requested to supply immediately the quantity of paper required by the Superintendent, Government Press, for printing the enumeration forms.

15. The Provincial Elections Commissioner will tour the districts as much possible for discussing any difficulties on the spot with the Collectors, Commissioners of municipalities and the Executive Officers of panchayat boards and for ascertaining the progress made in implementing the orders issued by the Government in connexion with the preparation of electocal rolls.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

S. Venkateswaran,
Additional Secretary to Government

To

All Collectors.

,, Revenue Divisional Officers.

The Commissioners of Municipal Councils (through Chairmen).

The Commissioner, Corporation of Madras (through Mayor).

The Executive Officers of Panchayat Boards.

All District Panchayat Officers.

The Superintendent, Government Press.

The Superintendent of Stationery.

The Board of Revenue.

All Heads of Departments.

The Education and Public Health, Revenue, Local Administration and Finance Departments.

The Accountant-General (through Finance).

Annexure I

1. (1) The Government have decided that, in the Corporation of Madras, municipalities and major panchayats the existing house numbers should be adopted as explained below :—

(2) In minor panchayats and villages, there is no satisfactory numbering of houses, apart, perhaps, from some traces of the old Census numbers. The Government have therefore decided that, in these areas, the houses should be numbered afresh in some logical way as described below :

2. Definition of 'house'—Every dwelling with a separate main entrance should be treated as a distinct house, and numbered accordingly irrespective of the number of persons residing in it. A dwelling may harbour more than one family, but unless each of the families has independent access outside, it should be treated as a single house.

3. (1) Each panchayat and municipality will be a separate unit, both for the purposes of the numbering scheme as well as for the preparation of the electoral rolls.

(2) Each revenue village or portion of a revenue village which lies outside the limits of panchayats or municipalities, should be treated as a separate area for both purposes.

4. Villages and minor panchayats : (1) The area should be split up into compact blocks with 100 houses in each block (or slightly more or less), and the houses numbered in one series in each block. A block will consist of a group of adjoining streets or other compact local area with well-defined boundaries. The numbering may be done clockwise if the houses are scattered, or by streets, proceeding from north to south (or east to west), the numbering in each street being done from east to west (or north to south), odd numbers being given to the houses on the right and even numbers to those on the left. Thus, the house number 5-15 marked on a house will denote house No. 15 in Block No. 5. In a small village, the numbering could be done in one series throughout the village. But numbering by blocks will be necessary for the larger villages and villages with hamlets.

(2) The best place to mark the house number is the centre of the lintel of the front door of the house, or the number may be marked on the front door itself or next to it on the wall.

Where there is no durable door worth the name, as for instance, in huts, a small portion of the wall near the entrance to the house should be white-washed, if this has not already been done by the owner, and the number stencilled on the white-washed portion.

If the owners provide metal plates with the numbers painted on them, they may be gladly accepted.

(3) The numbers given will be permanent and will be maintained.

(4) The number should be half an inch thick and two and a half inches high, coal-tar being used for marking the numbers.

(5) The Collectors should arrange immediately for the supply of the necessary number of tin or zinc stencils. The Collectors should arrange locally for the supply of these stencils, but if they are not to be had locally, they should report the fact to the Government immediately so that supplies can be arranged from Madras.

(6) The Karnams should be made responsible for completing the numbering of the houses in their villages with the assistance of the village menials. If the Headman is competent enough, the Tahsildar should direct the Karnam and the Headman to attend to separate blocks in the village with a view to the expeditious completion of the work. If, as in the case in some proprietary villages, the existing village officers are not quite competent for this work, it will be the Tahsildar's duty to take particular care to depute a competent Headman or Karnam from some adjoining village to do the work after he has completed the work in his own village.

(7) The numbering work should be taken up at once and completed by the 15th September in all minor panchayats and villages.

(8) In the Excluded Areas, namely, the Amindivi and the Laccadive Islands, this work can be taken up only after the communication with the islands becomes possible, i.e., in October after the south-west monsoon is over. In these islands, the numbering of houses and the

enumeration of voters can be attended to side by side and special dates will be fixed for them. The amins will, of course, have to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out the work.

The Collectors of South Kanara and Malabar are being addressed separately in the matter.

(9) A rough plan of the village—this need not be to scale—should be prepared in duplicate showing the location of the blocks, the streets and the house numbers in each street and block. The Karnam should prepare this plan. One copy of the plan should be retained by the Karnam and the other sent to the Taluk Office. A key to the plan in the following form should be recorded on the plan itself:—

Number of the block in serial order	Name of the street or streets comprising the block in column (1)	House Nos. in the blocks (by streets)	Total No. of houses in the block (by streets)
1	2	3	4
1	A. B.	1 to 25	25
2	C. D.	1 to 50	50

The Taluk office copy of the plan should be made available to Polling Officers for reference at the time of election.

5. Major Panchayats, municipalities and the Corporation of Madras :—(1) The existing arrangement in these areas is that the houses in each street have been numbered in one series, irrespective of the size of the street. This arrangement will be left undisturbed. Old houses that have been omitted to be numbered or new houses which have since sprung up, should be given sub-numbers, or fresh numbers, in continuation, according to the existing plan of numbering, with reference to the location of the houses in the street in which they are situated.

(2) The existing wards and divisions will probably have to be changed with reference to the large size of the new electorate for elections to local bodies under adult suffrage. It is, therefore, considered that the new electoral rolls should not be prepared with reference to the existing wards and divisions. As the name in the new rolls will be written separately for each street, the new rolls can be conveniently combined for the purpose of elections to the local body with reference to the wards and divisions that may be fixed after the introduction of adult suffrage.

But for the purpose of easy identification of the voters, it is considered very desirable that the well-established existing localities like Mylapore, Triplicane, Royapetta, etc., in Madras City, Brodiepet and Arundelpet in Guntur town and Vannarpet in Palamcottah Municipality should be duly taken into account and preserved in the new scheme of numbering. Under the new scheme, these well-known localities should accordingly first be numbered in one series for the whole town. Thus, Adyar may be numbered as No. 1, Mylapore No. 2, Royapetta No. 3, and so on. The streets which are now known only by their names should then be numbered in one series, separately for each locality. Any new streets in the locality should be duly numbered according to their location therein. The existing numbers marked on the houses will remain unchanged. Thus, under this scheme, house No. 5-10-25 will mean house No. 25, in street No. 10, in Locality No. 5 and this is sufficient to locate the house exactly. The number (5-10 in the illustration) which helps to locate the street should be painted on the name plate or board at the entrance to the street, this would obviate the need for marking the additional number (5–10 in the illustration) on every house in that street.

(3) As this scheme of numbering involves only a slight adaptation of the existing arrangement, it should be possible to complete the numbering by the 15th September, or by the 20th September at the latest.

(4) Special care should be taken to see that the numbering scheme is introduced even for huts and slums which have escaped numbering so far.

(5) If any practical difficulty is felt in carrying out this scheme in any area, the Executive Officer or Commissioner concerned should send a detailed report forthwith to the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards and submit copies thereof simultaneously to the Collector and the Government.

(6) In respect of each major panchayat or municipality including the Corporation of Madras, a list in the following form should be maintained:

Number & name of the locality (in serial order)	Number & Name of the street (in serial order of street numbers)	House numbers in the street in column (2)	Total Number of houses in the street in column (2)
1	2	3	4
1. Adayar	1. A. B.	1 to 25, 25-A	31
	2. C. D.	26 to 30 1 to 50	50

The lists should be kept in duplicate, one copy being kept in the office of the local body and the other being sent to the Taluk office.

The Taluk office copy of the list should be made available to Polling Officers for reference at the time of elections.

APPENDIX II

Copy of Circular No. 3 dated 27th May 1960 addressed to All Collectors except Madras and the Commissioner of Madras Corporation, Madras.

Sir,

Sub: Census 1961—House numbering—Instructions.

In para 6 of my Circular No. 1 dated 29th March 1960, I had indicated that house numbering in Madras State should be brought uptodate before houselisting is done. 30th September 1960 was given as the target date. The houselisting is intended to create a permanent record of all buildings in the country and as such, no houselisting operation can be successful unless all the houses have been numbered and that too properly.

2. Madras State is fortunate in having a good system of house numbering evolved during 1951 Census. It was the intention of the Government of Madras that the numbers assigned under the scheme should be treated as permanent and made to serve all purposes such as preparation of electoral rolls, assessment of tax, for postal service and for private correspondence. The people should also be encouraged to use the house numbers in documents. The principle underlying the scheme was that each social unit is distinct in the records of the country and is readily distinguishable physically from outside. This was achieved by the proper maintenance of the location code and house numbering system.

3. In my Circular No. 2, I have issued detailed instructions regarding the preparation of a suitable location code taking into account all the changes that occurred after 1951 Census. I now propose to indicate the steps to be undertaken in keeping the house numbering system in a satisfactory condition which will facilitate the houselisting operation to be followed by actual Census enumeration. With the preparation of a suitable location code, we have fixed the number of house numbering units in each taluk which is determined by the third element of the location code. The principles governing the house numbering system and the procedure to be adopted for house numbering are contained in Chapter II of Madras Election Manual. The salient features of the scheme are indicated below:

The State is divided into convenient house-numbering units which are Municipalities (including the Corporation of Madras), Panchayats, Revenue Village or part of a Revenue Village lying outside the limits of a municipality or panchayat. Each such unit is given a specific number in the location code.

Two systems of house numbering have been adopted:—(1) the locality-street system and (2) the block system. The locality street system of numbering can only be adopted in areas where the whole area is covered by well formed streets, lanes and by-lanes. In all other areas, the block system has been adopted. In actual practice, the existing house numbering system prevalent in cities like Madras and other important municipalities was suitability modified and adopted as the house numbering system in 1951. In the case of rural areas, a complete renumbering was ordered to be done by the Government of Madras which was implemented throughout the State. In addition to this, a system of review of the house numbering system from time to time for the purpose of the revision of electoral rolls was also undertaken. As a result, house numbering has been maintained in a fairly satisfactory manner throughout Madras State. The salient features of the Madras house numbering system which has earned all India recognition are: 1) all existing buildings whether residential or non-residential, whether occupied or unoccupied including temples,

churches, mosques, shops and office buildings are numbered. (2) the number given under the house numbering system is adopted for taxation purposes by the Local Bodies. (3) The numbers assigned under the house numbering system are used for the preparation of electoral rolls and the general public are encouraged to use these numbers for normal activity. (4) The number assigned to the building is clearly indicated outside the building.

4. It is not my intention that the framework of the house numbering system adopted in Madras State should be disturbed. But there are instances in which the principles enunciated by the Government for the house numbering have not been properly understood or implemented in certain parts of the State. Further, there has been intense building activity throughout the State in the course of the past ten years. After an intensive tour of the State and discussion with some Collectors, Municipal Commissioners and Tahsildars, I feel it is necessary to devote some special attention to bring the house numbering system uptodate, keeping the principles enunciated in 1951 intact. Accordingly, I addressed the Government for authorising me to modify the house numbering system in Madras State and the Government have been pleased to authorise me to do so in G. O. No. 466 Public (Elections) Department dated 23rd March 1960, a copy of which has been marked to you direct.

5. In 1951 Census we were only concerned with the census of dwellings and not with the census of all buildings. In 1961, a complete survey of all the buildings in the country is contemplated. Further, a household schedule is to be prepared treating each family as a unit, while in 1951 the approach was made on the basis of individuals. I, therefore, wish to make it clear that a house should be treated as a social unit, i.e., a building or an independent part of a building having a main entrance, readily identifiable from outside, at any time, by a number which will not change, but which would attach itself to the social units as long as it exists. It may be used as a dwelling, shop or factory or for any other purpose. It should have an independent access, but if it has more than one access, others will be ignored. No building should be given two numbers, if more than one access does not exist. At the same time, a unit with more than two accesses will be given only one number. This is only an amplification of the definition given in 1948 for a house and will act as a guidance to all officers engaged in renumbering of houses in the light of the instructions which are given in the following paragraphs. Unless there is a complete renumbering of the entire area, any such unit which may be entitled to a separate number can be treated as a sub-number for the purpose of house numbering. This definition cannot refer to huts which spring up in different parts of Urban areas and disappear. It will be difficult to assign a number to each such hut without upsetting the continuity of the house numbering scheme in that area. It has, therefore, been decided to number a series of huts as the sub-numbers of a main number which may be given to the group of huts in continuation of the existing series.

6. In 1948, the Government of Madras directed that in the case of Municipalities and Major Panchayats, the entire area should be divided into localities with well-defined geographical boundaries. Such localities should be associated in the popular mind with well-known areas, for instance, Adyar in Madras, Thallakulam in Madurai and Ramanathapuram in Coimbatore. In practice, this concept was not properly understood by some of the Municipal Commissioners who implemented the order. I, therefore, suggest that the review of a division into localities can be made in all areas where the locality system is in force. Whenever it is practicable to do so, localities may be formed keeping in mind the principles enunciated above. It will happen that the localities now adopted are identical with the municipal wards. So long as

such wards have well defined geographical boundaries, there is no necessity to regroup localities. In some cases, the locality will represent only a conception and not a reality in the sense that a particular area is notionally divided into a large number of localities with no local name or habitation. It will be necessary to undertake a revision of such locality and evolve a suitable and scientific pattern for the formation of localities.

7. It will be difficult to lay down a uniform procedure for renumbering of houses throughout the State. In specific instances, I have indicated a complete renumbering should be done as in Coimbatore City and Coimbatore taluk. In the case of Madurai City, I have suggested the regrouping of localities and a partial renumbering. In all cases where any specific problem is raised by the Officer responsible for the maintenance of the house numbering, suitable instructions will be issued by me in due course. In those cases where there has been intense building activity and where the addition of new numbers have affected the existing numbering system and no geographical contiguity has been maintained, it may be desirable to undertake a renumbering of houses. Again, where new Municipalities or Panchayats have been formed, it is necessary to undertake a complete renumbering. Such cases can be listed by you and a report sent to me by 30th June 1960. Meanwhile, action may be taken to renumber the houses in that area with a view to conform to the principles enunciated in this Circular. I had occasion to discuss specifically the approach to be made to the house numbering prevalent in rural areas. In some districts, the Tahsildars were of the opinion that a renumbering was necessary while in some districts they did not think so. However, the final decision can be left to you, but the important point for consideration is that the numbering must conform to the principles, enunciated in 1948 and with a view to conform to those principles it is necessary to undertake a renumbering.

8. In any numbering scheme, the most important point as far as Census is concerned is that the number should be prominently exhibited on the building. The manner in which it can be done has been indicated in Chapter II of the Madras Election Manual. It is necessary at this stage to see that all the numbers have been properly exhibited on all the buildings we have in the State. For this purpose, a complete inspection of the area under your control will be required. In the case of municipalities, it is also desirable to see that the locality and the street numbers are exhibited on the name plate or board at the entrance to the streets and roads in all areas. I hope that a complete renumbering of houses in the State can be done by 30th September which I have fixed as the target date. Meanwhile, I would very much appreciate that an interim report is sent to me by 30th June 1960 indicating the major changes which you propose to undertake in the area under your control.

9. In the course of my tour, I will be inspecting the house numbering system in various parts of the State. I will also be sending my Deputy Superintendent who has recently joined duty on inspection work. But what we can do at our level is very limited. We, therefore, expect that the R. D. Os who have played an important role for the successful completion of 1951 Census will devote personal attention to this item of work and see that the housing numbering is maintained properly in their divisions. For this purpose, I shall be happy if you can instruct your R. D. Os. to indicate in their diaries items of Census work they attend to in the course of their tour.

10. I do not think I can cover all the points that are involved in the improvement of the house numbering system by a general Circular. I, therefore, trust that you and your Officers will devote personal attention to this important question and bring to my attention such points on which further clarification is required. I have no doubt in my mind that with the experience of the staff under control, it will be possible for us to evolve a complete and up-to-date system of numbering which will earn all-India recognition.

11. I may add that the Government of Madras have been pleased to accept in full the content of this Circular. They have also accepted the following principles.

"The localities formed in some of the Municipalities of the Madras State in 1951 do not conform to the principles enunciated by the Government of Madras. As the house numbering is to be retained as a permanent feature in Madras State and has to become the pattern for all-India, localities should have geographical boundaries which will remain unchanged irrespective of the revision in the electoral wards. Wherever electoral wards have well defined geographical boundaries they can be accepted as localities, as in the case of Madras City. To the extent possible efforts should be made even at this stage to see that electoral wards are more or less identical with localities provided they have well defined geographical boundaries. This can be achieved in gradual stages. Wherever possible localities can therefore be reformed keeping in mind the boundaries of the existing electoral wards so that minimum dislocation may be caused.

The Census Operations cannot function on the principle of *statusquo* because we have to take into account all the changes that have taken place upto the date which we have fixed, viz., 30th September 1960 for houselisting and 28th February 1961 for enumeration. Any changes we make in the house numbering are bound to affect the content of the electoral rolls which the Government publish at great cost, but it is inevitable. As such, what we can do is to minimise the number of changes that have to be made. The Superintendent of Census Operations should, therefore, have the right to make such changes as are necessary with a view to make the House numbering system of Madras State perfect and facilitate proper enumeration of the buildings and of the people in the State".

12. In their Memoranda No. 4910/60-1 dated 24th May 1960 and 5281/60-2 dated 25th May 1960 the Government of Madras have issued detailed instructions for making the house numbering system as perfect as possible. My purpose will be achieved if the instructions contained in the Madras Election Manual, Chapter II and issued by the Government from time to time are implemented in full by the various authorities. In individual cases specific instructions will be issued by me in due course.

I will also be keeping the Government informed of all the changes I suggest in the House numbering system in Madras State.

The receipt of this Circular may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) P. K. NAMBIAR

Superintendent of Census Operations.

APPENDIX III

HOUSELIST (Original Form)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

HOUSELIST (Second Draft)

Name of District..(Code No.)

Name of Tehsil/Thana/Town.. (Code No.)

Line No.	Municipal or *Local* Building No.	Continuous serial number of building *with* sub-numbers for separate Census houses	Is this census house (a) wholly occupied by owner (b) partly occupied by owner and partly rented, or (c) wholly rented to *one or more* households? (FO/PR/FR)	Purpose for which census house used e. g. dwelling, shop, shop-*cum*-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel etc.,	If this census house is used as a workshop or factory: Name of firm or proprietor	Name of products(s) repair or servicing undertaken	Average No. of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor, or household members if working)	Kind of fuel or power used
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1								
2								
3								
4								

Description of census house: Type of wall	Type of roof	Sub-number of each Census household in the Census house	Name of head of household	No. of rooms in Census household	No. of persons residing in Census household on day of visit: 21 *years & over*: Males	Females	*Below 21 years*: Males	Females	Total	Remarks
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Certified that the information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Total for *first page*

Signature of Enumerator......

Date..................

APPENDIX III

HOUSELIST (Final Form)

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961

HOUSELIST

Name of District..(Code No.)

Name of Island/Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Town..........................(Code No.)

Name of Village/Ward/Mohalla/(Enumarator's Block)......................(Code No.)

Line No.	Building number (Municipal or local authority or Census Number, if any)	Building Number (column 2) with sub-numbers for each census house	Purpose for which census house used, *e. g.*, dwelling, shop, shop-*cum*-dwelling business, factory workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel etc.,	If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory: Name of establishment or proprietor	Name of products(s), repair or servicing undertaken	Average No. of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor, or household members, if working)	Kind of fuel or power if machinery is used
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							

Description of census house: Material of wall	Material of roof	Sub-number of each census house-hold with census house number (Column 3)	Name of Head of Household	No. of rooms in census house-hold	Does the household live in own or rented house? (a) Own (O), (b) Rented (R)	No. of persons residing in census household on day of visit: Males	Females	Total	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Certified that the information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Total for page X

Signature of Enumerator.......

Date..............................

APPENDIX IV

Houselist Abstract

Name and number of District..

Name and number of Tehsil, etc.,..

Name and number of Village/Ward/Enumetator's Block, etc.,..

Total number of sheets used..

Census Household numbers From..To.......................................

Total number of Census Households...

Number of Establishments workshops or factories	Total number of rooms in all households	Number of persons residing in households		
		Males	Females	Total

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

APPENDIX V

Instructions on Houselisting

1. *Preparation of houselist is the first stage in Census Operations of 1961.* In Madras State, it will be done in the month of October 1960. The object of houselisting is to gather particulars of houses, factories and workshops, the products made or serviced and the number of persons employed and the kind of fuel or power used in the factory or workshop. The details of materials used in the construction of walls and roof, the number of persons living in the household as well as the rooms occupied by them will also be collected. Thus, a houselist will help us in having a complete record of all buildings including the uses to which they are put. It will also give us a preliminary idea of the population of Madras State as it exists at the time of houselisting, i.e., a few months in advance of our actual Census enumeration.

2. To complete the houselisting operation, it will be necessary that everyone connected with it must understand in clear terms three concepts which we would be using in census operations, viz., (1) building, (2) census house and (3) census household.

3. A building has been defined under the Madras House Numbering System. This definition will be adopted for our purpose. Under this system, every building with a separate main entrance is treated as an entity and given a number by which it can be distinguished from outside. This is the number given by the Municipalities, Panchayats and Village Officers and adopted for administration, election and taxation. An effort has been made to bring the house numbering up-to-date as on 30th September 1960. As such, a number will be found marked on the building throughout the State and will be adopted for houselisting and entered in column 2. It is important to us only to the extent of helping us to locate Census houses and Census households which are contained in these buildings. The fact that there is any omission in the house numbering need not affect the operation of houselisting. All that we will do is to leave column 2 of the houselist blank and then proceed with the collection of other particulars in the houselist.

4. A Census house is a Universal concept adopted by all nations. It is a unit which is viable and which can be distinguished. It is used as a dwelling, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, school or workshop. It can be inhabited or vacant. It can be a structure or part of a structure. As long as it is a unit for the purpose of common living or work, it is to be treated as a Census house and the aim of houselisting is to list out all Census houses which exist in the country.

5. On a closer scrutiny, it will be found that the principles governing the definition of a Census house are to a large extent similar to the principles adopted for the definition of a house under Madras House Numbering Scheme. But, for a Census house, there need not be a separate entrance. Thus a building which has only one separate main entrance can consist of a number of flats, each of which will be a Census house. A part of a building which has no separate entrance may be used as a workshop or shop in which case each component will constitute a separate Census house. It is, therefore, to be borne in mind that Census house is a structure included in the building and functions as a sub-unit of the building. It can be used for the purpose of living or for work or for living-*cum*-work. In actual practice, in majority of cases in urban areas and in most cases in rural areas, the Census house will be

identical with a building as defined in Madras House Numbering System. But any person engaged in houselisting should understand that more than one Census house will be contained in a building as numbered actually on ground.

6. Census household refers to a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. A Census house can be occupied by one household or more. Institutions, catering houses, boarding houses are also households where unrelated persons live together. In our country, as the standard of living is low, it is likely that a good proportion of Census houses will be occupied by more than one household and as such, a clear distinction has been made between these two concepts—Census house and Census household—so that a proper assessment of our requirements and conditions of living can be made. A Census house refers to a structure while Census household refers to a group of persons.

7. After understanding these concepts clearly, it is your duty now to complete the houselist in the area in your charge. Your Supervisor will give you a rough plan of the block where the houselisting is to be done by you. A key to the plan showing the distribution of residential and non-residential buildings will also be given to you along with the rough plan. It is desirable to study them carefully before proceeding to do the houselisting which should begin on 1st October, 1960.

8. Every house should be visited, whether it is residential or non-residential—found in your block in the order of the house numbers. In case a number of streets forms your block, it is desirable that you visit houses in serial order which will be indicated to you by your Supervisor, and not visit houses at random. The entries in the houselist should be in the serial order of the house numbers assigned in the block under the house numbering scheme.

9. Each houselist form supplied to the Enumerator contains twenty lines on a page. You should use a line for recording the details of a particular house. In case a house is occupied by more than one household you should record the particulars of each household in a separate line. It is sufficient if the particulars of the house are recorded in columns two to ten only. Houselists should be prepared in duplicate, the first copy being compiled as and when you visit the house. When you have completed a street or block, you should copy out the entries from the original in a blank form taking care to see that the details about the area have been filled in, giving no room for confusion in future identification. You should hand over the original copy to your Supervisor when you have completed your visit to the houses in the area allotted to you. The last date for submitting the houselist form to your Supervisor will be the 2nd November 1960.

10. The Supervisor will check the entries in the houselist form and will point out mistakes, if any, to be rectified by the 7th November 1960. The defects pointed out by the Supervisor should be rectified by revisiting the houses wherever necessary and the entries in the duplicate also be corrected and both copies returned to the Supervisor. You should also prepare two copies of an accurate map of the block in your charge and mark all important topographical details such as roads, streets, rivers, hills, private forests, temples, tanks, parks and other land-marks situated in the area. In case you find any difficulty to prepare such a map, you may seek the assistance of the Supervisor for the purpose. In the map you should also indicate the houses by numbers. You should also give on the map a key to the plan showing numbers of residential and non-residential buildings in the village or block. This map should be attached to the houselist form of the village, panchayat or municipality and then stitched with a cover or wrapper on which the following details should be recorded :—

Name of District (Code No.)

Name of Taluk (Code No.)

Name of Village/Panchayat (Code No.)

No. of blocks for which houselists have been prepared.

11. The following instructions will guide you while filling in the houselists.

12. *Column 1—Serial number.*—In this column, record the serial number of the entries. Only one digit of the line number has been printed. The number of the entries should run continuously in a serial order for the block where you are doing houselisting and where the line numbers exceed 9, make 0 into 10, 1 into 11 and so on.

13. *Column 2—Building number.*—In this column you enter the number painted on the door or wall of the building or at some prominent place near the entrance. It is likely that in the course of houselising you may come across a building for which no house number is given. In that case, you indicate by a 'X' that no house number exists.

14. *Column 3—Building number with sub-number for each census house.*—As defined earlier, every building with a separate main entrance is a census house. In the majority of cases, there will be only one census house for each building, especially in rural areas. In those cases, repeat the entry in column 2 in column 3 also. If a building has got more than one census house, as defined above, enter them serially after giving them sub-numbers, i. e., 5/1, 5/2, 5/3, etc. You need not paint the number on the door or the wall.

15. *Note.*—The details to be entered in columns 4 to 17 will relate to each census house and not to the entire building.

16. *Column 4—The purpose for which the census house is used (e. g.,) dwelling, shop, shop-cum-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, etc.*

17. As defined earlier, a house may accommodate a factory, workshop, shop, shop-*cum*-residence, or a business. It may also be used as a place of religious worship or may be a penal institution like a jail or it may be used as a hostel, hotel or school. It is your duty to see that you enter in column 4 the actual use to which a census house is put to. You should write 'Factory' if the establishment is registered under the Indian Factories Act and 'Workshop' for small unregistered workshop (establishment). In the case of factories or workshops, some kind of production, repair or servicing should be carried on. It may also be a place where articles or goods are manufactured and sold. Business houses will carry on transactions in money or other articles, e.g., Bank, Chit, Auction Hall, Mundi, Pawnshop, etc. A shop is a place where articles are sold for cash as well as on credit.

18. The places where medical men professionally examine patients other than private clinics or chambers occupied by advocates or lawyers should be recorded as professional consultation rooms. If, in addition to the medical officer's consulting room, dispensing of medicines is also done, it should be classified as a dispensary. If the house is a place of religious worship, it may be entered as temple, church, mosque, etc. In the case of typewriting institutes or commercial institutes where some professional teaching and training is imparted, write the nature of such institution. If the house is used for any other purpose which has not been detailed in these instructions, write specifically the purpose for which it is used. If it is unoccupied write 'vacant'.

19. Columns 5 to 8 should be filled in only in cases where the house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory (i.e.), where some kind of production, processing, repair, or servicing is undertaken or where goods are made or manufactured and sold. In respect of all other cases, write X in columns 5 to 8 of the houselist form. In filling these columns, care should be taken to see that all activities that are prescribed are entered in these columns whether they are part of the household or not.

20. *Column 5—Name of establishment or proprietor.*—Write the name of the factory or large manufacturing concerns. In the case of small workshops and establishments which do not have a distinct trade name write the proprietor's name. For example, in the case of a bakery or confectionery or leather works write the name of the Proprietor of the establishment. When establishments like bakeries do bear a distinct trade name, like 'Grand Bakery', etc., add that also in the remarks column.

21. *Column 6—Name of product (s), repair or servicing undertaken* —Write the actual work done in the establishment, factory or workshop, e. g., paper-making, shoe-making, cycle repairing, petromax and gas light repairing, car servicing, watch and clock repairing, dolls and toys manufacturing, plastic bags manufacturing, horse-shoe and nails manufacturing, printing of cloth, dyeing of yarn, silk handloom weaving, lace garland making, etc. Let your description be as precise and exhaustive as possible.

22. *Column 7—Average number of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if any).*—Write the average number of persons working daily during the week preceding the date of your visit. In calculating the number of persons working, take into account the following persons in addition to paid employees and labourers:—

(i) Apprentices—Paid or unpaid.

(ii) Owner or proprietor.

(iii) Family members of the proprietor if working.

You need not write separately the number of persons engaged for each kind of product produced or articles repaired or serviced in the establishment, factory or workshop. It will be sufficient if the total number of persons working in the establishment, factory or workshop is entered. To arrive at the average number, total the number of persons working on all days of the week preceding the date of your visit and divide by seven or six if any holiday has intervened, and so on.

23. *Column 8—Kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used.*—In the case of establishments, factories or workshops, there may be machines installed for production, repair or servicing. For example, in the case of an Automobile Workshop, there may be several lathes used for sharpening metals which will be driven by electricity. In Cabinet Marts there may be big circular saws used to cut logs, planks, sleepers, etc., which will be driven by electricity. So also in the case of rice mills, electricity will be used to drive the rice hullers. In some cases the machines may be driven by kerosene or diesel oil. In the examples cited, electricity, steam, kerosene and diesel oil supply the power for running the machinery installed for production, repair or servicing. You should write the kind of fuel or power used—electricity, soft coke, kerosene, steam, diesel oil or water-power as the case may be.

24. *Columns 9 and 10—Description of a census house*:—

Column 9—Material of wall.—The walls of the house may be constructed ordinarily with burnt bricks or unburnt bricks, or mud or stone or cement concrete or timber or a construction of mud and bricks, etc. In certain houses like huts or cottages the walls may be made from materials like Kora grass, leaves (palmyra or coconut) reeds, bamboo, etc. You should write the material used in the construction of the most of the walls of the house as grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, stone, bricks (burnt or unburnt), cement concrete, etc. If different kinds of materials are used e.g., stone and cement concrete or mud and unburnt bricks, you should record the material used in the construction of the main room of the house.

25. *Column 10—Material of roof.*—The material used in the roofing of the house should be written i.e., tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc sheets or asbestos cement sheets, or concrete, etc. In the case of a multi-storeyed building, the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor.

26. *Column 11—Sub-number of each census household with census house number.*—As indicated earlier, a house may be occupied by a single household or by a number of households. You should clearly distinguish the different households living in a census house; messes or boarding houses, are also households where people live together with no ties of relationship. If in those places more than one group of persons are found, each such group should be treated as a separate household. Each household should be distinguished by the addition of an alphabet within brackets (*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, etc.) to the census house number entered in column 3. If house No. 5 has three households, the household numbers will be 5 (*a*), 5 (*b*), 5 (*c*). If house No. 10/1 has two households, the household numbers will be 10/1/*a*, 10/1/*b*. If house bearing No. 6/A has two households, the household numbers will be 6/A/*a*, 6/A/*b*. It is only by adding an alphabet to the census house number that each household can be identified. You should use only small letters of the alphabet since it will create confusion if capital letters are used, capital letters having been used already in the case of houses springing up between two houses for which numbers have already been assigned.

27. *Column 12—Name of head of household.*—Write the name of the head of the household in respect of each household written in column (11), who is commonly acknowledged as such. The head of the household is a person on whom falls the chief responsibity for the maintenance of the household. The head of the household may be a member of either sex or be young and need not necessarily be the eldest male member of the family. In respect of institutions, hostels, catering houses, boarding houses or lodging houses, etc., you should write the name of the manager or the person who is in administrative charge of such a place or a person who is regarded as 'Head' by the persons or group of persons living in those places. If the census house is used as a sitting place or cattle shed, etc., write the use to which it is put and add the name of the owner.

28. *Column 13—Number of rooms in census household.*—Enumeration of the rooms will be simple in case the house is occupied by one household. In case there are more than one census household in a house, the number of rooms occupied by each household should be written against the name of the head of the household. In cases where more than one household occupy a single room or share more than one room in such a way that it is not possible to say precisely the number of rooms occupied by each household, the number of rooms occupied by the household should be given together within brackets as common to all such households.

29. A room should usually have four walls with a doorway with a roof overhead and should be wide enough to enable a tall man to sleep in i.e., it should be at least

5 feet long. Unenclosed verandahs, kitchen, storeroom, garage, cattle-shed and latrine should not be treated as rooms. However, an enclosed space which is used for living, dining, storing and cooking should be regarded as a room.

30. *Column 14—Does the household live in own or rented house.*—Write 'O' in case the household lives in own house and 'R' in case the household lives in a rented house.

Put 'X' in the case of public buildings like schools, hospitals, temples or places of worship, etc.

31. *Columns 15 to 17—Number of persons residing in census household on day of visit.*—Write the number of males residing in the household in column 15, the number of females in column 16 and the total number of persons (males and females) in column 17. Enquiries should be made in particular about the new born babies or very young children in each household, and the number included according to sex in the respective columns.

32. *Column 18—Remarks.*—This column is intended for entering any useful and significant information about the building or the census house or the census household which has not been entered in any of the columns of the houselist form. The following are a few examples of such information which may be recorded in this column:—

(1) Households occupied by Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes should be indicated by writing S.C. or S.T. as the case may be. This entry should be made with reference to the head of the household.

(2) If the census house is a shop, the name of the proprietor or owner should be indicated in the column.

(3) In cases of the census houses which are vacant or unoccupied (at the time of houselisting) and which are likely to be occupied subsequently, i.e., before the census enumeration period 10th to 28th February 1961, a remark 'likely to be occupied shortly' should be entered in this column.

33. A sample houselist form duly filled in for a few typical cases is given as Annexure I of this circular for guidance.

34. *Preparation of houselist abstract.*—After completing the houselisting operations, you will have to prepare an abstract in the form appended to this booklet for the block in your charge.

35. It will be the responsibility of the Supervisor to see that the Enumerator carries out all the instructions outlined in this booklet. He should also test-check ten per cent of the houses. He should further satisfy himself that all the houselists have been prepared satisfactorily and that the maps and key lists are attached to each list and then hand them over to the Charge Officer by 15th November, 1960.

P. K. NAMBIAR,
Superintendent of Census Operations.

APPENDIX VI

Copy of G. O. Ms. No. 830 Public (Elections) Department dated 18th May 1960.

Census 1961—Appointment of Census Officers under Census Act, 1948—Notification published.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras, No. 1190/59-2, dated 5th February 1960.

Order—No. 830, Public (Election II), dated 18th May 1960.

The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

Notification

Under sub-section (2) of section of 4 of the Census Act 1948 (Central Act XXXVII of 1948), the Governor of Madras hereby appoints the officers named below to be census officers within the local areas specified against each :—

	Officers	*Local Area*
1.	The Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras and Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras.	The whole of the State of Madras.
2.	Collectors of districts except Madras and all officers in charge of divisions of district elsewhere than in Madras.	Their respective jurisdictions.
3.	The Commissioner of the Madras Corporation	The City of Madras.
4.	(i) Tahsildars (ii) Deputy Tahsildars in charge of Taluks (iii) Independent Deputy Tahsildar in charge of Sub-Taluks	All areas within their jurisdictions other than municipalities and the special charges constituted for Cantonments, Army, Naval and Air Force Establishments.
5.	Executive authorities or Special Officers in charge of Municipalities	Their respective municipalities.
6.	Officers Commanding Army Stations or appointed by Officers Commanding Stations for the Census of strictly military areas	The limits of the strictly military areas as determined for each station.
7.	Executive Officers of Cantonments	The limits of their Cantonments excluding the strictly military areas.
8.	Officers Commanding Units or bodies of troops in Camp	All persons comprised in such units or bodies.
9.	Officers Commanding Air Force Establishments	The limits of their respective Establishments.
10.	Officers Commanding Naval Establishments	The limits of their respective Establishments.
11.	Chairman, Madras Port Trust	The limits of Madras Port.

2. The Officers named in paragraph 1 above are also hereby authorised to issue the declaration in writing referred to in sub-section (3) of section 4 in respect of all census officers appointed by them.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 4 of the said Act, the Governor of Madras hereby delegates to the officers named in paragraph 1 above the power of appointing census officers within the local areas specified against their names.

4. Under sections 6 and 7 of the said Act, the Governor of Madras hereby appoints the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation to be the officer in the City of Madras on whose direction or order the officers and persons named in these sections shall perform the duties of census officers or give the assistance therein set forth.

5. Under section 8 of the said Act, census officers are hereby directed to ask all questions necessary for correctly filling up the prescribed census forms.

6. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the said Act, the Governor of Madras hereby authorises the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras in respect of the City of Madras and the Collectors elsewhere to accord previous sanction for the institution of prosecutions under the Census Act.

(By order of the Governor)

S. VENKATESWARAN,
Chief Secretary.

List of agents for the sale of Government of India publications

(AS ON 17 FEBRUARY 1964)

AGARTALA—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales (Rest.)

AGRA—
1. National Book House, Jeoni Mandi ,,
2. Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines (Reg.)
3. Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra (Rest.)
4. English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. ,,

AHMADNAGAR—V. T. Jorakar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path (Rest.)

AHMEDABAD—
1. Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road. (Reg.)
2. Chandras Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road. ,,
3. New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge ,,
4. Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate. (Rest.)
5. Satu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road (Reg.)

AJMER—
1. Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate. ,,
2. Rajputana Book House, Station Road ,,
3. Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata ,,
4. Vijay Bros,, Kutchery Road. (Rest.)
5. Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road. ,,

ALIGARH—Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market (Reg.)

ALLAHABAD—
1. Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U. P. ,,
2. Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamala Nehru Road. ,,
3. Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg., P. Box 4. ,,
4. Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road. ,,
5. Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road. ,,
6. The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road. ,,
7. Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg. (Rest.)
8. Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg. ,,
9. Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road. ,,

AMBALA—
1. English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. (Reg.)
2. Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. (Rest.)

AMRITSAR—
1. The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh. (Reg.)
2. S. Gupta, Agent, Govermment Publications, Near P.O., Majith Mandi ,,
3. Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O., Majith Mandi ,,

ANAND—
1. Vijaya Stores, Station Road (Rest.)
2. Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Station Road ,,

ASANSOL—D. N. Roy & R. K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building ,,

BANGALORE—
1. The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-operative Society Ltd., Bar Association Building (Reg.)
2. S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mound Joy Road ,,
3. The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O., Box 507 ,,
4. The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road ,,
5. Vichara Sahitya Private Limited, Balepet ,,
6. Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar ,,
7. Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road (Rest.)
8. International Book House (P) Limited, 4-E, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Reg.)
9. Navakarnataka Publications (P) Limited, Majestic Circle (Rest.)

BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar (Reg.)

BARODA—
1. Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura (Rest.)
2. Good Companion Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent ,,
3. New Medical Book House, 540, *Madan Zampa* Road ,,

BEAWAR—The Secretary, S. D. College Co-operative Stores Limited ,,

BELGHARIA—Granthlok, *Antiquarian Booksellers* & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1, Amlica Mukherjee Road (Reg.)

BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road ,,

BHOPAL—
1. Superintendent of State Government Press ,,
2. Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. *Din Building, Sultana Road* ,,
3. Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies (Rest.)

BHUBANESWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 ,,

BIJAPUR—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot., Near Shiralshetti Chowk ,,

BIKANER—Bhandani Bros. ,,

BILASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar ,,

BOMBAY—
1. Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, Queens Road
2. Charles Lambert & Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Reg.)
3. Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailore Building, Dadar ,,
4. Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street ,,
5. *Current Technical Literature Company* (P) Limited, India House, 1st Floor ,,
6. International Book House Limited, 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road ,,
7. Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum ,,
8. *Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi* ,,
9. P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road ,,
10. New Book Company, 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road ,,
11. Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road ,,
12. Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgam Road, Near Princess Street ,,
13. D. B Taraporewala Sons & Company (P) Limited, 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road ,,
14. Thacker & Company, Rampart Row ,,
15. N. M. Tripathi (P) Limited, Princess Street ,,
16. The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road ,,
17. P. H. Rama Krishna & Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road, No. 5 (Rest.)
18. C. Jamnadas & Co., Book-sellers, 146-C, Princess Street (Reg.)
19. Indo Nath & Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar Borivli ,,
20. Minerya Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road ,,
21. Acadamic Book Company, Association Building, Sir P. M. Road (Rest.)
22. Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road ,,
23. Bombay National History Society, 91, Walkeshwar Road ,,
24. Dowamadeo & Company, 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate ,,
25. Asian Trading Company, 310, the Miraball, P. B. 1505 ,,

CALCUTTA—
1. Chatterjee & Company, 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane (Reg.)
2. Dass Gupta & Company, Limited, 54/3, College Street ,,
3. Hindu Library, 69-A, Bolaram De Street ,,
4. S. K. Lahiri & Company, (P) Limited, College Street ,,
5. M. C. Sarkar & Sons (P) Limited, 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street ,,
6. W. Newman & Company, Limited, 3, Old Court House Street ,,
7. Oxford Book & Stationery Company, 17, Park Street ,,
8. R. Chambray & Company, Limited, Kenf House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension ,,
9. S. C. Sarkar & Sons (P) Limited, I. C. *College Square* ,,
10. Thacker Spink & Company (1933) (P) Limited, 3, Esplanade East ,,
11. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane ,,
12. K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, *Calcutta - 19* (Rest.)
13. Sm. P. D. Upahdyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street ,,

14. Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street (Rest.)
15. Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringee Centre ,,
16. Soor & Company, 125, Canning Street (Reg.)
17. S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street (Rest.)
18. Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road (Reg.)
19. Current Literature Company, 208, Mahatma Gandi Road (Reg.)
20. The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) (Rest.)
21. Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road ,,
22. Reliance Trading Company, 17/1, Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah ,,
23. Indian Book Dist. Company, 6512, Mahatma Gandhi Road ,,

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall ,,

CHANDIGARH—
1. Superintendent, Government Printing & Stationery, Punjab
2. Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22 (Reg.)
3. Rama News Agency, Bookseller, Sector No. 22 ,,
4. Universal Book Store, Booth, 25, Sector 22D ,,
5. English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22D (Rest.)
6. Mehta Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22D ,,
7. Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 ,,
8. Kaliash Law Publishers, Sector 22-B ,,

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot ,,

COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Limited, Palliarkav Road (Reg.)

CUTTACK—
1. Press Officer, Orissa Sectt.
2. Cuttack Law Times (Reg.)
3. Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabagi P. B. 35 ,,
4. D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag (Rest.)
5. Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar ,,

DEHRADUN—
1. Jugal Kishore & Company, Rajpur Road (Reg.)
2. National News Agency, Paltan Bazar ,,
3. Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala ,,
4. Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar (Rest.)

DELHI—
1. J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate (Reg.)
2. Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate ,,
3. Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate ,,
4. Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market ,,
5. Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P. B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road ,,
6. Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565 ,,
7. Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj ,,
8. Metropolitan Book Company, 1, Faiz Bazar ,,
9. Publication Centre, Subzimandi ,,
10. Youngman & Company, Nai Sarak ,,
11. Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj ,,
12. All India Educational Supply Company, Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar (Rest.)
13. Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market ,,
14. University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar ,,
15. Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran ,,
16. Summer Brothers, P.O. Birla Lines ,,
17. Universal Book & Stationery Company, 16, Netaji Subhash Marg (Reg.)
18. B. Nath & Bros., 3308, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) (Rest.)
19. Rajkamal Prakashan (P) Limited, 8, Faiz Bazar (Reg.)
20. Premier Book Company, Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
21. Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market (Reg.)
22. Techinical & Commercial Book Company, 75, Gokhale Market (Rest.)
23. Saini Law Publishing Company, 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate ,,
24. G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar ,,

25. Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd., Ali Bazar, Mori Gate (Reg.)
26. Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) (P) Limited., 28, Faiz Bazar ,,
27. Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
28. Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. 1165, Nai Sarak ,,
29. K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura ,,
30. Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road ,,

DHANBAD—
1. Ismag Co-operative Stores Limited, P.O. Indian School of Mines (Reg.)
2. New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 ,,

DHARWAR—
1. The Agricultural College Consumers Co-operative Society (Rest.)
2. Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road ,,
3. Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers & Booksellers

ERNAKULAM—
1. Pai & Company, Cloth Bazar Road, (Rest.)
2. South India Traders C/o Constitutional Journal (Reg.)

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road ,,

GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya ,,

GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg. ,,

GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency (Rest.)

GORAKHPUR—Viswa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road (Reg.)

GUDUR—The General Manager, The N. D. C. Publishing & Printing Society Limited (Rest.)

GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Limited, Kadirguda, Chowrasta (Reg.)

GWALIOR—
1. Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, M. B.
2. Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Laskhar (Reg.)
3. M. C. Daftari, Prop., M. B. Jain & Bros , Booksellers, Sarafa, Laskhar (Rest.)

HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road (Reg.)

HYDERABAD—
1. Director, Government Press
2. The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul
3. Book Lovers Private Limited (Rest.)
4. Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar ,,

IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons, Bookseller (Rest.)

INDORE—
1. Wadhawa & Company, 56, M. G. Road (Reg.)
2. Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar (Rest.)
3. Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura ,,
4. Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace ,,
5. Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar ,,

JABALPUR—
1. Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj (Reg.)
2. National Book House, 135, Jai Prakash Narain Marg (R.)

JAIPUR—
1. Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan
2. Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema (Reg.)
3. Garg Book Company, Tripolia Bazar ,,
4. Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway ,,
5. Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar (Rest.)
6. Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (Reg.)
7. Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (Rest.)
8. Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P. B. No. 23 ,,

JAMNAGAR—Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar (Reg.)

JAMSHEDPUR

1. Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78 (Reg.)
2. Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih ,,
3. Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market (Rest.)

JAWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot ,,

JHUNJHUNU—

1. Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand ,,
2. Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90, Namdha Niwas Azad Marg (R.)

JODHPUR—

1. Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents (Reg.)
2. Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate ,,
3. Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar ,,

JULLUNDUR—

1. Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate (Rest.)
2. Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala (Reg.)
3. University Publishers, Railway Road (Rest.)

KANPUR—

1. Advani & Co., P. Box. 100, The Mall (Reg.)
2. Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park ,,
3. The Universal Book Stall, The Mall ,,
4. Raj Corporation, Raj House, P.B. 200, Chowk (Rest.)

KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram (Rest.)

KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumritelaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh (Reg.)

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road (Rest.)

KOTA—Kota Book Depot ,,

KUMTA—S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara) (Reg).

LUCKNOW—

1. Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
2. Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd., Hazaratganj (Reg.)
3. British Book Depot., 84, Hazratganj ,,
4. Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154 ,,
5. Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj ,,
6. Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road ,,
7. Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar (Rest.)
8. Acquarium Supply Co.. 213, Faizabad Road ,,
9. Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park ,,

LUDHIANA—

1. Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar (Reg.)
2. Mohindra Brothers, Kutcheri Road (Rest.)
3. Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar ,,
4. The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street ,,

MADRAS—

1. Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road
2. Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Egmore (Reg.)
3. C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane ,,
4. K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box, 384 ,,
5. Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane ,,
6. P. Vardhachari & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street ,,
7. Palani Prachuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane ,,
8. NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road (Rest.)
9. V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 111, Mount Road ,,

MADURAI—

1. Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street (Reg.)
2. Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street ,,

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons (Rest.)

MANGALORE—U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box. 128 (Reg.)

MANJESHWAR—Mukenda Krishna Nayak (Rest.)

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat ,,

MEERUT—
1. Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar (Reg.)
2. Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road ,,
3. Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank ,,
4. Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank (Rest.)
5. Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents ,,

MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minversa Press Building ,,

MUSSOORIE—
1. Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall (Rest.)
2. Hind Traders ,,

MUZAFFARANAGAR—
1. Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi ,,
2. B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura ,,

MUZAFFARPUR—
1. Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate (Reg.)
2. Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road (Rest.)
3. Tirhut Book Depot ,,

MYSORE—
1. H. Venkataramiah & Sons New Statue Circle (Reg.)
2. Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace ,,
3. Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers, Krishnamurthipuram (Rest.)
4. News Paper House, Lansdowne Building ,,
5. Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas ,,

NADIAD—R. S. Desay, Station Road ,,

NAGPUR—
1. Superintendent, Government Press & Book Depot (Rest.)
2. Western Book Depot, Residency Road (Reg.)
3. The Assistant Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House (Rest.)

NAINITAL—Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar ,,

NANDED—
1. Book Centre, College, Law, General Books, Station Road (Rest.)
2. Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P. B No. 51 ,,
3. Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad ,,

NEW DELHI—
1. Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus (Reg.)
2. Bhawani & Sons, 8, F. Connaught Place ,,
3. Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus ,,
4. Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj ,,
5. English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P. O. B. 328 ,,
6. Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market, New Delhi-1 ,,
7. Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place ,,
8. Oxford Book & Stationery Company, Scindia House ,,
9. Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place ,,
10. Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place (Reg.)
11. Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connagught Circus ,,
12. United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus ,,
13. Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparawala Kuan, Karol Bagh ,,
14. Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar ,,
15. Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road ,,
16. The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road ,,
17. New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novelties, P. B. 96, Connaught Place ,,
18. Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19 ,,
19. Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath (Rest.)

20. Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath	(Rest.)
21. People Publishing House (P) Limited, Rani Jhansi Road	(Reg.)
22. R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh	(Rest.)
23. Sharma Bros, 17, New Market, Moti Nagar	(Reg.)
24. Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar	(Rest.)
25. Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521	,,
26. H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034	,,
27. The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road	,,
28. Standards Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave	,,
29. Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura	,,
30. Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lody Colony	,,
PANJIM—	
1. Singhals Book House, P. O. B. 70, Near the Church	(Rest.)
2. Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7, Rua, 3 Idc Jameria	,,
PATHANKOT—The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar	,,
PATIALA—	
1. Superintendent, Bhupendra State Press	
2. Jain & Company, 17, Shah Nashin Bazar	(Reg.)
PATNA—	
1. Superintendent, Government Printing (Bihar)	
2. J. N. P. Agarwal & Company, Padri-Ki-Haveli, Raghunath Bhawan	(Reg.)
3. Luxmi Trading Company, Padri-Ki-Haveli	,,
4. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore	,,
5. Bengal Law House, Chowhatta	(Rest.)
PITHORAGARH—Maniram Punetha & Sons	,,
PONDICHERRY—M/s. Honesty Book House, 9, Rue Duplix	(R)
POONA—	
1. Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana	(Reg.)
2. Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road	,,
3. International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana	,,
4. Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk, Poona-2	(Reg.)
5. Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar	(Rest.)
PUDUKOTTAI—Sri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road	,,
RAJKOT—Kohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents	(Reg.)
RANCHI—	
1. Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar	,,
2. Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar	(Rest.)
REWA—Superintendent, Government State Emporium V. P.	
ROURKELA—The Rourkela Review	(Rest.)
SAHARANPUR—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road	,,
SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street	(Reg.)
SILCHAR—Shri Nishitto Sen Nazirpatti	(Rest.)
SIMLA—	
1. Superintendent, Himachal Pradesh Government	
2. Minerva Book Shop, The Mall	(Reg.)
3. The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall	,,
SINNAR—Shri NN. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik)	(Rest.)
SHILLONG—	
1. The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Government B. D.	
2. Chapia Bookstall, P. B. No. 1	(Rest.)
SONEPAT—United Book Agency	(Reg.)
SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road	,,
SURAT—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road	,,

TIRUCHIRAPALLI—

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2. S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road ,,
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TRIVANDRUM—

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2. Reddear Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 (Rest.)

TUTICORIN—Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road ,,

UDAIPUR—

1. Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole (Rest.)
2. Book Centre, Maharana, Bhopal Consumers Co-operative Society Ltd. ,,

UJJAIN—Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate ,,

VARANASI—

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2. Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P. B. 8 (Reg.)
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VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers (Reg.)

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VISAKHAPATNAM—

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2. Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road ,,
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VIZIANAGARAM—Sarda & Co. (Rest.)

WARDHA—Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market (Reg.)

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4. M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

FOREIGN

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2. S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2, Box. 1656, Stockholm-16, (Sweden)
3. Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)
4. Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv. Apt. 6, New York, 27 NWY
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